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MEMOIRS

OF THE

COURT OF FRANCE,

FROM THE YEAR 1684 TO THE YEAR 1720,

NOW FIRST TRANSLATED

FROM THE DIARY

OF THE

MARQUIS DE DANGEAU.

WITH

HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL NOTES

24275

IN TWO VOLUMES.

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JANUARY 2d.—Versailles. M. de Barbezieux was taken ill the night before last; his disorder becomes alarming; M. Fagon told the King, at his *coucher*, that he judged very unfavourably of it.

A Spanish colonel has brought letters from the Queen-dowager of Spain. They are in French, and full of heavy complaints of the manner in which she is treated in Spain; she desires that count de Sant-Istevan, her major-domo, and the duchess de Frias, her lady of honour, who have quitted her in a disgraceful manner, and even insulted her, may be severely punished. She requires this favour of his Majesty, as a King

his Catholic Majesty does this, although they have not yet recognized him as King; this demonstration of good faith, and the justice he renders them, should teach them to do him justice likewise.

11th.—Marly. In the council which the King held on Wednesday, his Majesty resolved to allow all the Dutch troops who are in the garrisons in Flanders, and of which we are now masters, to return to Holland, in obedience to the orders they will receive from the States-General, their rulers; even the subjects of the King of Spain, and those of his Majesty, who are serving in these regiments, are allowed to remain in them; and no impediment will be put in their way; this noble resolution was not adopted without opposition; but the King always takes those measures which are most just and most glorious.

14th.—Versailles. His Majesty is fitting out eighty sail of the line, and the Spaniards will fit out twenty, to meet the preparations that are making for war; these are the most likely means of preserving peace.

17th.—Versailles. The duke de Bourgogne, a few days ago, sent a very well-written letter to the King, in which he intreats his Majesty, very earnestly, in case we have a war, to allow him to serve, that he may render hmiself worthy of the honour of being his grandson; the King seemed much pleased with this letter.

19th.—It has been notified to all the ladies who

ride on horseback, that they are to hold themselves in readiness to attend the duchess de Bourgogne in her rides, in which she takes much pleasure.

27th.—Versailles. The cardinal de Noailles has expelled from the diocese of Paris, a pretended devotee, called Sister Rose; it is said, she formerly called herself Sister Sainte Croix, and that she had moreover another name; she lodged at the Luxembourg with madame de Vibrais; many virtuous and prudent persons were persuaded of the sanctity of this creature; extraordinary and miraculous stories were told of her; others only spoke of her as an impostor.

The duke de Beauvilliers, who was said to be so dangerously ill, at Lusignan, is at his house, at Saint Aignan, whither M. de Chevreuse has taken Helvetius to attend him*.

March 1st.—Versailles. The King had the condescention to inform M. de Vaudemont, that the duke of Savoy proposed a treaty that would be advantageous to France and Spain, but one of its conditions being, that his Royal Highness should be generalissimo of all their troops in Italy, his Ma-

* Fagon had given up M. de Beauvilliers, who was, indeed, in a most hopeless state. M. de Chevreuse had the courage, and at that time it was great courage, to take Helvetius to Saint-Aignan, who cured M. de Beauvilliers in a few days, at which, Fagon, and all the profession, were ready to burst with mortification; for, according to their account, Helvetius was a quack, and an ignoramus.

jesty would not consent to sign this treaty without first knowing whether he would not feel some difficulty at being placed under the duke of Savoy. M. de Vaudemont replied, that he was so charmed with the King's attention to what related to him, that he felt more than ever prepared to hazard his life in his service; he would therefore have no hesitation in serving under the duke of Savoy; that it was sufficient to know that in so doing, he should do that which was agreeable to his Majesty, and to the King of Spain, and that it might be relied on, that he would never consider his private interests when the service of their Majesties was in question. He seemed full of gratitude for the attention the King shewed him on that occasion.

11th.—Versailles. The King of England was taken very ill at Saint Germain. The King sent little Boudin there, as M. Fagon could not go; he told the King, on his return, that the King of England's disorder appeared to him very serious, and that one side of his body was entirely paralyzed; the King, at his *coucher*, commanded the marquis de Gesvres to go there the next morning, and to bring him tidings at his *levee*.

17th.—The capitation tax is enrolled and published. It will be heavier than the last. The King has reserved, for his council, the taxing of the courtiers.

19th.—Versailles. Monseigneur went to dine at

Meudon, and returned here in time for the King's supper, at which he ate heartily; he went into the King's closet after supper as usual, and was, indeed, in excellent spirits; he went down to his own apartments by the small staircase, laughing, being in the best humour in the world; he knelt down to prayers, and in getting up again fell down senseless. Several of his servants ran up to the King's apartments greatly alarmed, to seek M. Fagon and M. Felix. The King, who was at prayers, notwithstanding some remains of the gout, which he is not quite rid of, came down by the small stairs, which are very inconvenient. He found Monseigneur in a deplorable condition. The duchess de Bourgogne entered at the same time as the King. Nothing could be more melancholy than the state of the whole party. M. Felix bled Monseigneur, who resisted the operation, and whose senses had not yet returned; they did so after the bleeding, for he recognised, and named us all. The King approached, and begged him to take the medicines which M. Fagon prescribed for him. From this time Monseigneur grew better and better; it was about midnight, and, towards two o'clock, the emetic, of which he had taken a great quantity, began to operate: nature was relieved, and he was completely out of danger. The first care of his Majesty, on entering Monseigneur's chamber, was to send for a confessor. When Monseigneur had

recovered his senses; he asked for one himself, and the curate remained all night in his chamber. The King left it at half-past two, after seeing the effect of the emetic, and gave orders to M. Felix that he should be awakened in case of the least accident. The King was in an inconceivable affliction; he was unable to restrain his tears, and had scarcely power to speak.

21st.—Versailles. The King has appointed the marquis d'Urfé to accompany the King of England in the journey he is about to take to Bourbon; he has it in charge, to see that the honours, due to his dignity of King, be paid him in all the towns he passes through. When his Britannic Majesty went to Ireland, the King gave the same commission to the count de Mailly, throughout the road, as far as Brest. The King of England has testified much joy at the attention his Majesty has shewn him on this occasion; he sets out the Wednesday after Easter.

24th.—Versailles. The market-women of Paris deputed four from among them, to come to inquire after Monseigneur; he consented to see them; one of them even embraced him, the others kissed his hand; he thanked them, and gave them some money; the King ordered some to be given to them also; little Bontems took them to dine at his house, and they returned to Paris, delighted at having seen Monseigneur in good health, and with the reception they met with.

April 4th.—Marly. The King gives the King of England a hundred thousand livres a-month during his journey; it is believed he will not return till the month of June; moreover, the King maintains a hundred and twenty horses for his equipage, and furnishes him every accommodation for his journey. His Majesty is particularly solicitous that he should want for nothing, and their Britannic Majesties are more than ever charmed with his kindness.

The duke of Berwick, who was at Rome, returned hastily, on the news of the illness of the King his father, and will follow him to Bourbon.

9th.—Segrais, of the French Academy, known by several works he has composed, both in prose and in verse, died a few days past at Caen, whither he had retired.

25th.—The duke de Chartres will not serve. The King considered it inconsistent with his interest, and was in hopes that Monsieur would have dissuaded the duke de Chartres. But as Monsieur did not choose to undertake it, the King made known to M. de Chartres, that he would gratify him by thinking no more of it*.

* M. de Chartres was obstinately bent on serving, and Monsieur wished him to have the command of an army. Submissive as he was to the King, he sometimes took fits of opposition, and this one was violent. Their coolness lasted two months, with frequent bickerings. Monsieur was vexed that his son was not

25th.—The counts d'Albert and d'Uzès were tried and acquitted, and, in consequence of their acquittal, came down from their room to leave the *Conciergerie*. The count d'Uzès did quit it in fact, but the count d'Albert received an order from the King to remain there still.

28th.—Marshal Tourville died in the night at Paris, after a long illness. He was not sixty, and leaves a son very young and very poor. The marshal had amassed no wealth, and was a younger son of a family that was not rich.

JUNE 6th.—Marly. La Touanne and Sauvion, treasurers for the extraordinary war expenses, informed M. de Chamillart, some days ago, that their affairs were in a bad state. M. de Chamillart immediately investigated their accounts, with the assistance of Sauvion, and found that they owed nearly ten millions, and had but six millions in

in possession of the government promised him at his marriage; and that, far from giving the command of an army to his son, the King prevented him from serving, in order to keep it out of his reach, while all the bastards were continued in the service. It is true that the King pressed Monsieur, on the day of his death, to allow himself to be bled, but it is also true, that on that very day, they had a more violent quarrel than Monsieur had ever ventured to engage in in his life before, and that they separated on this quarrel, and, on Monsieur's part, very abruptly. It has been thought since, that the agitation he experienced, hastened his death, increased the King's grief, and produced the unusual courtesy with which he treated madame and M. de Chartres.

effects, and that the King did not owe them a sou. Sauvion has been put into the Bastille, and a litter was sent for La Touanne, who is in the country and unwell, to take him there also; but he is so ill, that they could not remove him. The King undertakes to pay all their debts, and in so doing adopts a course both just and noble; and at the same time extremely prudent; for he will preserve the credit so necessary for those who fill such situations.

7th.—Marly. A proclamation has been issued, declaring that all those who are in the receipt of the King's revenues, shall be held guilty and deserving of death, without power on the part of any judge to mitigate or alter the punishment, whenever they misapply the King's money.

The bankruptcy of the treasurers extraordinary, made a great noise in Paris; but as it was known on the same day that the King undertook to pay their debts, the creditors were easy, and every one blesses the King, who repairs the mischief made by these unfortunate men. Many respectable people had money in their hands, and M. de Chamillart has obtained the fullest information; securities are given for the payments.

8th.—Marly. Monsieur came from Saint Cloud to dine with the King, who has long been urging him to be bled. The King told him he was tempted to have him seized by force, and to have a large quantity of blood taken from him in spite

of him. Every body has given Monsieur the same advice for several months past; but he cannot make up his mind to it, he has so great a dread of bleeding.

In the evening, at supper, the King said that he should treat the grandees of Spain with the same honours as dukes enjoy in France; and that the King of Spain would give to the dukes of France the same honours as the grandees of Spain have.

After the King's supper, M. de Saint Pierre arrived, sent by the duke de Chartres. The King made him go into his closet, being apprehensive that he brought him bad news. Saint Pierre told his Majesty, that Monsieur, while at supper at Saint Cloud, had been seized with a very great weakness; that his tongue swelled very much; that he had been bled; that he seemed not quite so ill since the operation, and that an emetic had been given him. The King wished to set out instantly for Saint Cloud; but at length yielded to the urgent intreaties that were made by every body, that he would wait to hear the effect of the emetic.

The King went to madame de Maintenon's, whom he desired to be awakened, returned home at midnight, and gave orders to the marquis de Gesvres, at his *coucher*, to go to Saint Cloud; and if during the night they found Monsieur worse, to come and wake him, as in that case he would go to him; for which purpose, he ordered the carriages to be

in readiness. Monseigneur, and the duke de Bourgogne prepared to follow his Majesty. Soon after, a page came from Monsieur, before the King was in bed, who said that Monsieur was better, and that he had just asked the prince de Conti for some *eau de Schaffhouse*, which is excellent in cases of apoplexy.

9th.—Marly. The King rose an hour and a half after he went to bed; he was awakened by Longueville, whom M. de Chartres sent to him. The prince informed the King that the emetic did not act, and that Monsieur was worse. The King set out instantly, arrived at Saint Cloud before three o'clock, and found Monsieur so extremely ill, that it is not believed he knew his Majesty. Monseigneur, all the princes and princesses, followed the King to Saint Cloud, from whence his Majesty did not set out on his return till eight o'clock, leaving Monsieur in a hopeless state. The King, on his arrival here, shut himself up in his closet; he had heard mass at Saint Cloud. The duchess de Bourgogne and ,madame de Maintenon, had prevailed on him not to remain at Saint Cloud till the last, and returned with him in his carriage. M. Fagon arrived here at one o'clock; the King had commanded him not to return until Monsieur had expired, unless by a kind of miracle he got better.

As soon as the King saw him come in to madame de Maintenon's, he said to him, " Well, M. Fagon,

my brother is dead?" "Yes, Sire," replied M. Fagon, "no remedy could save him." The King burst into tears, and could not conceal his grief. After dinner, he shut himself up at madame de Maintenon's with the duchess de Bourgogne and her ladies, and several times the expression escaped him—"I cannot bring myself to think that I shall see my brother no more." Monseigneur, the duke and duchess de Bourgogne, and all the princesses, went to bed on their return from Saint Cloud; they brought Madame, the duke and duchess de Chartres to Versailles. In the evening, about seven o'clock, they obliged the King to take a turn in the gardens to divert his thoughts a little; he was also under the necessity, after supper, of giving orders to M. de Pontchartrain, secretary of state to the household, and to Desgranges, master of the ceremonies, respecting many things which it was requisite to regulate relative to the ceremonial. His Majesty was likewise obliged to transact business with M. Chamillart after dinner; he supped at nine o'clock, and went to bed at half-past ten, quite exhausted with grief and fatigue.

The King and Queen of England arrived here about five o'clock, to pay their compliments to the King, and remained but a moment with him.

10th.—At Marly. The duke de Chartres came here in the morning from Versailles, the King being still in bed; his Majesty addressed him with

every expression of kindness and friendship, at which the prince seemed much affected and very grateful. The King told him that he must now consider him as his father; that he would take charge of his honour and of his interests; that he forgot all the little grounds of complaint he had had against him; that he hoped he, on his side, would also forget them, and begged that his friendly advances might attach him still more closely to him, and induce him to give him his whole heart, as the King did to him. This prince is full of grief for the loss of his father, and of gratitude for the King's kindness.

12th.—Versailles. After dinner, the King opened the will of Monsieur in Madame's apartment, in the presence of Madame, of M. de Chartres, the chancellor, M. de Pontchartrain, secretary of state of the household, and M. Torat, chancellor to Monsieur.

The duke de Chartres will now be called the duke d'Orléans. When strangers write to Madame, the style will be *à Madame, duchesse d'Orléans,* and when they address her daughter-in-law, it will be, *à Madame, madame la duchesse d'Orléans.*

The King had had some little misunderstandings with Madame; she had a conversation yesterday with the King, in which they addressed each other with the utmost sincerity. His Majesty was at length satisfied with Madame, and Madame was

deeply affected by the King's goodness, and seemed more attached to him than ever; she had a long conference with madame de Maintenon before she spoke to the King.

14th.—Versailles. The duke d'Orléans will have nearly all the honours that Monsieur, his father, had; he will have guards and Swiss porters; he will have his guard-room here in the *château* like Monsieur; he will have a chancellor and *secrétaires des commandements*. The prince will be treated as first prince of the blood; his officers will pass at the court of aids as of the King's household, with the same privileges that the late prince retained till his death. All the household of Monsieur will be discharged as soon as the funeral is over; the duke d'Orléans will re-engage all those who are agreeable to him; it is thought, indeed, that this will be the case with many of them, but it is not yet known whom he will choose. He has strongly pressed the chevalier de Lorraine, and has got others to urge him, to accept the pension of thirty thousand livres, or thereabouts, which Monsieur gave him, saying very politely; "You would not have objected, Sir, to have received a pension from Monsieur; I inherit all his property, so that it is still he who gives it you." The chevalier de Lorraine accepts the apartments in the Palais Royal, and declines the pension, telling the duke d'Orléans, that he would remain in his house for the

purpose of paying his respects to him more frequently, but that he would not accept the pension, wishing to shew him the disinterestedness of his attachment; and that he should never forget the numerous favours he had received from Monsieur, or the noble and polite manner in which the duke d'Orléans had offered the continuance of them.

17th.—Versailles. The King gives to the duke d'Orléans the nomination to all the benefices belonging to his *apanage*, in the same manner that Monsieur had; he gives him the regiment of cavalry and the regiment of infantry, *de Chartres*, so that he will now have four regiments. His Majesty also gives him Monsieur's two companies of *gendarmerie*.

20th.—Versailles. M. le prince, who has had the gout rather violently for these few days past, made an effort to go to the King's *levee*, to thank his Majesty for the favour he had lately bestowed on him; and the King, at the same time, conferred a new one on him; for he had a pension of but 40,000 crowns, and his Majesty increases it by 10,000; it will now be 50,000 crowns, that being the pension of the first prince of the blood.

25th.—Marly. The King has appointed M. Pomereu, to manage the affairs of Madame; and to regulate the claims she has for dower, and to arrange with the duke d'Orléans all that may be in dispute between Madame and him.

28th.—Marly. The duke d'Orléans is very

busy in regulating his household, and takes no resolution without giving an account of it to the King, and having his approbation.

29th.—Marly. King William has addressed his parliament, thanking them for the supplies they have given him at the present juncture, to prevent the aggrandizement of France, whose power, he said, was becoming exorbitant through her union with Spain.

July 13th.—Meudon. Money is, at present, so plentiful on 'Change in Paris, that it is lent at six per cent.; all the officers of the King's household are ordered to be paid, and all the pensions.

19th.—Versailles. M. Davaux sends intelligence that he has seen King William at the Hague; that he was well received by him; that the prince talked only of peace, repeating several times that he was old and much indisposed, and that he had nothing to wish for but repose. But notwithstanding the professions, it is believed that he thinks only of war, and M. Davaux is to return immediately.

August 1st.—The duchess de Bourgogne went to bathe in the river above the quay at Marly. Tents were erected on an island which is there, and after bathing, she went to lie down, and amused herself in the tents till night.

15th.—Marly. By the last courier the King dispatched to Italy, his Majesty informed the duke

of Savoy, M. de Vaudemont, and M. de Catinat, that he had determined to send marshal Villeroi into that country. Marshal Catinat will learn this unpleasant news on Wednesday or Thursday.

24th.—Versailles. One of our merchant-vessels, having fallen in with an English yacht, who fired a cannon-shot at her to compel her to salute, the merchantman complied. The Englishman made him lie to, threatened to confiscate the cargo for not having saluted more promptly, and in the end made him pay a small fine. The Englishman, having boasted in Holland of this action, the Dutch, who do not like any thing that has the appearance of an infraction of the peace, have solicited King William to break the English captain, and to make him restore what he has unjustly extorted.

27th.—An impost of 4,000,000 livres has been laid on those persons who have acquired situations during the last war, with the right of succession to their heirs; which is a confirmation of the right being granted them.

28th.—Versailles. The King went shooting after dinner. The duchess de Bourgogne was in his closet when he left it; she had been at mass with Monseigneur, who had nearly lost the opportunity of hearing it; the chaplain, who was to perform it, being taken ill. Monseigneur was in great distress, and went to acquaint the King with the difficulty he was in, and the pain it gave him. His Majesty told him what was necessary to be done to

repair the omission; namely, to distribute alms largely. Fortunately, they found one of the King's chaplains, who had neither said mass nor eaten, and Monseigneur returned to the chapel. The King has an indulgence from Pope Innocent XI. to permit him and the royal family to hear mass till half-past two.

SEPTEMBER 1st.—The King has forbidden the abbé Bernou, the present editor of the Gazette, to mention King William's illness in his paper.

3d.—Versailles. King James is very ill: it is not thought that he can recover; he is no longer in a state to think of going to Fontainebleau; so that there will be more room for the courtiers. The poor King is dying like a saint, and the unhappy Queen is in great affliction.

The pretended King of Prussia, the pretended Elector of Hanover, and the duke of Zell, will not return to Loo, to see King William, who is so ill and suffers so much, that he is not in a condition to receive them. It has been discovered, that he caused M. Fagon to be consulted on his disease, under the name of a curate; and M. Fagon, who had no suspicion of it, candidly replied, that the patient had only to prepare for death.

5th.—Versailles. The King went to Saint Germain, at two o'clock, to see the King of England, who was very desirous of seeing his Majesty before he died.

The King found the King of England a little

better; but it is not thought he can last long. He spoke to the prince of Wales, his son, with much piety and firmness, telling him, that however splendid a crown may appear, there comes a time when it is quite indifferent; that there is nothing to be loved but God; nothing to be desired, but eternity; that he should always remember to behave with respect to the Queen, his mother, and with attachment and gratitude to our King, from whom they have received so many favours. He desires to be buried in the church of Saint Germain, without any pomp, and like the poor of the parish. Nothing can be more affecting than the condition in which the Queen is. Madame de Maintenon passed part of the day with her.

6th.—The King of England yesterday intreated the King to consent to his being buried in the parish church of Saint Germain, without erecting any tomb, but simply with these words for epitaph: "Here lies James II., King of England."

13th.—Marly. The King went to Saint Germain at two o'clock; he first saw the King of England, who opened his eyes for a moment, when the King was announced to him, and shut them again immediately. The King told him that he was come to see him, to assure him that he might make his mind easy with respect to the prince of Wales, and that he would acknowledge him King of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

The King then went to the Queen's, to whom he stated the same thing, and proposed to her to send for the prince of Wales, to put him in possession of a secret so important to him. He was introduced, and the King addressed him with a kindness which seemed to affect him much. When the prince left the chamber of the Queen his mother, lord Perth his tutor, asked him why he had been sent for; he told him it was a secret he was obliged to keep. The prince then began to write at his table. The tutor again inquired what he was writing: "I am writing," he replied, "all that the King of France has said to me, that I may read it over every day, and never forget it during my life." When his Majesty declared to the King of England that he would recognize the prince of Wales as King, all the English in the chamber fell on their knees and cried, "Long live the King!" The Queen is so touched by this noble act, that she can speak of nothing but her gratitude; but her grief at seeing the King, her husband, in the state he is in, prevents her tasting that joy unalloyed.

On his return from Saint Germain, the King informed all the courtiers of what he had done for the prince of Wales. The nuncio remains at Saint Germain, and as soon as the King of England is dead, he will recognize the prince of Wales as King.

14th.—Marly. The King held a council in the

morning, which lasted till near two o'clock. The duchess de Bourgogne went after dinner, with madame de Maintenon, to Saint Germain. They first went to see the King of England, who thanked them, and begged them to go into the Queen's chamber, and not remain longer in his, on account of the bad air, which always fills the chamber of an invalid.

The poor King had sent in the morning for the prince of Wales, to whom he said: "Approach, my son; I have not seen you since the King of France made you King; never forget the obligations which you and we have to him; and remember, that God and religion are always to be preferred to all temporal advantages." He then relapsed into his lethargy, from which no remedy could arouse him. Whenever he has an interval, he speaks with a degree of piety and judgment that edifies every one; he seems even to speak more rationally than before his illness.

15th.—Marly. The King of England is worse than ever; and it was not expected in the morning, that he would get through the day. Yesterday the King sent Desgranges, master of the ceremonies, to prevent all parade. His body will be placed *en dépôt* at the English Benedictines, in Paris; and immediately on his death, the Queen will go to Chaillot.

The King has delayed his departure for Fon-

tainebleau, for one day; and if the King of England lasts over to-morrow, his Majesty will defer it still longer.

16th.—Marly. The King of England died at Saint-Germain about three o'clock; he had always wished to die on a Friday. In the evening, the Queen was taken to Chaillot. For some days past her confessor had forbidden her to enter the chamber of the King, her husband.

20th.—Versailles. The King, when he went out, proceeded to Saint Germain to see the new King of England, James III.; he did not stay long with him, and afterwards went to see the Queen, his mother.

All the ambassadors came here in the morning at the King's *levee*, as usual, except the English ambassador, who is dissatisfied at his Majesty's having recognised King James III. There is nothing, however, in that, contrary to the treaty of Ryswick; indeed, there are similar examples of two Kings of the same country being recognised at the same time. King Casimir, who died in Paris, before he was King of Poland, was acknowledged as King of Sweden, though there was another King of Sweden on the throne, with whom, too, we were in alliance.

Journey to Fontainebleau.

21st.—Sceaux. The King of England came to

Versailles about four o'clock, to see the King, who went to receive him at the top of the great staircase. They sat down for some time in the *fauteuils*, the King giving him the right, as he did the late King, his father; and then the King conducted him back to the top of the staircase, where he had received him. His Britannic Majesty then went to the duchess de Bourgogne's, who, not being aware that he would call on her, was at vespers in the chapel. He waited for some time in her apartment; she returned and found him there; and when he left it, she only accompanied him to the door of the apartment.

29th.—At Fontainebleau. King William learned the death of King James while at table at Loo, and that the King had acknowledged the prince of Wales; he pulled his hat over his brows in a passion, and did not utter a word. It is expected that he will immediately recall his ambassador.

October 3d.—Fontainebleau. In the evening there was a play, at which the duchess de Bourgogne took her seat on the floor as the time before; and the King, who had been displeased at there being some ladies in *robes-de-chambre* in her presence, though they were in the galleries, sent into the saloon, before the duchess de Bourgogne entered it, to see if any ladies, being ignorant of the order, were there in *robes-de-chambre*; but the duchess du Lude had taken care to apprize them of it, and none were found.

18th.—Fontainebleau. The King of Spain has expressed his satisfaction at the King having recognized the prince of Wales; he will also acknowledge him as King of England.

27th.—Fontainebleau. We hear from Holland that the yacht, in which King William was to have returned to England, has been lost on the coast. Though this be an event of little importance, it is considered in that country as an ill omen, which does not fail to make some impression on the minds of that naturally superstitious people.

29th.—The King has appointed cornets in all the companies of cavalry. They had been reduced after the peace of 1697.

November 12th.—Fontainebleau. Louville arrived from Spain, and saw the King at madame de Maintenon's, while Monseigneur was at the play. The King, his master, went as far as the last village in his dominions to meet the Queen*; it was not allowable for him to go further, because the states of Catalonia are assembled; it was, indeed, necessary to obtain an act to authorize his quitting the *vicairerie* of Barcelona, because the regulation is, that the King of Spain may not leave it while the states of the province are assembled; he being considered to be present, otherwise the measures that are taken there would be of no authority. The Queen is very small, and rather pretty, without being handsome; she has much

* Maria Louisa Gabriella, daughter of the duke of Savoy.

wit; and Louville carries his praises so far, as to say she is equal in that respect to the duchess de Bourgogne, her sister. She was a little displeased at all the women who accompanied her being sent back again. Half of them left her at Perpignan, and the others at the last place on the French territories where she slept, and where the Spaniards came to receive her. The marriage was consummated at Figuiera. The poor Queen appears vexed, and the King did not sleep with her the next night.

13th.—Fontainebleau. Louville says that the princess Orsini will not have the rank of *camarera-mayor;* the Spaniards are desirous that a lady of that nation should have the situation; but it is thought that it will not be filled at all *.

* The princess Orsini was Anne Marie de la Trémouille, whose first husband was Taleyran, prince de Calais; she afterwards married the duke di Bracciano of the Orsini family, whose widow she became in 1698. The duchy of Bracciano being sold to pay the debts of the Orsini family, she took the name of princess Orsini. She was patronized by madame de Maintenon, and appointed lady of honour to the new Queen of Spain. She soon obtained the most unbounded influence over the King and Queen of Spain. Cardinal d'Estrées, writing to Louis XIV. described this woman and her power at the Spanish court; adding that she was herself ruled by Boutrot d'Aubigny, her steward, who enjoyed her personal favours, and was thought to be married to her. The princes intercepted this letter, and after writing in the margin *pour mariée, nou*, forwarded it to its destination. This piece of impudence disgusted the King, and shocked the

20th.—The King of Spain has written to King James III. who is at Saint-Germain, recognizing him as King of England, as we do in France.

DECEMBER 15th. We hear from Barcelona that the Queen is very pretty; that she shews much affection for the King her husband, and that she is now quite happy. By her conduct, she has put an end to all the rumours that were circulated concerning her during the first days of her marriage.

24th.—The King performed his devotions in the morning, and touched the Spanish and Italian invalids who were here, but none of the French.

30th.—Versailles. I heard that count Bozelle, who made his escape, six months ago, from the Bastille, where he was confined by the King, at the request of King William, but of whom his Majesty had no cause to complain, had the King's permission, some time ago, to raise a regiment of dragoons in Italy, at his own expense: this regiment will be almost entirely composed of banditti, and will serve in our army, much in the same way as the hussars in the army of the Emperor.

prudish madame de Maintenon. The princess Orsini was accordingly exiled from the Spanish court for a time.—*Duclos' Memoirs.—Ed.*

END OF THE YEAR 1701.

1702.

JANUARY 7th.—Versailles. A courier arrived from marshal de Villeroy, who states that the imperial troops have gained over madame della Mirandola, who remained in the castle. This princess is an old maid; the great aunt and governess of the princes of that name. We had two hundred men in the city, commanded by the chevalier de la Chétardie, whom the princess invited to dinner; he entered the castle without any mistrust, and she immediately ordered the drawbridge to be raised; in the mean time, she ordered a number of soldiers of the imperial army, disguised as peasants, to be admitted, representing that they were her subjects, who were seeking refuge there; they had no difficulty in making themselves masters of the city; which she then obliged the French to quit, sending them back to our army in a sorry plight, and without arms.

14th.—An edict has lately been published, permitting the nobility to carry on wholesale trades without derogation.

18th.—Versailles. This evening, there was a rehearsal on the stage at madame de Maintenon's,

of the tragedy of Absalom, which is to be played to-morrow before the King.

19th.—Versailles. The King, not having to hold a council, had the patience this morning to sit for the finishing of his picture by Rigaut, at madame de Maintenon's; he will send this portrait to the King of Spain, who earnestly requested it of him.

The King dined very early, and went to take an airing at Marly, from whence he returned earlier than usual, to see the tragedy in which the duchess de Bourgogne played in madame de Maintenon's drawing-room, where a very pretty theatre had been erected. The duchess de Bourgogne, who represented the daughter of Absalom, had a magnificent dress, enriched with all the crown jewels. The duke d'Orléans played David; the count d'Ayen, Absalom; the countess d'Ayen, Tharès, the wife of Absalom; mademoiselle de Melun, the wife of David; and the little count de Noailles also performed a part. The other actors were the elder Baron, and some servants of M. de Noailles; all the dresses were very handsome, and the piece was extremely well played; there was not room for more than thirty or forty persons. Monseigneur and his children were there, the princess de Conti, M. du Maine, all the duchess de Bourgogne's ladies, madame de Noailles and her daughters; there were only two or three courtiers present.

25th.—Marly. We have received news from

London, of the 16th instant; there have already been some very seditious speeches made in the parliament, respecting James III. with a view of declaring him guilty of high treason, for having assumed the title of King of England; there was one member who carried his insolence so far as even to question his legitimacy.

The duke de Bourgogne, when he renounced dancing, said that it was a misfortune not to be an elegant dancer, but that there were many other qualities more essential and more to be desired in men, which he would endeavour to acquire; and that he hoped by such means to make up for his deficiency; we daily observe, that he devotes his attention to every thing that is noble and virtuous.

29th.—Versailles. M. de Chamillart fell into an error respecting the name of Silly, thinking that it was the colonel of cavalry, and consequently Silly went to thank the King, who was much surprised at it, knowing that he had given him no appointment. Silly was dreadfully chagrined, at being deceived, but was not at all to blame himself, M. de Chamillart having assured him that he was made brigadier. In the evening, M. de Chamillart, while engaged with the King, besought him so earnestly to repair the fault he had committed, that his Majesty could not refuse what he solicited for M. de Silly, who moreover is a very worthy

man. Thus the colonel of cavalry is a brigadier as well as the colonel of dragoons.

30th.—Marshal Catinat paid his respects to the King at dinner, and his Majesty received him graciously, but did not speak to him in private.

February 4th.—Versailles. We had news from London of the 26th. This parliament seems more submissive to King William than any one that had preceded it; they have read the third time and passed the bill against James III., declaring him guilty of high treason, for having assumed the title of King of England. They all seem highly incensed against France, and propose raising ten thousand men, beyond the forty thousand which they have engaged to furnish either to the Dutch, or to the Emperor, against France.

The old abbé de Vatteville,* who was a long time here, died a few days ago. He was a man whose life was full of the most wonderful events, down to the time that the King took Franche Comté.

* This abbé was a priest and a professed Carthusian. He fled from his convent, having killed the prior; he underwent circumcision, became a pacha, and commanded the Turkish army in the Morea, against the Venetians. He betrayed the Mahometans; obtained absolution from the court of Rome, and was rendered capable of possessing any benefice. He returned to Franche Comté, entered into the intrigues of the Queen-mother, and used all his efforts to effect the conquest of that province. He was nominated by Louis XIV. to the archbishopric

9th.—Marly. M. de Chamillart came this morning to inform the King of what took place at Cremona on the 1st of this month; the circumstances are so extraordinary, that no parallel can be found to them, either in ancient or modern history. Mahonis, major of Dillon's regiment, who was in the place, brought the intelligence. Prince Eugène kept up a correspondence in Cremona; he had already obtained admission for four or five soldiers, disguised as priests and peasants, and on the 1st he ordered a part of his infantry to pass cautiously through an aqueduct which led to the cellar of a curate in the city, who betrayed us. These men, entering the city by night, were provided with hatchets at the curate's, with which they opened a gate that had been blocked up, and by which prince Eugène and M. de Commercy entered with all the cavalry; they then made themselves masters of three other gates, having killed those who guarded them; they afterwards marched to the great square

de Besançon, but the Pope refused the bulls. He was satisfied to take in exchange the abbey of La Baume, and other pecuniary advantages. He lived in great style; had a large kennel of hounds, a fine stud, a good table, and kept abundance of company. He was a great tyrant at home, and kept in awe the civil officers, who, by order of the court, winked at his irregularities. He very rarely made his appearance at court, where he was received with distinction by the King. He took a pleasure in going some times to shew himself to the Carthusians and to bully them.

where the town-hall is situated, and obtained possession of it also. Marshal de Villeroy, who had only arrived the day before, on his return from Milan, whither he had been to have an interview with the prince de Vaudemont, hearing a noise, mounted his horse to go to the square, and on turning down the first street, was surrounded by the enemy; he was unable to make any defence, having only an aide-de-camp and a page with him. He offered the officer who took him ten thousand pistoles and a regiment, which he promised should be given him by the King, if he would conduct him to the castle. The officer replied, that he had been too long in the Emperor's service to listen to such a proposition. The marshal, being thus taken, was conducted, by prince Eugène's orders, out of the city to a house in the country with a strong guard. Lieutenant-general Crenau assembled some infantry, and charged the enemy; but he had his shoulder broken in the onset, and all that fought with him were killed. Prince Eugène had him taken out of the city also, telling him he was apprehensive his soldiers might kill him, unless he put him in a place of safety. During this time, Rivel, the senior lieutenant-general, who took the command in that capacity, (marshal de Villeroy being a prisoner) marched direct to the rampart, where he was joined by a part of the infantry of the garrison; while the marquis de Praslin, briga-

dier of cavalry, who could not at that time be aware that the King had made him a major-general, joined the Irish battalions that we had in the place, and whom he found in the best disposition possible, resolved to die or drive out the enemy; they attacked them. The conflict began at seven in the morning, and was not over till a little before six in the evening. During the contest, Praslin, who saw that another body of the enemy was marching on the other side of the Po to get possession of our bridge, sent orders to him who commanded in the redoubt on the other side to withdraw all his troops, and destroy the bridge behind him; which was extremely well executed by that officer, and without losing a man. The bridge was not destroyed till towards three o'clock. Prince Eugène ascended a turret to catch a hasty glance at what was going on in all the quarters of the city, and if prince Thomas de Vaudemont had attacked and carried the redoubt on the other side of the bridge, as he was ordered to do, and then join prince Eugène in the city, it would apparently have been taken; but he was much surprised to see that our bridge was destroyed, and that he could no longer hope for that reinforcement. However, he still thought himself sufficiently strong to become completely master of the place, having already more troops there than we had in the garrison; but our infantry was now driving the enemy from street to street, with incredible vigour. Firmarçon, colonel

of dragoons, made his regiment dismount, and they completed the rout and expulsion of the enemy. Prince Eugène and M. de Commercy, not being able to bring their infantry back to the contest, were obliged to retire and abandon the city, which they had taken by a miracle, and which they lost by a still greater one. Major-general Mongon had his horse killed in the beginning of the engagement, and was taken; a squadron of the Emperor's cuirassiers had passed over his body, but at the conclusion of the fight he found himself at liberty. It is not yet known how d'Antragues, colonel of the regiment des Vaisseaux, was wounded. We had half the garrison killed or wounded; but the enemy have lost still more than we; they had brought up all the grenadiers of their army, the best infantry, and a great many officers. Prince Eugène and M. de Commercy were nearly taken, from being too late in retiring. The governor of the city for the Spaniards, whose name we do not know, signalized himself greatly on this occasion, and received several wounds; major-general d'Arêne is severely wounded also, and all the accounts speak highly of him. The King is in expectation of a courier, by whom we shall learn further particulars*.

* Two days after this battle, above 150 Germans were found in the wine cellars, of which these worthies had taken possession, in full assurance that the town was in their possession.—*Ed.*

The King has appointed M. de Vendôme to take the command of the army of Italy. He gives him four thousand louis for his equipment; and after having a long audience of his Majesty this evening, he took leave; he reckons upon joining the army in ten or twelve days.

12th.—Versailles. This evening was performed, for the third and last time, at the *hotel de Conti*, the drama of *Electre*. All the court was there, except the King.

M. de Chamillart has received a letter from marshal de Villeroy, of the 4th. He is still at Ostiano; he is wounded slightly in the side by a halberd, and has a sword-wound in the hand. The King has written him a very obliging letter, well calculated to console him; it was sent open.

14th.—Versailles. The King went after dinner to Marly, and, during his *promenade*, spoke much of marshal de Villeroy, and in the most tender and obliging manner in the world. He observed, that he was much astonished, and indeed indignant, at those persons who triumphed in the misfortune of the marshal; he added, that he believed that the friendship with which he honoured him, drew upon him a part of the hatred that was felt towards him. He even made use of the word *favourite*, a term he had never uttered before, with respect to any body; indeed, he spoke for a long time, like a man who is willing and able to support the inte-

rests of the unfortunate. It is a great consolation to the marshal's family, and shews the goodness of heart of the King, who never abandons those who serve him, and are attached to him*.

19th.—Madame, who has dismissed her ladies of the bed-chamber, will have two ladies about her person, to each of whom she will give 4,000 livres. The maréchale de Clérambault† is one of them.

† On this occasion the following lines were sung at court, as well as at Paris, and by the army, where Villeroy was equally hated:—

Français, rendez grâces à Bellone,
Votre bonheur est sans égal;
Vous avez conservé Crémone
Et perdu votre général. *Siècle de Louis XIV.*

† The maréchale was the daughter of Chavigny, and one of the most intelligent and best informed women in France; she had also a lively and agreeable wit, without ever making a parade of her attainments; she was rich, avaricious, fond of trinkets, and very eccentric, caring for nobody, but always respected. She was near dying of a complaint in the chest when young; and was advised to avoid speaking as much as possible. She was a whole year without uttering a single word, which accustomed her to almost as great taciturnity during the rest of her life. But when she was at liberty, and exerted herself, she was most excellent company. She pretended, though she concealed it a good deal, to foretel the future by means of little points and calculations, and this connected her closely with Madame, who took great pleasure in those mysteries. She was never seen but with a mask over her large, old, pale visage; she gave as a reason for it, that when the air caught it, it became covered with scurf. But it was, in fact, an old habit of wearing it, which she

20th.—Versailles. The King wrote to the King of Spain, from Marly, the 23d of last month, a letter of which the following is a copy:

Copy of the King's letter to the King of Spain, written at Marly, January 21st, 1702.—"I have always approved of your intention of going into Italy: I hope to see it put in execution: but the more I feel interested for your glory, the more I should consider the difficulties which it would better become me, than you, to foresee. I have examined them all; you have seen what they are by the memorial which Marchin has read to you. I learn with pleasure that this does not deter you from a project so worthy of your birth, as that of going in person to defend your Italian states. There are occasions in which one ought to decide one's self. Since the obstacles that have been pointed out to you do not shake your purpose, I praise your firmness and confirm your determination. Your subjects will love you more, and will be still more faithful to you, when they see that

could not leave off when the former fashion ceased. She played, literally, all the day and part of the night. She had a sister whom she loved passionately, and who fell sick. She sent to her every moment, and, upon being informed she was dying, she said: "My poor sister! let no one mention her to me again." She spoke of her no more during the rest of her life, nor of her two sons, whom she long survived; but for these latter she had no very great affection.

you fulfil their expectations, and that, far from imitating the indolence of your predecessors, you expose your person in defence of the most considerable portions of your monarchy. My tenderness for you increases, in proportion as I see you merit it. I shall forget nothing that may be advantageous to you. You know what efforts I have made to drive your enemies out of Italy. Had the troops I mean to send in addition already arrived, I should advise you to go to Milan, and to put yourself at the head of my army; but as it is necessary that it should first be superior to that of the Emperor, I think your Majesty should proceed to the kingdom of Naples, where your presence is still more necessary than at Milan. You will there await the opening of the campaign; you will calm the agitation of the people of that kingdom. They ardently desire to see their sovereign. They are only excited to revolt in the hope of having a separate King. Treat the nobility with honour; give the people to hope for some relief as soon as circumstances shall permit; listen to complaints, administer justice, and be easy of access, without forgetting your dignity; distinguish those whose zeal has been apparent in the late commotions; you will soon be convinced of the utility of your voyage, and of the effect your presence will have produced. I have ordered four vessels to be equipped, which will go to Barcelona, to convey

you to Naples, with the Queen. I see that your affection for her does not allow of separating you. Marchin will inform you what troops I send to Naples, and of other particulars in which I have instructed him, relative to your voyage. God, who visibly protects you, will bless the justice of your cause; and, I trust, that having called you to the throne, he will give you his assistance to defend those states, the government of which he has placed in your hands. I shall pray to him to give success to the projects you form for his glory. It only remains for me to assure you of my tenderness, my friendship, and the pleasure I feel at seeing you every day render yourself worthy of it."

(Signed) LOUIS.

21st.—Versailles. A courier arrived from Barcelona. The spots which had appeared on the King of Spain, were the beginning of the measles; he was much better when the courier left, and the Queen wrote a letter to the King, merely stating that the disorder is no longer of any importance, but that she is a little vexed at not being permitted to see him during his illness, nor even at present, though there is no longer any thing to fear. She has sent the duchess de Bourgogne a Spanish dress, with a head-dress to correspond; nothing can be more graceful and majestic than this habit: the fashion in Spain is a little altered. After supper,

the duchess de Bourgogne entered the King's closet in this dress; the King admired her still more than in her usual one, and the head-dress was particularly praised.

24th.—The duchess de Bourgogne went to bed after dinner, being fatigued with the weight of the dress she wore yesterday in the play, and which was too much loaded with jewels. She played in *Absalom* and Molière's *Précieuses*.

25th.—Versailles. The King has thought proper, that M. de Mongon should go to the prince Eugène, and surrender himself his prisoner; this was decided without waiting for the opinions of the marshals of France, which they have nevertheless sent this evening, because they were commanded to do so, and it is known, too, that the opinions were not all alike. Mongon had previously had the good sense to write to prince Eugène, and inform him of all the circumstances of the case, assuring him, also, that if he condemned him, he would go to him, and yield himself his prisoner as soon as his health permitted, provided he received no command to the contrary from the King.

28th.—Trianon. The cardinal de Noailles has made a very severe ordinance for the observation of Lent; the King has given orders to Livry, to cause it to be observed in every particular, at all the tables of his household, and the courtiers are desired

to pay the same attention to it at their own houses.

March 4th.—Versailles. The King has given pensions of 1000 francs to the abbé Tallemant, and to M. M. Touriel and d'Acier, who have been employed in describing his medals; they will now undertake those of Louis XIII., and afterwards those of Henry IV; some errors, which had crept in, relative to those of the King, have been corrected, and the preface to the work is suppressed.

5th.—Versailles. The King has given a pension of 1000 francs to Duché, author of the drama of *Absalom*, which the duchess de Bourgogne played this winter; and madame de Maintenon has sent him 1000 francs.

7th.—Versailles. The King declared this morning, that the duke de Bourgogne should go this year to command his armies in Flanders; and in the evening, after supper, he told the count de Toulouse, that he at length granted him the favour he had so frequently solicited, of filling the station of admiral this year: there is nothing yet determined as to the number of vessels that will compose the naval armament.

11th.—Versailles. The King, after his *levee*, took marshal Catinat into his closet; the marshal had had a long conversation the day before, with M. de Chamillart, in Paris, who told him from the King, that his Majesty had determined to give him

the command of his army in Germany. He declined accepting this service for some time; but at last declared his readiness to obey, and to accept any commission in which the King thought he could be useful to him. The conversation with the King, was such as was suitable to an occasion of this nature; and his Majesty concluded by saying to the marshal: "We are now so situated, that you may explain to me frankly all that took place in Italy, during the late campaign." The marshal replied: "Sire, those are matters that are gone by; the particulars I could relate, would be useless as to your Majesty's service, and would only tend, perhaps, to nourish lasting enmities; I therefore entreat you to allow me to preserve a strict silence on all the grounds of complaint I may have. I shall only justify myself, Sire, by doing my duty still better, if I can, either in Germany or Italy." The King has highly commended this conduct.

13th.—Versailles. After mass, the King sent for M. Rosen into his closet; he told him, that he wished him to be constantly about the duke de Bourgogne, during the campaign, that by his good advice and example, the prince might perform his duty perfectly, and acquire a good reputation. M. Rosen is the first lieutenant-general; so that he, being always near the person of the duke de Bourgogne, the duke du Maine will command the right wing, for he is the next in rank to M. Rosen.

16th.—Marly. Letters were received from Barcelona; the King of Spain writes, that he intends to follow his Majesty's advice, and not take the Queen, his wife, to Naples; he had, indeed, nearly resolved to adopt this course before he received the dispatch from the King. The conduct of the young Queen has been admirable in this affair; she evinced a lively grief at being separated so soon from the King, her husband; but, at the same time she told him, that there was no room for hesitation; that his interests and his glory required this separation, and that their mutual tenderness must yield to the welfare of the state; that she would endeavour, in Madrid, to render herself worthy of him, and to make herself beloved by his people, and increase their affection for their new master.

20th.—Versailles. King William has lately ordered the payment of the dower of those widows who are attached to the person of the Queen of England at Saint Germain; the parliament has forced him to this measure. The duchess of Tyrconnel, who has a dower of 18,000 francs, has already received it.

24th.—Versailles. Marshal Villeroy is still at Inspruck: he expects to be sent to Grätz, in Stiria; he has written a long letter to cardinal d'Estrées, who is at Venice, giving an account of the affair that took place at Cremona, on the 1st of

February; the following is a copy:—"Though I am persuaded my letter will run many risks before it reaches your eminence, yet, having nothing particular to relate, but what has happened to myself, I expose it without hesitation to the curiosity of those who may feel an inclination to read it. Could I have had the honour of writing to you earlier, I might have prevented the false reports that have, perhaps, been spread, relative to the action that took place at Cremona the first of this month, and of which your Excellency will now be fully informed.

"I set out from Cremona on the 23d of January, leaving all our quarters as well disposed as I could desire; our bridge over the Pô was firmly established, with the entrenchment at the *tête-du pont* completely finished, and in good condition. On the 24th, I arrived at Milan, and remained there over the 29th. On the 30th, I left Milan, and reached Cremona on the 31st, in the evening, where I learned that the prince de Vaudemont, with twelve or fifteen hundred foot, and as many horse, was marching on the Taro, and that on the other side of the Oglio, some of the enemy's troops were also assembling at Ostiano and Canetto. The marquis de Créqui, by whom I was informed of this, had given all the necessary orders for the security of his quarters. Such is the general position in which we were on the 31st, in the evening, having

taken all requisite precautions to receive intelligence of what movements the enemy might make, both in the Parmesan, and in the Cremonese, in the event of their crossing the Oglio. All the night from the 31st, to the 1st of February, passed, without my receiving any intelligence. At day-break, I heard a firing to the left of my house, and, at the same moment, one of my valets entered my chamber, and told me the Germans were in the city. I dressed myself quickly, and called for my horse. As I heard the firing increase, and approach my residence, no longer doubting that it was treason, and that the first thing the traitors would do, would be to come to my house, before mounting my horse, I ordered all the cyphers and papers to be burnt; which was faithfully executed. I then desired the captain of my guard to repair to one of the gates of the city, which was but a hundred steps from my dwelling, to strengthen the guard there, not being yet able to imagine that the enemy could be in the city, but rather supposing it an assemblage of rabble, endeavouring to seize some of the gates, and let in the Germans. As I was the most alert of all my household, I went out alone on horseback, and made all haste to the square, as the first place where I was sure of finding soldiers assembled, and where I might immediately rally some troops, and establish a strong position, and from thence, hasten to the esplanade, where, according

to the general order, several troops of cavalry and infantry would assemble on the first alarm. Between my house and the square, I fell in with the enemy, as I was crossing a street on my left, from whence they discharged some muskets at me: this obliged me to make a longer circuit to reach the square, which the certainty that the enemy was in the city made me the more anxious to do; for the danger seemed to me to be pressing. On my arrival at the *corps-de-garde*, in the square, I found the attack on it already commenced, but feebly as yet. While doing what I could to encourage the soldiers, and induce them to make a good defence, the enemy poured in in considerable numbers, from two openings in the square, and completely surrounded the *corps-de garde*; I found myself so entangled, that it was not possible to extricate myself. I was soon thrown from my horse, and left to the fury of the soldiers. An officer, in red uniform, of the regiment *de Bagny*, rushed up to me, and, with much difficulty, extricated me from the perilous situation in which I was: I believe it was to my uniform that I owed the prompt assistance he afforded me. A few moments after, we were attacked, but feebly, there being no officers at the head of the soldiers. After they had retired, the officer, who took me, led me into the upper room of the guard-house, where he endeavoured to relieve me from the disorder in

which he had found me. I cannot but declare myself satisfied with his conduct, and the care he took of me. I endeavoured to tempt him with considerable offers, provided he would set me at liberty again, on the esplanade; he would not listen to them for a moment; and it is a testimony I owe to truth, that what I offered him was sufficient to indemnify him for any fortune he might make hereafter. We were attacked a second time, and for some moments, I was in hopes of being set at liberty, which I might have been, had our troops been more numerous, and had our officers suspected that I was in the guard-house: but my evil destiny prevailed over all; this second attack was no more favourable to me than the first. I then made a second attempt on the officer, with no better success than before, although I encreased my offers. Our troops beginning to rally in all directions, and hearing a great firing on all sides, this officer, who guarded me, called a major, or a lieutenant-colonel, who was in the square, and told him, that he had a prisoner of rank: I saw him gallop, with all speed, towards the great church; and a quarter of an hour after, count Guido Staremberg, whom my captain introduced to me, took me into a house, over against the gate that had been delivered to the enemy through the treachery of a curate, of the particulars of which I am but very imperfectly informed. Your Excellency must have been speedily ac-

quainted with it by the prince de Vaudemont, and by letters from numerous individuals in Cremona. It was half-past ten when count Guido Staremberg took charge of me. While traversing the city, I heard that our troops were attacking the enemy in all quarters, and I felt my misfortune the more deeply, from being convinced that we should drive the enemy back again from the city in the most successful manner. Prince Eugène and prince Commercy came to visit me in the house to which I was led; I received every mark of attention from them. They stopped but a moment with me, having pressing business elsewhere. On quitting my apartment, they gave orders that I should be conducted out of the city to a country house, distant about half musket-shot, where I remained a long time. I saw M. de Crenau arrive wounded, and some of our officers, who, for the greater part, were made prisoners through the treachery of the inhabitants, who had delivered them to the enemy. About two hours after midnight, I was taken to Ostiano. This is all I can relate to your excellency, of my own knowledge, of what took place in Cremona, as well with respect to the general action, as to what regards myself individually; for since my capture, I have received no information from any one."

25th.—Versailles. M. de la Vrillière came to the King this morning, before his *levee*, and brought

him a letter from the governor of Calais, stating that the master of an English vessel had brought information of the death of the King of England on Sunday last: there is so much probability of this information being correct, that hardly a doubt is entertained of his death. The King has sent orders to M. d'Argenson, in Paris, to forbid any public rejoicings being made; he gave the same order in the course of the day here. The King did not mention to the courtiers the news he had received from Calais, and has shown no symptom of joy, though he has such good reason to feel it; but he is always master of himself under all circumstances*.

26th.—Versailles. This morning, after the King's mass, a courier arrived from M. de Manneville, governor of Dieppe, who states, that certain information has been received from England, of the death of King William, on the 19th. This confirmation of the news of yesterday, seemed yet insufficient; but after dinner, the King had intelligence from various quarters, till the time of his return from hunting: he said, on going into madame de Maintenon's, that it was no longer necessary to make a secret of it. The English have acknowledged the princess of Denmark as Queen; she

* Louis's hatred for William III. arose from the latter's refusal, while prince of Orange, to marry mademoiselle de Blois, his daughter, by mademoiselle de la Vallière.—*Ed.*

has already taken her place and spoken in the council. It is stated, that lord Portland, the day after the death of the King, his master, returned to Holland.

One cannot perceive in the King's conversation, or by his countenance, that he has received good news.

28th.—The King has within these few days opened an office for the receipt of money, by way of loan, for which interest at 8 per cent. will be given. More than 2,000,000 of livres have already been subscribed.

30th.—Versailles. The King sent madame de Dangeau and me, to Paris, to stand, in his name, and in that of the duchess de Bourgogne, as sponsors for a Turk, who is upwards of twenty years of age, the son of the pacha of Bosnia, and whom our ambassador at Constantinople has sent here with great recommendations.

31st.—Marly. The mail from Holland arrived, by which we received much intelligence from England: their ports are still shut against France; their new Queen has made prince George generalissimo of her troops, which Marlborough will command under him.

April 5th.—The states-general have within these few days informed the King of the death of their stadtholder; but the court will not put on mourning, unless Queen Anne sends to acquaint

the King with it, which it is not thought she will do *.

6th.—Meudon. The King set out from hence in the morning, to go to perform his *stations* at Paris; he went to Nôtre-Dame, to the Hôtel-Dieu, to the Enfants-Trouvés, and to Saint-Geneviève-des-Ardens. He gave large alms in all of them, and greatly edified the people by his piety.

8th.—Versailles. The King set out from Meudon, after his *levee*, and went to Paris to perform his *stations* at the Petits-Jacobins, at the Récolets, at the Petits-Carmelites, and at the Invalides; he returned to Meudon to dinner. The King has given 3,000 louis, during the three days of his *stations*.

12th.—Versailles. The following is a copy of the memorial presented to the states-general, by our president:—

"Before the numerous armies which the King has on foot, are obliged to commence hostilities, his Majesty wishes once more to remind your high mightinesses, of what is due to the affection of the sovereigns, his predecessors, and of the late steps he has taken to preserve the peace, established by

* The memoirs should have added the following curious and authentic fact. MM. de la Trémouille, de Bouillon, and, through them, MM. de Duras, descended from a daughter of the famous prince of Orange, the founder of a République of the United Provinces, and consequently very nearly related to King William, enquired of the King, whether they should go into mourning; and the King forbade them their wearing it.

the treaty of Ryswick. It is not to be imputed to the King, that this flourishing republic, happy, so long as she regarded her strict union with France, as one of the fundamental maxims of her government, has ceased to enjoy perfect tranquillity, and the advantages which his Majesty would have willingly conceded to her commerce. Your high mightinesses have seen how far he has carried his patience and moderation; he has preferred enduring to the last, the vain reproaches of weakness and distrust of his own power, to undeceiving your people, by turning his forces against a state, which he still regards with affection. Persuaded that it is the interests of your high mightinesses, to make a corresponding return, he considered that you would do so as soon as you should recover that liberty, during which, the maintenance of a good understanding with France, was considered as the firm support of the republic; and certainly the contrary measures were the effect of compulsory events. It is in this light, his Majesty considered the rupture of the conferences, requested by your high mightinesses, for the confirmation of peace; the treaties made with the enemies of the King of Spain, against his Majesty, and the King his grandson; the secret assistance given by you, towards the invasion of the states, subject to his Catholic Majesty; the acts of hostility exercised in a time of acknowledged peace, against his Majes-

ty's troops; the refusal to examine the claims of the King of Spain, and those of the United Provinces, after demanding conferences to adjust them and to put an end to the complaints on both sides; the designs formed against his Majesty's allies; and the assistance afforded without scruple, for the purpose of attacking them. Now that the republic is restored to herself, that her genius will hold the reins of government, that her interests alone will be consulted, her conduct will regulate his Majesty's sentiments towards her; all his grounds of complaint will be forgotten, as the King orders me to assure your high mightinesses. In a word, if you will confide in his ancient and sincere friendship for the republic, nothing shall disturb the commerce of her subjects; you will have the pleasure of seeing them enjoy, unmolested, all the privileges, all the advantages they have obtained at different times from France and Spain. His Majesty will promise this for himself, and guarantee it on the part of his grandson, satisfied, that that prince would cheerfully confirm the treaty of Munster, and those which succeeded it, as his Majesty, on his part, promises to confirm those of Nimeguen and of Ryswick. The security of your provinces, far from being threatened by his Majesty, will become the chief object of his attention; in confirmation of which, he will acquaint your high mightinesses of his intentions, either upon your naming a minister to

hear them from his Majesty, or by his appointing one to resume the character and the functions of his ambassador to your high mightinesses. Cease to fear the proximity of so many troops which you see on the frontiers; it depends on you, not only to have them for friends, but to cause them to quit the Spanish Low-countries altogether. Peace being re-established, and your high mightinesses disarmed, the protection of his Catholic Majesty's provinces will be confided to his own troops solely; a prompt resolution will restore tranquillity to your provinces: peace and liberty will revive there together. It is for your high mightinesses, (who are at present alone to be consulted relative to the government of the republic) to decide which they will prefer, repose and liberty, or war, and the ruin of their commerce sacrificed to foreign interests. The season of the campaign approaches; his Majesty's armies are in a condition to act. The wisdom of your high mightinesses will speedily convince you that there is still room for deliberation on the course you ought to take to secure the immortal glory of your high mightinesses.

13th.—Versailles. The King and the whole of the royal household assisted at all the devotional offices of the day. Monseigneur received the sacrament early in the morning, and then came to assist the King in the ceremony of washing the feet of the poor. The duchess de Bourgogne also

received the sacrament early, and returned here in time to witness the ceremony. After *Tenebræ*, his Majesty took a turn to Trianon, and on leaving supper, went with all the household into the gallery of the chapel to adore the Holy Eucharist.

16th.—Versailles. The duchess de Bourgogne went to perform her *stations* at Paris; she alighted at the English Benedictines; she then went to Saint Jacques-du-Haut-Pas, to Sainte-Geneviève, to Saint-Etienne-du-Mont, and constantly on foot. She returned here at eight o'clock, and did not sup with the King, being much fatigued.

Fanchon Moreau, having quitted the Opera in order to enter a convent, where she seems to be perfectly converted, and having sent back to the grand-prior all his presents, father Gaillard, who wrought her conversion, has obtained for her from the King, a douceur of five hundred crowns, which the King has promised to convert into a pension, if she persists in the course she has adopted.

19th.—Versailles. The King, on leaving the council, sent M. de Beauvilliers to the duke de Bourgogne, to tell him that his Majesty thought fit that he should set out on Tuesday to put himself at the head of his armies in Flanders; an intimation which the prince received with unbounded joy.

25th.—Versailles. The duke de Bourgogne set

out from hence at five o'clock in the morning, in a travelling carriage; he has a train of thirty-five horses. The King and Monseigneur were greatly affected yesterday at taking leave of him; and his parting with the duchess de Bourgogne was tender and melancholy.

30th.—M. de la Poipe, count de Lyon, to whom the King had given the bishopric de Poitiers, has declined accepting it, saying, that he thought that Providence had attached him to the church of Lyon; that he was too old to be capable of doing his duty in a bishopric where there is so much to do as at Poitiers; and that, possessing no property, he could neither pay for the bulls, which amount to 30,000 livres, nor purchase furniture and an equipage suitable to a bishop.

May 14th.—The grand-prior had yesterday a long audience of the King, after dinner; he is going to serve as a lieutenant-general in the army of M. de Catinat. It is said, that he has represented to the King the bad state of his affairs, and has requested his Majesty to appoint an administrator to all his benefices, to carry into effect the necessary repairs, and to pay his debts; after which, he will replace them at the King's disposal. He reserves nothing but the priory for himself, and it is thought his Majesty gives him a pension of twenty thousand francs.

29th.—Versailles. The count de Toulouse set

put in the morning on his way to embark at Toulon.

JULY 14th.—Marly. The King went after dinner to hunt the stag: a herd of deer frightened M. de la Rochefaucault's horse, who dashed his rider under a tree, where he was wounded in the head, but slightly; what was worse, however, was, that being unhorsed, he fell on his left arm, which was broken between the shoulder and the elbow. The King had him put into one of his little calashes, which always follow the chace, and he was taken to the *chenil*, at Versailles. M. Felix attended and set the arm, and it is hoped he will do well. He had the shoulder on that side broken at the passage of the Rhine, and it is feared, that this will render the cure more difficult. The King and Monseigneur came to the spot where he fell, and shewed him the utmost kindness.

22d.—Don Bernado de Quiros, who was ambassador from Spain to Holland, had a very favourable audience of the King. His Majesty said to him: "I know that you have served the King, your master, well, and that in opposition to me. But far from entertaining any feeling of ill-will to you on that account, I commend you for it; you did your duty."

24th.—Versailles. The King of Sweden continues his march to Cracow. The following is the answer he made at Warsaw, to the envoy of the Elector of Brandenburg: "I am aware that your master

was only waiting the success of the league between the King of Denmark, the Muscovite, and Poland, to declare against me. I have chastised the King of Denmark, even in Copenhagen, and have forgiven him like a good neighbour. I have subdued the Muscovite, and will effectually compel him to remain at peace. I have driven the King of Poland from his capital; I will go to your master the last, both to shew him the value he ought to set on my friendship, and that he must deserve it before he obtains it. Withdraw."

AUGUST 2d.—Marly. After the council, the King went to see the raising of the winged horse, which bears the figure of Fame, and which was placed on its pedestal, at the end of the garden, over the fountain; the connoisseurs agree, that it is a finished performance; it is by Coisevox, and was executed in fifteen months. Monseigneur was there from an early hour in the morning, and afterwards returned to the council. In the evening, after the King had finished his business with M. de Chamillart, he returned again, and saw it finally fixed, which was done without the smallest injury to the figure, notwithstanding the difficulties that occur in raising such immense weights.

30th.—The King has ordered the payment of 76,000 livres to M. de Lauzun, for the purchase, and the arrears of rent of two houses that were taken from him during his imprisonment.

SEPTEMBER 7th.—The bishop de Senlis* was received at the Academy. M. Chamillart, his brother, was present at his reception. In a small room, adjoining the saloon, in which the ceremony takes place, a gallery had been constructed for the ladies. There had never before been any ladies present at an assembly of the French Academy, but only at those of the Academy of Sciences and of Inscriptions.

8th.—Versailles. A Syrian, from Grand-Cairo, has, within these few days, presented a letter to the King, from the patriarch of Ethiopia; this shews the veneration of these Africans for his Majesty.

15th.—Versailles. We hear from Spain, that the deputies from all the kingdoms, arrived at Madrid, to give the Queen fresh assurances of their fidelity, and to offer their property and lives for the defence of the King and state. The constable came at the head of the grandees and the nobility. The Queen, who was still at her toilette, with her hair in disorder, ordered him to be admitted. He told her, they were come to receive

* The bishop de Senlis was a man of the greatest integrity and good humour in the world, but weak, and the laughing-stock of all his family. The Academy meanly elected M. Chamillart, because he was then the favourite minister, and all powerful, although, in other respects, fit for any thing but an Academician; he gave them his brother as a substitute. This novelty respecting the ladies, was in favour of the daughters of Chamillart, and their friends, who went to ridicule poor Senlis.

her commands, and that they were ready to march. The Queen highly commended their zeal, thanked them, and told them that, to set the example, she herself would march, and would go direct to Seville.

She has offered the junta to put all her jewels in pledge; but it has not been considered proper to have recourse to that measure, nor that she should undertake the journey to Seville.

30th.—The enemy have committed great sacrileges in the churches, which greatly increases the hatred of the Spaniards towards them.

October 18th.—The count d'Ayen arrived while the King was at mass. M. de Villars sent him with the standards and colours taken at Friedlingen*.

19th.—Marshal de Villeroi is at liberty, and left Grätz, the 1st of this month, under the conduct of an officer of the Emperor's. The Emperor wishes him to go into Italy, to prince Eugène's army, and gives the marshal's ransom to that prince.

21st.—Fontainebleau. The King, who always

* M. de Villars was so firmly persuaded that this battle was lost, that lieutenant-general Magnac found him under a tree, tearing his hair, when he brought him intelligence that it was gained. He could scarcely believe him, galloped on above half a league, and found it to be true. It was considered very ridiculous to send the count d'Ayen as bearer of the colours taken, and that he should have accepted the commission, as he was not present at the battle.

adds a peculiar kindness to all the favours he confers, wished, in making M. de Villars a marshal of France, to cause him an agreeable surprise. The count de Choiseul set out this morning, and is the bearer of a packet, from M. de Chamillart to M. de Villars, his brother-in-law; on the cover there is merely; *To M. the marquis de Villars;* and within is a letter in the King's own hand, superscribed: *To my cousin, the marshal de Villars.* The secret was communicated to M. de Choiseul, with orders not to disclose it to any one: it is wished that M. de Villars should learn it first from the King's letter. His Majesty made known, at dinner, the honour he had conferred on him, of making him a marshal of France, and the promotion extends to no other but him.

NOVEMBER 1st.—Versailles. The prince d'Harcourt yesterday paid his respects to the King; he had not appeared at court for seventeen years, and for two months past has been soliciting the King's permission to do so. His Majesty said to him, while embracing him: "Let us forget the past." The prince d'Harcourt asked pardon for his past conduct, and the King assured him warmly, that he should no longer remember it.

10th.—Marly. In the evening, a courier arrived from M. de Boufflers, who states a very extraordinary circumstance, which is, that lord Marlborough, returning to Holland, was taken by a Spanish de-

tachment, belonging to the garrison of Gueldre: the marshal informs the King, that he has had several intimations of this; but has received no confirmation of it from Gueldre.

11th.—Versailles. The King received a confirmation of the capture of lord Marlborough; with him have been taken M. d'Opdam, a lieutenant-general, and M. de Gisdemershem, who was deputy from the states-general to the army. They were taken on the Meuse: lord Marlborough will be extremely well treated, he having behaved very well to all our prisoners.

12th.—Versailles. We have learned that lord Marlborough, who was taken by a detachment from Gueldres without being known, was released on a passport which M. de Gisdemershem had for himself, and six of his servants. He represented lord Marlborough to be his equerry, and M. d'Opdam, his secretary, and the officer who took them was simple enough to believe him.

14th.—Versailles. On his return from Meudon, the King saw, at madame de Maintenon's, marshal de Villeroi, who is arrived, and who was better received than could have been imagined, notwithstanding all the favours and marks of affection which the King had shewn him during his captivity. The Emperor would not accept the fifty thousand francs regulated as the ransom for generals.

15th.—Versailles. The duke de Bourgogne took the duchess in his carriage to Meudon; they found Monseigneur at dinner, who was giving a collation. At five o'clock the duke de Bourgogne sat down to table with him, and the duchess de Bourgogne ate sitting on the arm of her chair; but she did not place herself at the table, because some of the courtiers were eating with Monseigneur, and none but the princes of the blood may eat with her.

The King gives a pension of four thousand livres to M. de Mémont, for having instructed the duke de Berri in riding. He already had a pension of five thousand livres for having given the same instruction to the duke de Bourgogne.

19th.—Versailles. The King has determined to attend to the recruiting of the army of Italy himself, and has ordered a proclamation to be issued, by which he declares that the soldiers of this new levy shall, if they desire it, have their discharge at the end of three years; and, among other privileges, he grants them that of being exempt from personal taxes, themselves and their wives, if they are married, during the three years they shall serve, and for five years after. By this edict, the King regulates the number of men to be furnished by each of the districts of the kingdom, and the conquered territories, and the total will consist of eighteen thousand five hundred men.

26th.—The duke de Guiche had solicited the con-

fiscation of the property the Dutch have in Poitou. This amounts to a considerable sum. The King will appoint an administrator to the property of these people, and will give the duke de Guiche a pension of 20,000 livres during the war, which will be paid at the treasury. The duke de Guiche has promised a fourth of the profit accruing to those who gave him the requisite information; so that he will have but 15,000 livres for himself.

27th.—Marly. I heard that the King gave a pension of a thousand crowns, a few days ago, to M. des Epines, one of his equerries, who usually attends madame de Maintenon, when she goes out in the King's carriages.

30th.—Marly. The states of Languedoc, which are assembled, granted the King, at their first sittings, a free gift of three millions, and two millions for the capitation tax. The protestants of that province continue to cause much disorder, and the King sends four regiments thither.

DECEMBER 1st.—Marly. The King of Poland had commanded M. du Héron, envoy from France, to quit his states; du Héron replied, that he was not only deputed to the King of Poland, but to the republic. His Polish Majesty, displeased with this answer, sent to arrest him at Warsaw, where he resided, and had him conducted to Thorn, a proceeding which, being entirely contrary to the law

of nations, it is expected will give offence to the republic of Poland.

3d.—Versailles. The King has given orders to arrest all the Poles and Saxons who may be found in Paris, and not to release them till the King of Poland shall have set M. du Héron, our envoy, at liberty.

4th.—Versailles. The King, on quitting the council of dispatches, to which the duke de Bourgogne has been admitted for some years, declared his will, that this prince should be a member of all the councils. This circumstance, with the command of his armies, shows plainly the high opinion the King has of him; and every body approves of what the King has done in this instance. The duke de Bourgogne has received the compliments of the courtiers; but he will not, on this occasion, receive those of the foreign ministers.

There was a dispute between the chancellor and the bishops, relative to the printing of books. The matter has been amicably arranged. It is agreed, that the bishops may cause to be printed, without licence, any books they may compose respecting religion; and that, in the rituals in which marriages are mentioned, the chancellor shall appoint an examiner in the profession of the law, to give him an account of whatever may have reference to the state. It is also agreed, that the bishops shall condemn works on religion, when they see occasion,

but they are never to affirm, that it is necessary to ask their permission to print them, which some of them had stated in their work; and it is of this that the chancellor complained, he being the proper person to grant licences for printing. The King, who did not wish to investigate their disputes, had intimated to both parties, that they would gratify him by coming to an accommodation, without obliging him to give a formal decision.

29th.—Versailles. The King gave audience to M. Gualtieri, nuncio in ordinary, who spoke with much good sense and eloquence. It is by the Pope's mediation that the adjustment is affected with the republic of Venice, and that the ambassador, from this republic, is to come to-morrow, in quality of extraordinary ambassador, to make a public reparation to his Majesty. The King replied to the nuncio, on all the points of his address, with a precision and a dignity, with which the nuncio, and all who heard him, were charmed.

30th.—Versailles. The King, after his *levee*, gave audience to the ambassador from Venice, who was received with the honours of ambassador extraordinary, the republic having invested him with that title for this day only, and for the purpose of rendering more authentic the reparation made by it to his Majesty; in his discourse, which was very long, the ambassador said, that those persons who had suffered death, had only been condemned by an

inferior tribunal, and that the republic sincerely wished that it could be repaired; that she acknowledged her fault, and besought his Majesty to forget it. This was accompanied by all the submissions the King could desire. The King's reply was dignified and polite.

END OF THE YEAR 1702.

1703.

JANUARY 2d.—Versailles. The King, who has for several years left off going to the play, told the marquis de Gesvres, at his *petit coucher*, that he had just heard that the players had performed on the preceding evening, before the duke and duchess de Bourgogne, a little piece that was very licentious, and that he would punish their insolence. He commanded him, at the same time, to send for the players, and to warn them, from him, that if ever they committed a similar fault, or even played any such scandalous pieces in Paris, they would be immediately dismissed.

3d.—Versailles. M. du Héron, our envoy in Poland, arrived here a few days ago, the King of Poland not having thought proper to detain him any longer at Thorn, for fear of further irritating

the republic. He had him conducted to the frontiers of the kingdom.

5th.—Versailles. Julien came here to receive the King's commands, for reducing the ill-disposed protestants, who have taken up arms in Languedoc. His little army will be composed of the regiment of dragoons of Firmarcou, of a new regiment of dragoons, now raising in Languedoc, and of three or four thousand infantry, well disciplined troops.

7th.—Versailles. The duchess d'Orléans, who is much indisposed during her pregnancy, and madame la duchesse, who is in constant expectation of being confined, will not attend the court on the present excursion, and the King will not take the ladies who are most immediately attached to them, that they may keep them company here.

8th.—Marly. The King made Julien a knight of Saint Louis, though he has only served ten years in his troops, and the King does not at present admit any one till he has served at least twenty years.

9th.—Marly. The duke de Bourgogne was robbed two days ago, at Versailles; besides the money taken from him, they took 400 pistoles from Moreau, his first *valet-de-chambre;* the prince has repaid him this sum, and as Moreau declined accepting it, the duke de Bourgogne said to him: "I have never spoken to you as a master till to-

day, and I command you to take it; it is necessary to address you in these terms, to get you to receive money."

11th.—Marly. The duke d'Orléans sends the abbé Dubois into Spain, on business of his that is highly important; it relates to his being called to the crown of Spain, on failure of the children of the Dauphin; he was omitted in the King of Spain's will, but it was only from an error in the phraseology, which the Spaniards agree must be corrected by giving a better explanation to it; and the right of the duke d'Orléans is incontestable, because it is provided in the will, that the descendants of Maria-Theresa, and those of Anne, whose grandson the duke d'Orléans is, shall be called to the succession of the monarchy.

20th.—Versailles. Monseigneur returned from Meudon; there was to be a play in the evening; but Monseigneur countermanded the players, it being the anniversary of the death of the Queen-mother; this mark of respect, after an interval of thirty-seven years, (for she died in 1666,) has been highly approved.

21st.—Versailles. The duke de Gesvres, came here the day before yesterday, to speak to the King; he wishes to marry, notwithstanding all his infirmities; he is nearly eighty years of age. The King advised him strongly to do no such thing; he gave him many good reasons that ought to prevent him;

but he made no impression on him: he wishes to marry mademoiselle de Chesnelay, grand-daughter of madame de Saucour, and who will have a considerable fortune. This marriage will moreover be very prejudicial to the marquis de Gesvres, his son.

February 16th.—Some boats have arrived in Paris from Troyes. Thus the attempt to render the river Seine navigable from Nogent to Troyes, has succeeded, though it has hitherto been thought impossible.

17th.—There was a ball before supper: mademoiselle de Charolois danced there for the first time, and slept here. She danced extremely well, and the King shewed her many marks of kindness. Madame de Maintenon appeared at the ball for a short time to see her dance.

Mademoiselle de Charolois is not yet ten years old*.

20th.—Marly. In the evening, after supper, there was a masked ball, to which none were admitted but in masks; the King himself had a morning gown of gauze made, which he wore over his dress. The princess de Conti, who no longer dances at the usual balls, danced better than ever; Monseigneur sustained a character which delighted the King highly; it was observed that his dress and his gait, which he disguised, strongly resembled the old duke de Gesvres; the ball continued till half-past four, but the King retired before one.

* Second daughter of M. le Duc.

25th.—Versailles. By the last intelligence from Madrid, which is of the 18th, we learn that the differences between the cardinals and the princess Orsini were increasing, rather than diminishing: she constantly solicits permission from the King to return to Italy; she complains strongly of M.M. d'Estrées, and they complain equally of her. It is hoped that, when the courier from the King arrives, harmony will be restored; and that as their intentions are good, they will unite together for his Majesty's service. The duke de Medina-Celi is suspected of fomenting these divisions, in the hope of becoming prime minister.

26th.—One of our privateers has taken a vessel from Dantzick. Two-thirds of this prize belong to the abbé de Polignac, to whom the King has granted the confiscation of vessels belonging to that city, until he be reimbursed for the whole loss they have caused him. There is still above 50,000 crowns due to him.

28th.—Versailles. After dinner, the King, before he went to the sermon, conversed with marshal de Vauban, who requested as a favour that his Majesty would send him to the siege of Kell, where he thinks he can render good service by conducting the operations. The King said to him: "But have you taken into consideration, M. le maréchal, that this employment is beneath your dignity?"—"Sire," he replied, "the only question is to serve you; which I think I can do with advantage on this occasion. I

will leave the staff of marshal of France behind me, and may perhaps assist in taking the place. The more you elevate us, the greater should be our desire to serve you." The King will not permit him to go; but he still urges it.

March 3d.—Versailles. The King informed the duke de Berri that he did not choose him to join the army this campaign.

11th.—Versailles. We have received news from Languedoc, that the troops belonging to the naval service, whom we have in that province, had attacked and beaten four or five hundred fanatics, of whom they killed sixty. They would have killed or taken the remainder, had not night come on; but it was past five when the action commenced. We had two naval officers wounded in the affair. They have had the insolence to cause medals to be struck, bearing on one side two darts crossed, and round them three letters, which are C, R, and S; two explanations are given of this. Some pieces of this coin have been seen in Paris, and it is with this they pay their troops. These fanatics are commanded by a man named Roland, to whom they give the title of count des Cevennes.

April 1st.—The marchioness de Richelieu, who was at the *Anglaises* in the faubourg Saint Antoine, has found means to quit that place, by scaling the walls. She has written to madame de Bouillon, that she has gone to seek some country in which she may be less unhappy.

15th.—We hear from Languedoc, that Julien, having learned that five hundred fanatics, men and women, were assembled, had marched against them and taken them all. The men will be sent to the galleys, and the women to prison.

29th.—The prince d'Auvergne, who was sentenced a few days ago to be beheaded, was yesterday executed in effigy, at the Place de Grêve.

MAY 30th. — M. de Crönstrom, envoy from Sweden, yesterday had his first audience of the King, who spoke to him about his Swedish Majesty with great demonstrations of joy at his success against the King of Poland. The King of Sweden is not yet one-and-twenty, and has gained four battles.

JUNE 14th.—It was known at the King's *levee*, that old Gourville had died suddenly in Paris. For a long time past he had not quitted his chamber. He had been engaged in a good deal of public business. He was a man of great intellect, and has left some curious memoirs, but which are not printed*.

JULY 10th.—Versailles. The count de Walstein has been brought from Toulon to Vincennes, and put into the castle there; but he has the liberty of walking within it. He has sent the King all his

* For several years back, he had made known to his servants that he would not leave any thing to any of them, but that he would increase their wages every year, which he did punctually.

jewels, which are not considerable. His Majesty has returned them to him, and would not retain the most trifling thing.

14th.—The King has given M. de la Rochefaucault a *brevet de retenue** for 300,000 livres, on his employments, and M. de la Rocheguyon has consented to it, though he is entitled to the reversion of them †.

22d.—An illegitimate daughter of the marquis de Sablé has been arrested in Paris, and placed in *les Madelonettes*. She was in the carriage with her father: old Bélisani, who wished to marry her, has been taken to Saint Lazare.

31st.—Marly. The King sends count Walstein to Bourges, where he will have the liberty of walk-

* A warrant from the King, entitling the person named, to a sum of money, to be charged on the salary of the person succeeding to a particular office; therefore, not justly applied to hereditary offices, nor to those which had been already disposed of in reversion.—*Ed.*

† M. de la Rochefaucault gave every thing to his servants, and took no care of his children, whom he treated with singular harshness and haughtiness. The King had twice paid his debts for him, and had besides given him immense sums; but it was only throwing them into a bottomless gulph. His children, at whose expense this *brevet de retenue* was granted, complained of it among their friends. Their father was too powerful against them, for them to dare to murmur before him, or address themselves to the King, who was extremely infatuated with the father, and had an aversion for them which nothing could efface after the story of the letters to the prince de Conti.

ing in the town. One of the King's gentlemen in ordinary will take charge of him; and M. de Saint Clou is appointed to this office.

AUGUST 4th.—Marly. The duchess de Bourgogne, after dinner, went to Versailles, to see the duchess d'Orléans, who was in labour. The King had sent the duke de Berri there in the morning. They remained till she was delivered, and returned here to sup with the King. Madame's running footman brought the King the news of the safe birth of a prince; and the marquis de Castrie, whom the duke d'Orléans had commissioned to bring the news to the King, did not arrive till after the footman, to whom the King ordered sixty pistoles to be given. The duke d'Orléans, on his arrival, went to madame de Maintenon's, where the King was, who testified much joy and kindness towards him. The duke d'Orléans asked his Majesty, if it pleased him that his son should be called duke de Chartres; and the King replied, "That he hoped his son would bear that title as worthily as he had done."

6th.—Marly. The duke d'Orléans came to the King's closet, in the morning, before mass, and requested his Majesty to stand god-father to the duke de Chartres; to which the King consented; and his Majesty then said: "Is that all you have to ask of me?" The duke d'Orléans replied, that his family urged him to make a further request; but that, at the present time, he thought it would be

inconsiderate to make it. The King said to him, "Then I will anticipate it, and I give you a pension of 150,000 francs, for your son." The duke d'Orléans, in thanking his Majesty, said that he was ashamed, every time he saw in his account-book, the money he drew from the treasury, which now amounts to 1,050,000 francs a-year; namely, a pension of 650,000 francs for himself, 100,000 francs for the interest of the dower of the duchess d'Orléans, a pension of 50,000 crowns for her, and the like for the prince, who is just born.

21st.—The King gave audience to the ambassador from Savoy, who, on going out, seemed rather dejected. He persists in saying, that he is willing to lose his head, if the reports that are spread, relative to his master, prove true.

26th.—Versailles. The King said yesterday, at his *coucher*, that such a capitulation as that of Arco, was never heard of. It begins with these words: "We intreat his highness, the duke de Vendôme, to take us prisoners of war, &c." As soon as the place was delivered up, M. de Vendôme detached M. de Senecterre to go and occupy a bridge which is only three miles distant, and which opens the road to him without any obstacle as far as Trent.

27th—Versailles. The bishop de Meaux is here exceedingly unwell, and will receive all the sacraments to-night.

SEPTEMBER 11th.—M. de Torcy laid before the

King some letters, which announce, that considerable alarm exists in Vienna; that the King of the Romans had violent hysteric affections; and that, in one of his paroxysms, he had struck the Emperor's confessor.

15th.—Versailles. They continue digging at Meudon, for the pretended treasure. The invalid persists in his story: there is, however, little expectation that any thing will be found.

The King has given orders to the marquis de Denouville, who brought the news of the surrender of Brisach, to set out again immediately; and it is the firm opinion, that the King writes by him, requiring the prince to return instantly; one cannot but praise the desire he has to remain at the head of the troops, by whom he is adored.

21st.—The King walked for some time last evening in the gardens of Villeroi, and this morning, before he set out, he was busy with the marshal's people, giving them designs for the embellishments of the house. The King takes pleasure in it, and recollects, with delight, having been there in his early youth. The marshal had sent his steward, Barco, from the army, that nothing might be wanting in his house, and he entertained the body guard, the hundred Swiss, and the French and Swiss guards.

October 12th.—This evening there was a play; the King of England was highly diverted. He

had not only never seen, but had never even read one.

13th.—Fontainebleau. The King took the King of England to hunt the wild boar; the Queen was not present; she had passed a bad night, which, however, did not prevent her going to mass; at eleven o'clock in the evening she fainted: for a long time past she has had severe pains in the chest, which have increased within these few days. In the evening there was a play; the Queen concealed her indisposition, for fear of preventing the King, her son, from going to the chace and to the play.

15th.—Fontainebleau. The Queen of England was free from fever, both in the night, and during the whole day, and they will return to-morrow to Saint Germain, to the great regret of the King of England, who was much diverted here; he is a very handsome prince, and makes himself much beloved.

17th.—Fontainebleau. Saint Evremont, so well known by his original works, died in London last month, at the age of ninety; he had been more than forty years exiled from France.

31st.—The King has permitted marshal Villars to return. He had several times solicited his recall, and the Elector will not be sorry that he has obtained it. They did not agree together *.

* The diversity of his projects, the authority the marshal

NOVEMBER 2d.—Marly. The duke de Bourgogne dined at Versailles, at the duchess de Bourgogne's, with the ladies of the bed-chamber; and while at dinner, an officer of the buttery, who was serving him, fell dead at his feet; fortunately, the duchess de Bourgogne, who eats meat, was dining at madame de Maintenon's, and did not witness this sad spectacle, which it would have been dangerous for her to have seen, in the state in which we believe she is; she came here in a carriage, but very gently, always avoiding the stones, and went to bed as soon as she arrived.

5th.—Dulybois, gentleman in ordinary to the King, is gone by his Majesty's order to Paris, and will reside with the ambassador from Savoy, whom he will accompany every where*.

wished to assume, and especially the enormity of the contributions he levied both on friends and foes, set them at variance. The ill-concerted expedition to the Tyrol, which the Elector contrived from mere spleen, and in which the marshal would not assist him, raised their mutual antipathy to the highest pitch. The marshal was, moreover, jealous of his wife, whom the King would not permit to go into Bavaria. Having no further expectation of advancing his fortune by the favour of the Elector, which he saw was lost, he only wanted, now that his game was up, a fair pretext for returning with his booty.

* Gentlemen in ordinary were often thus placed on the watch over ambassadors, with whose masters a rupture had taken place, or was expected; this was even practised with nuncios. They lodged and ate with the ambassador, went every where with him, and never quitted him, so that even his chamber was never

9th.—Marly. The King of Spain has made a decree, explanatory of the will of the late King Charles II. It is such as the duke d'Orléans desires, he being called by it to the succession of the crown of Spain, in case the descendants of Queen Teresa should fail; and that, as a grand-son of Queen Anne, they having a right to that crown in preference to all other princes who are not of the family of France; this decree will be attached to the will, and received in all the tribunals, in which the will has been authenticated.

22d.—The duke de Bourgogne testified much grief at not having been at the siege of Landau, and at the battle; he afterwards made an observation that, if he had been in the army, M. de Tallard would perhaps have hesitated to give battle, and therefore he thought it better, for the welfare of the state, that he was not there, and that the consideration of his individual glory ought to yield to that of the King and the honour of the nation.

24th.—Versailles. Last year, the King of Spain formed a regiment of dragoons of the Irish deserters, from the troops the duke of Ormond landed near Cadiz. His Catholic Majesty has requested the King to send him an Irish colonel to put at the

closed against them. They were civil, but avowed spies, instructed to observe and give an account of every thing, to mar all projects by their presence, and prevent the ambassador from going off by stealth, and from sending couriers.

head of this regiment. The King has appointed to this command Mahon, a brevet-colonel in the Irish troops in Italy.

DEC. 5th.—Marly. The King told us, during his walk, that the duke of Savoy, in the memorial which he caused to be presented to the republic of Venice, had inserted that he had given assistance to the duke d'Anjou, his son-in-law; he no longer speaks of him as King of Spain, which adds to the just grounds of complaint against him.

22d.—The grand inquisitor of Portugal has declared to the King, his master, that he could not answer for the fidelity of the Portuguese, if the archduke entered the state with heretics.

28th.—Marly. The duchesses have been unwilling to make any more collections of alms here, because the foreign princesses had made some difficulty about it. The King has commanded that all the princesses, except those of the blood, should make the collection in future, and the duchesses and women of quality, according to the directions of the duchess de Bourgogne, who at present interests herself in these collections. Mademoiselle d'Armagnac will commence on new year's day.

END OF THE YEAR 1703.

1704.

JANUARY 9th.—The duchess de Nemours, who for some years had been exiled to Coulommiers, has had permission to return to Paris within these few days*.

31st.—Versailles. M. de la Feuillade has been formally received in his government of Dauphiné; the governor of that province, and even the provincial lieutenant-general, take precedence in the parliament of the first president. M. de la Feuillade has done two things there that have acquired for him, in a great degree, the esteem and friendship of the whole province; the first is, that it being the custom to make a present of three thousand pistoles to the person who comes to take possession of his office, upon their being brought to him, he would only take five hundred, which he, at the same time, distributed among some poor gentle-

* They were at length ashamed of the exile of an old princess, whose only crime was that of being extremely rich, without an heir, and at law with a prince of the blood, whom the King did not like, but whom, from pride, he did not choose to have opposed.

men, saying to those who brought the money, "The province is now too much in want of it, for me to accept the usual present." The second is, that the governor of Grenoble, who had purchased the situation of the late M. de la Feuillade, his father, came to offer him three thousand pistoles to procure the reversion of it for his son. M. de la Feuillade promised to write to court about it; the requisite warrants were sent down; he gave them to the gentleman, and would not accept the three thousand pistoles: he even gave him a sort of reprimand for having offered them to him.

FEBRUARY 2d.—After dinner, the King heard the sermon by father Massillon, who introduced, in his discourse, some very eloquent and truly christian observations on the storm which separated the enemy's fleet, intelligence of which was brought to him shortly before he entered the pulpit.

15th.—During the residence of the court at Marly, the duchess de Bourgogne, after dining with the King, went to madame de Maintenon's with all her ladies. There they read, till five o'clock, the life of Saint Teresa, and the writings of the sire de Joinville; after which she played till supper.

20th.—At the *Tenebræ*, there was sung a *miserere*, which the duke d'Orléans had had composed at Venice, by the director of music at Saint Mark's; it was very well executed, and much admired.

21st.—Madame de Lyonne, widow of the secretary of state, died in Paris; for a long time she had led a very retired life there*.

26th.—Versailles. This morning, before entering the council, the King called the maréchale de Lamothe, who comes almost every day, to pay her respects to him, and said to her: "We are so well satisfied with you, in the situation of governess to the children of France, that you cannot doubt of our continuing you in it with pleasure; but as you may be sometimes indisposed, I have considered that you would not be sorry that I gave you the duchess de Ventadour, your daughter, to relieve you in the fatigues incidental to this charge."

May 3d.—Versailles. I was elected, in Paris, at the Academy of Sciences, in the place of the marquis de l'Hôpital, who died two months ago; and the president de Lamoignon was elected at the Academy of Inscriptions, in the place of the duke d'Aumont, who died a month ago. No one is received in these assemblies without notice to the King, and his approbation.

25th.—After the *salut*, the King walked for a long time about the house of Saint-Cyr, and in the gardens, where he saw all the young ladies of the

* Her husband, the famous and able minister, died from excessive attention to regimen. He thought to procure a long and healthy life by the system of Cornaro, whose book made a noise at that time. He tried it, and died, to the great loss of the state.

establishment dancing, each class in a different walk, and several separate companies in each class.

JUNE 10th.—Versailles. Yesterday the Academy elected the marquis de Tréville. The abbé de Clairembaut, their chancellor, came in the evening to inform the King of it, and solicit his assent. The King replied that the place was not suited to a man of such retired habits as M. de Tréville, and, therefore, the Academy must proceed to the choice of another person*.

* Troisvilles, called by corruption Tréville, was a gentleman of Béarn, of much talent and reading, and a polished and agreeable wit. He made his entrance with success into the world, and at court, where some ladies of the first quality, and of great talents, received him favourably, and perhaps more so than was prudent. He quitted the profession of arms in disgust, to plunge deep into devotion. That of the famous Port-Royal, was in vogue among people of talent. He attached himself to that party, and persevered for several years. A journey he took to his own country, produced a change in him. From a devotee, he became a philosopher, and in this philosophy he was reproached with Epicurism. He again took to making verses, giving exquisite entertainments, and excelling in correctness of taste, a difficult matter to attain. Touches of remorse and his old companions in piety called him back at intervals; his mind fluctuated between good and ill, in seasons of relaxation and regularity; his latter years were more orderly, and more penitent, than at the commencement of his devotion. What he persisted in, at all times, was in abandoning the court, to which he frequently added satire, which led to the King's refusal on the subject of the Academy, a poor revenge, but which he could not help taking, not finding his man within reach in any other

13th.—Versailles. M. de Phelippeaux, who was our ambassador at Turin, had the honour of paying his respects to the King at his *levee*, who gave him rather a long audience in his closet before mass. He complains strongly of the treatment he received from the duke of Savoy, during the last six months he was in that country, where he was treated like a prisoner, and not like an ambassador; he alleges that, even the merest necessaries of life were denied him. When he was ordered from Turin and sent to Coni, where he was still more strictly guarded, he told the officers who were in charge of him, that his consolation was, that before the end of the year the King would be master of Turin; that he hoped to be governor of it, and that he would commence by causing the house to be razed in which he had been arrested, and a pyramid to be erected on which he would place an inscription in several languages, to inform posterity of the rigorous treatment exercised by the duke of Savoy, towards the ambassador of France, contrary to the law of nations, to equity, and to reason. The King related this to us at supper.

24th.—Versailles. The King, after his dinner, going into the duchess de Bourgogne's apartment

way. This satirical vein and the Port-Royal were each of them sufficient to overwhelm him with disgrace. But what would have sufficed without them, was his profession of never seeing the King. That alone was a crime not of *lèse-majesté*, but what was worse, of *lèse-personne*, with Louis XIV.

as usual, said to me: "I have just given you a companion. Phelippeaux has asked me for a situation as *conseiller-d'état d'épée;* he has served me well, both in my armies and as an ambassador, and I have cheerfully granted him the favour he solicited." I commended his Majesty's choice, which is certainly a good one. Phelippeaux is a man of honour; he possesses much wit and is very learned; this employment will not prevent his serving in the war, and the King sends him to serve this campaign with the rank of lieutenant-general, in the troops we have in Flanders under the orders of M. de Bedmar.

25th.—Versailles. The duchess de Bourgogne passed the night well; but at eight o'clock in the morning, she began to feel pains, which increased considerably at one o'clock, and continued getting more violent, till a minute and a half past five, when she was happily delivered of a prince, who will be called the duke de Bretagne. The duchess suffered severely for three hours; and had the labour been longer, the child would have been in great danger. Clément, who attended her, thinks it would have been dead, if the birth had been delayed a quarter of an hour longer. The King was constantly at the foot of the bed, and madame de Maintenon at the head. Monseigneur and all the royal family, male and female, were in the room, and the duke de Bourgogne remained in

the closet which opens into his anti-chamber, where an account was brought him every moment of what was going on, and where he could not hear the cries, which would have been too painful to him. As soon as she was delivered, the duke de Berri pushed through the crowd in the anti-chamber, and carried the good news to the duke de Bourgogne, who was the more anxious, as an hour previously, some one had come to tell him she had given birth to a prince; and that not being the case, had raised in him an unfounded joy, which changed to deep affliction, when I went to tell him she was not yet delivered. As soon as the King had seen the child, he went into the chapel to return thanks to God; he then returned to the duchess de Bourgogne's, and appeared at the door of the anti-chamber, to receive the compliments of all the ladies, of the nuncio, and of the duke and duchess of Alva; he afterwards re-entered the chamber and had the prince half baptized, by M. de Coaslin, the curate of Versailles assisting. The prince was then put into the hands of the maréchale de la Mothe, who sat in one of the King's sedan chairs, with the prince on her knee, and conveyed him to his apartments. M. de Noailles, captain of the King's guard, followed the chair. As soon as he was placed in his apartment, M. de la Vrillière, secretary and registrar of the order of the Holy Ghost, gave him the blue ribbon.

Madame Perrin was selected from among the nurses who were retained. In the mean time, the King was at the duchess de Bourgogne's, where the Queen of England arrived, who would not bring the King, her son, with her, not thinking that the duchess de Bourgogne was near being put to bed.

26th.—The King, Monseigneur, and the duke de Bourgogne, have informed all the princes of Italy, except M. de Modena, of the birth of the duke de Bretagne. Some thought that his Majesty would not write to the duke of Savoy; but the King considered it more dignified to write to him, thus leaving all blame still on his side. The letter is sent to M. de Vendôme, who will cause it to be delivered to him.

After mass, the King went to see the duke de Bretagne, and afterwards to the duchess de Bourgogne's. At mass, *Te Deum* was sung for the birth of the duke de Bretagne.

27th.—Versailles. *Te Deum* was sung in Paris, on occasion of the birth of the duke de Bretagne, and there were magnificent fire-works at the *Place de Grève*. All the inhabitants of Paris made a greater display than usual.

July 3d.—Versailles. The Augustine monk, a Genoese, the inventor of the cannons which fire three rounds, has received a pension of six thousand francs from the King. Marshal de Villeroi

has several of these pieces in his army, which are not heavier than the others of equal calibre. They were cast at the foundry of Douai.

August 7th.—Marly. The King's indisposition still continues; this did not prevent his walking a little in the evening; but he durst not go out after dinner. He had prepared very rich and elegant presents for the duchess de Bourgogne, in each of the twelve tents, and which were to be presented to her by ladies, prepared to receive her at the entrance of the tents. The King was to have taken the duchess de Bourgogne in his little chariot, and she had no intimation of what his intentions were. The King, seeing after dinner that it rained, and besides not feeling confident that he could go through the whole circuit, determined on having all the presents brought to madame de Maintenon's, where he gave them to the duchess de Bourgogne, who was much affected on receiving them. Each present was accompanied by some very pretty verses, written by Belloc. Among the presents, were two tea-trays, one of gold, and one of silver, exquisitely wrought; a portrait of the duchess de Bourgogne, holding the duke de Bretagne on her knee, in a magnificent frame; several pieces of handsome stuffs, of Persian, Chinese, and French manufacture; a case for essences; morning dresses made up, chess-boards, fans, parasols, a Chinese spinning-wheel, and bundles of silk, because she is fond of spinning: in

short, the King had omitted nothing that he thought could please her.

12th.—Marly. About the time of vespers, the King and Queen of England arrived. The King received them in the garden, and conducted them at first to a place set apart, near the mall, where a magnificent collation was prepared, with new services of porcelain and glass, on tables of white marble, without cloths. The King of England, the dukes de Bourgogne and de Berri, the princesses, and many English and French ladies, were at table; the Queen of England did not sit down, and the King conducted her to the *Pavillon des Globes*, where the King of England and the duchess de Bourgogne rejoined them after the collation, and finished the circuit of the garden with them. On their return from walking, the Queen went to madame de Maintenon's, while the King was engaged with M. Chamillart, and the King of England was at play in the saloon. When night came on, the drums, the trumpets, the cymbals, and hautboys, announced the commencement of the fire-works. The triumphal arch, which was raised beyond the fountain, around which was written, *pour Adélaide*, was still more magnificently illuminated, than on the day of our arrival here. The margins of the piece of water, and of the cascades, were also illuminated. The weather was just what could be wished. A multitude of persons, who had come from Paris, were admitted into the gardens, and did not at all interrupt the view. The

Kings and the Queen were in arm-chairs, at the door of the saloon. The rockets commenced at nine o'clock, and all the fire-works were the finest imaginable; and, to conclude, they set fire to the triumphal arch. At half-past nine, they sat down to table, and, during supper, the verses were sung that had been composed for the duchess de Bourgogne, and which had been sung on the first day of her arrival here. After supper, the King and Queen of England returned to Saint Germain. The greater part of the people who came from Paris to witness the spectacle, remained in the gardens till midnight.

22d.—The King went, after dinner, to hunt the stag; and though he is deeply affected by the bad news*, there is no alteration in his manner, no change in his countenance or his conversation. Father la Chaise had prepared a consolatory discourse for him, but the King anticipated him as soon as they were alone, and the good father told us that his Majesty addressed him with so much piety, so much resignation to the will of God, and with so much force and firmness, that he never appeared to him so great and so worthy of admiration. He consoles the families, some of the members of which are said to be killed†.

* The loss of the battle of Blenheim, in which the French army was almost annihilated.

† When the news arrived of this decisive defeat, no one dared to communicate to the King so dreadful a truth: at length

26th.—We heard of the death of the cardinal Delfini*, who was nuncio in France several years ago.

SEPTEMBER 1st.—An attempt was made a few days ago, to assassinate the marquis de Vervins, before the house of madame de Miramion. He received several sword-wounds, which it is hoped will not prove mortal. The abbé de Grandpré, his cousin-german, over whom he had just gained a law-suit, is accused of this crime, and there is no longer any doubt entertained on the subject, since he is known to have fled.

12th.—By letters received from Madrid, the King of Spain requested the King to grant a pardon to Gabaret, whom he had sent to serve in his fleet, and who had his leg shot away there. Gabaret was a long time a captain in the French navy; but he fought a duel two years ago, and was obliged to quit the kingdom. The King replied to

madame de Maintenon undertook to inform his Majesty, that he was not invincible.—*Voltaire, Siècle de Louis XIV. Tom.* 1. *p.* 506.

* This Delfini, while nuncio here, went openly to the Opera, and kept a mistress. The King put up with it for some time; but, as his mind was at that time chiefly occupied with devotion, both for himself and others, he sent him an intimation on the subject. The nuncio replied, that he was much obliged to the King, but that he had never thought of becoming a cardinal through the interest of France. He continued, as if nothing had been said to him, was made cardinal on quitting, and received his hat from the hands of the King.

the King of Spain, that nothing could induce him to pardon a duel, and that he could not have considered what he did when he asked it.

October 28th.—This evening, an ode by the abbé Genest, in praise of the King, was sung at madame de Maintenon's. The music is by la Laude, and the King thought it so good, that when concluded, he encored it.

November 1st.—The priory of Saint Geosme has been given to the abbé Héron. It belonged to the abbé Grandpré, who was sentenced a week ago to be broken on the wheel, for the attempt to murder M. de Vervins, who is cured of all his wounds.

23d.—Yesterday, previously to the *conseil des finances*, the King was engaged with the count de Toulouse and M. de Pontchartrain. It appeared, on the return of the count de Toulouse, that he was dissatisfied with M. de Pontchartrain, who pretends that he is in no way to blame with respect to the prince, and appeals to the King respecting his conduct. It is he alone who can know the real state of the case*.

* Pontchartrain was the scourge of the navy, and detested by all that were dependent on him. An admiral was his aversion, and an admiral, a bastard of the King's, his torment. The count de Toulouse had such weighty causes of complaint against him, that Pontchartrain was ruined, had not his wife, who was modesty and virtue itself, obtained his pardon of the admiral, by throwing herself at his feet, drowned in tears, at the duchess d'Orléans. Thus the minister was saved; but it cost the coun-

21st.—The bills issued from the Mint are current in business. People are obliged to take them as cash, and the King pays interest on them to the day of their being repaid. But they will not be received in payment of demands on the part of the King. All these must be paid in cash. The smallest of these bills are for 500 livres.

END OF THE YEAR 1704.

1705.

JANUARY 4th.—The King has given a pension of 4,000 livres to madame de Caylus. She had previously one of 6,000 livres. It was wished that she should be no longer under the direction of the father de la Tour, and she has taken a director who is not a *père de l'Oratoire.*

try dear. The fear that he had of sinking under the glory or the vengeance of an admiral, a son of the King, made him resolve to ruin the navy itself, to put it out of a condition ever to see the admiral again at sea. He promised himself this, and he kept his word scrupulously. This was but too completely verified afterwards by circumstances, and by the fact that the wreck of the navy by no means impoverished him.

16th.—As soon as the King came to madame de Maintenon's, he sent for marshal Villars, and said to him: "I have not leisure to converse with you at present; but I make you a duke*."

FEBRUARY 16th.—Mademoiselle de Bouillon was taken ill in her father's apartments at the *chateau*, and as the physicians suspect that it is the small-pox, she is removed to the *Hôtel de Bouillon* in the town, and the physicians of the royal household attend her no longer.

23d.—Marly. The King of England, the Queen his mother, and the princess his sister, arrived here at half-past six. The King conducted them in the first place to madame de Maintenon's, where he left the Queen, and returned to the saloon at seven o'clock, to order the ball to commence. The King

* Villars, when in Bavaria, had endeavoured, through the Elector, to be made a duke. The King's reply was marked with the strongest indignation at this piece of audacity, the murmurs at which, in the court, amounted to an expression of disgust. It was impossible to forget his birth; and people recollected how small a share he had in gaining the battle of Friedlingen, by which he became a marshal of France. Madame de Maintenon, who remembered with satisfaction, that she had been more than the friend of his father, took him by the hand, and made him a duke by storm, as we see here. The consternation was general, and testified without disguise. The new duke and his wife had the good sense to shew no trace of remembrance of it afterwards, and to sink gently into the arms of fortune, with the modesty which is best calculated to disarm the envy that attends it.

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of England and the princess his sister, danced the first minuet. This is the order in which they took their seats at the ball: the Kings in arm-chairs, the King of England being on the right: the King always stood while the King of England was dancing, an honour which he would have hesitated to confer on more fortunate monarchs. Monseigneur was on a folding seat, to the right of the King of England. The King, having seen the dancing for half an hour, went to fetch the Queen of England, for whom an arm-chair was placed between the two Kings; and after she had seen some country-dances, the collation was served up; but monsieur le prince de Conde de Bouillon, and monsieur le duc, did not walk at the head to present it to their Majesties, (as they always do when the King is present), as grand-master of the household, the one in possession, and the other in reversion.

Upon the arrival of the Queen of England at the ball, she prevailed on the King not to stand while the King of England was dancing. The duchess of Alva, and the princess Orsini, were placed above the princess de Conti, that, being in the first rank, they might the better see the dancing*.

* Nothing could equal the air of triumph assumed by the princess Orsini, the servile officiousness of all of the first quality that were near her, and the earnestness of the King to distinguish her, and to pay her every sort of honour, as to a minor Queen of England. Madame de Maintenon, and the duchess de

March 1st.—There will be no sermon this week, father Gaillard, who is the preacher, having visited mademoiselle de Bouillon during her illness.

28th.—Father Gravé, confessor to the duchess de Bourgogne, being frequently unwell, retires. The King gives him a pension of 800 livres. The duchess de Bourgogne has chosen, for her confessor, in his stead, father de la Rue, a famous preacher, and a man of much sense*.

Bourgogne attended only to the princess Orsini, who made her extravagant ambition still more remarkable, by means of a little dog under her arm, than by any other public mark of distinction. Every one was in the utmost astonishment, at a familiarity which even the duchess de Bourgogne would not have dared to take, so much do trifles strike, when they are beyond all precedent. The King, at the conclusion of one of these balls, caressed the little spaniel, and this excited a further degree of admiration in the spectators. After that, the princess Orsini was scarcely ever seen at the *château* at Marly, without this little dog under her arm, which became the highest mark of favour and distinction, with respect to her.

* The constraint on the subject of confession was very great in the royal family. Monseigneur never had any other confessor than the King's. He appointed those of his grand-sons. The duchess de Bourgogne, brought up at Turin, with an aversion for the Jesuits, had one for her confessor on her arrival, who being removed on account of the affairs of China, the King appointed others for her, with whom she did not feel herself at ease, and at last this one, whom she was obliged to accept, remained. Her mother-in-law, Madame, had only escaped under favour of her language, and because, having brought a German Jesuit with her from Bavaria, the Jesuits left her in peace.

April 13th.—Versailles. The duke de Bretagne was very unwell all night; at eleven in the morning he had strong convulsions; he was bled, and had an emetic given him; but nature was so much oppressed, that all the remedies could not save him; he died about seven in the evening. The King came after dinner, and, whilst he was there, the child was thought to be better. The King approached the father la Chaise, whom he saw in the chamber, and said to him: "Father, we are offering up many prayers for the health of this child, but we know not what we do; if he die, he will be an angel in heaven; if he live, great princes are exposed to so many temptations, to so many risks, both of their glory and their salvation, that one has more reason to dread their living."

The King went to take an airing at Trianon, and, on his return, he went to the duchess de Bourgogne's, who had gone to bed, overcome with grief. Monseigneur and the duke de Bourgogne have, on this occasion, manifested a christian fortitude, and a resignation to the will of God, that cannot be too highly commended. The King has excelled himself. The duchess de Bourgogne has edified every one; the duke de Berri is affected by so lively and natural a sorrow, that all the courtiers feel their affection for him doubled.

22d.—Marly. The King felt himself still more indisposed last night than the two preceding; this did

not prevent his going out a little after dinner, but he returned early, and went to bed. He did himself a little harm by supping in public yesterday at the great table. He took his meals in bed, and drank nothing but water. The privileged courtiers saw him sup. He is apprehensive of the gout passing from his foot to his knee. He transacted business with M. de Chamillart before supper, as he does every Monday. It is believed that this visit to Marly will be prolonged a week, and the King has told all the courtiers that he desired that not one of them would be under any restraint here; that he left them at liberty to go to Paris, and to sleep there, without making him acquainted with it. He had a slight fever when he went to bed.

28th.—The duke of Berwick and M. de Basville, being informed that their were some fanatics concealed in Montpellier, had the gates shut. Four of the leaders were arrested, and those who harboured them. In Nismes, also, were taken Ravanet and Catinat, who have been burned, on account of the dreadful sacrileges they have committed. With them were taken Devilat and Jonquet, who have been broken on the wheel. Several tradesmen of Nismes, accomplices in their pernicious designs, have been arrested, and a prompt and severe example will be made of them.

May 5th.—Marly. The King passed a tolerably quiet night, and presided in bed at a council of

finance; in the evening, after the *promenade*, he was engaged with M. de Pontchartrain. He told Monseigneur, at supper, that he would have him go to-morrow to Meudon, whither Monseigneur had reckoned upon going, in case the King had been that day at Trianon. The King remaining here, Monseigneur wished to remain also, to keep him company; but the King, never suffering parties of pleasure to be sacrificed for him, desires that no change may be made in Monseigneur's plan, and that he will take with him to Meudon the princess de Conti, the ladies and the courtiers whom he intended should accompany him.

26th.—Five prisoners, who were in Pierre-en-Cise, have made their escape, after stabbing the soldiers who guarded them, and afterwards the governor, whose name was Manville, senior lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of Lyon.

JUNE 2d.—The King was desirous of walking in the gardens, where he likes to be alone, to give his orders respecting the improvements he is having made, but there were so many people from Paris walking there, that he preferred putting a restraint on himself, and not going out, to ordering all the people to quit the gardens.

17th.—We hear that there was a conspiracy in Grenada, of which the chief authors were a minim and a physician, who have been arrested. It was to have broken out on Corpus-Christi day. A walloon

officer, arrived post from Madrid, states, that the conspiracy was to have taken place there on the same day as in Grenada; that all the French were to have been assassinated, and the persons of the King and Queen of Spain seized.

20th.—Trianon. This morning a courier arrived from M. de Villars, who writes, that lord Marlborough had informed him, by a trumpeter, that he would certainly have attacked him on the 10th, as he at first intended; that it was the prince of Baden who had prevented him, by having failed in every thing he had promised him; that his troops should have arrived at Trèves on the 9th, and that they were not there till the 15th, and came with orders not to fight; that M. de Baden had not come himself, but had gone to the waters; and that, this support failing him, he was obliged to decamp, and retire under Trèves, to his great mortification. He speaks of the prince of Baden in very injurious terms; and it is not to be doubted, that the prince, when he is informed of it, will be enraged against Marlborough, as he certainly has reason to be. Division is thus finely sowed between the English and the Germans, which must certainly be to the advantage of France.

July 17th.—Marly. A rector of the Sorbonne, haranguing the assembly of the clergy, to which the Jesuits had been invited, spoke against them very violently. They have complained to the

King, who has commanded the cardinal de Noailles to reprimand the rector very pointedly.

23d.—Trianon. The King, the Queen, and the princess of England, arrived. The King was with them for some time, at madame de Maintenon's, and then took them out to walk. He stood on the balustrade above the canal, with the Queen, and saw the King of England, the princess, his sister, the duchess de Bourgogne, the duke de Berri, and several young French and English ladies embark, to go to walk and sup at the *Ménagerie,* where the officers of the duchess de Bourgogne regaled them magnificently. At supper, there were neither arm-chairs, nor *cadenas** nor *soucoups;* they were eighteen at table. After supper, they danced to vocal music, and amused themselves at little games in the saloon. They re-embarked at half-past ten, and found the King already risen from table. He had supped with the Queen, the duchess d'Orléans, madame la duchesse, the princess de Conti, some English ladies, and had retained madame de Beauvilliers and madame de Dangeau †.

* A *cadenas*, in this sense, (as was observed before,) was a small waiter on which were placed salt-cellars, an oil-cruet, &c. and which was set on the table in front of the prince's seat. Before the revolution, the princes of the blood, at their repasts of state, were still served with the *cadenas*.

† The wife of the author of these memoirs. She had been educated by madame de Maintenon, who disposed of her in marriage. By her conduct, wit, and beauty, she was one of the most charming persons in this brilliant court.

27th.—Villeroi. The King went, at ten o'clock, to Fontainebleau, and set out, at half-past eleven, for this place, where he arrived a little before two; and on his arrival went out in his calash, with the duchess de Bourgogne, into the gardens. He found Villeroi much improved by the marshal's alterations.

AUGUST 21st.—The countess de Grignan* died of the small-pox, at Marseilles.

SEPTEMBER 2d.—The enemy, in Flanders, have made rejoicings for the victory gained at Cassano, but Marlborough has stated, that he did so, because prince Eugène wished it particularly, and had written to him very urgently on the subject, and that he knew by officers in the army of Lombardy, from whom he has received letters, that the battle was very disadvantageous to them.

8th.—A tax has been imposed on country-

* Her beauty, and still more her wit and agreeable qualities, had given celebrity to madame de Grignan; in these, however, she was infinitely surpassed by her mother, madame de Sévigné, whose natural disposition, and a sort of brilliant purity of wit and gracefulness, unknown to herself, as it were, rendered her conversation delightful. She had neither the affectation nor the preciseness of her daughter. They had both many friends, and a multitude of persons with whom they were in continual correspondence. They lived together in great harmony; the mother in continual admiration of her daughter. We must not forget an expression of the precise madame de Grignan, who had very much under-matched her son, in order to repair their ruined fortune. "One must sometimes manure one's lands," said she. The family of her daughter-in-law never forgave her.

houses, occupied by the inhabitants of great cities. It is reckoned, that it will produce three or four millions to the King.

10th.—The *connétable* Colonna*, who has been some time in Provence, has had permission from the King, to approach Paris, to see her family, and she has been for a week past at Passy, where the duke de Nevers, her brother, has a small house.

OCTOBER 14th.—The president Rossignol, died a few days ago in Paris. He was the most skilful decypherer in Europe. He had large pensions on that account from the King, who leaves one of 5,000 livres for his family.

19th.—Mademoiselle de Lenclos died in Paris. Though she was very old, she had retained so much wit and good sense, that the best company in Paris assembled every day at her house.

NOVEMBER 20th.—The duke de Beauvilliers has nine daughters, eight of whom have taken the veil in the same convent at Montargis.

* This was the celebrated niece of cardinal Mazarin, whom the King so earnestly wished to marry, and thereby caused the removal of the nieces; and the marriage of this one in Italy; shé it was who said so forcibly to the King: *You love me; you are King, and I leave you.* She was the wildest and the best tempered of these Mancini. Which of them was the most addicted to gallantry, it would be difficult to decide, excepting, however, the duchess de Mercœur, who died in early youth, and in innocence of manners.

END OF THE YEAR 1705.

1706.

JANUARY 3d—Versailles. The affair of M. de Surville with madame de la Barre, was investigated by the marshals of France. The informations were not clear, because the depositions varied. The marshals of France have sentenced M. de Surville to a year's imprisonment, to be reckoned from the day he was sent to Arras; and as that is four months since, he has but eight month's confinement to undergo. Marshal de Boufflers came here after the trial, to give an account of it to the King

4th.—Marly. The King ordered du Barail, lieutenant-colonel of the King's regiment, to attend here, and told him that he made him colonel of it. Du Barail, instead of returning thanks, burst into tears, lamenting the misfortune of M. de Surville, his colonel, to whom he was strongly attached. The King told him to have no scruples on the subject, because, if he did not accept it, he would give it to another. The King considered the sentence, the marshals of France passed yesterday, as too lenient.

FEBRUARY 12th.—Marly. M. de Vendôme arrived here about seven o'clock*. As soon as it was known that he was approaching, all the servants and chairmen went to meet him on the road; and as soon as he had entered his chamber, all the courtiers, beginning with the princes of the blood, went to see him; there were none but ladies left in the saloon. When he had dressed, he came into the saloon. Monseigneur stopped the music for a time, while he saluted him; then the King, who was busy with M. de Chamillart, at madame de Maintenon's, sent for him, came to receive him in his closet, and said to him: "I am come to embrace you in the same place where I bade you adieu four years ago." He then remained for some time with the King and M. de Chamillart; no person was ever so well received at court. It is four years and three days since he left this place; for it was reckoned to a day.

15th.—Marly. The King of England and the princess his sister, arrived at half-past six, and

* Returning from Italy, where he had retrieved the losses of France, and obtained the most brilliant successes. He subsequently achieved still more splendid deeds in Spain, where he replaced and confirmed Philip V. on the throne. This duke de Vendôme was descended from a natural son of Henry IV. He died in Spain, in 1712, and was buried at the Escurial, in the sepulchre of the Kings. His younger brother, grand-prior of France, died in Paris, in 1727. With him ended the posterity of the dukes de Vendôme, descendants of Henry IV.

went to madame de Maintenon's, where the King was employed with M. Pelletier. When the Queen of England does not come, the King does not go to meet them.

March 3d.—Versailles. The grand-prior is at Anet with M. de Vendôme, who offers to present him to the King, and to obtain for him a pension of ten thousand crowns: the grand-prior is not satisfied with that, and wishes M. de Vendôme to get him employed again; but the latter, who knows the King's intentions on the subject, has declared to him that he must not think of it.

4th.—Versailles. The count du Bourg, lieutenant-general and director of cavalry, returning home in the evening, after the King's supper, was attacked by a captain of the Burgundy regiment of cavalry, whom he had caused to be broken; he was wounded in two or three places, but fortunately, none of the wounds are dangerous. M. de Saint-Germain, who was going home, separated them. The assailant left his sword, wig and hat, and made his escape. The King has given orders to use all possible diligence to seize him, being determined to punish very severely an action tending to such dangerous consequences.

8th.—Versailles. M. de Vendôme had a long audience of the King this morning. He goes to Meudon with Monseigneur, and will return every day to pay his respects to the King; on Thursday

he will take leave of his Majesty, and will set out from Paris on Monday, as he has all along said he would. He has obtained a pension of five hundred crowns for the marquis de Claire, his old friend and neighbour at Anet, who is a man of very good family, and who stood in need of assistance from his Majesty.

The King has made several brigadiers, with whose names I am not yet acquainted.

Boile, the officer who attacked M. du Bourg a few days ago, has been arrested at Dame-Marie, at which the King is much pleased, as he will make an example of him.

12th.—An unfortunate affair took place lately with respect to two companies of *gendarmerie* at Vitry, in Champagne. Some *gendarmes* carried off some *filles repenties*, who were in a convent. These men were taken and put in confinement. Their comrades forced the prison, and rescued them. Some of these rioters have since been retaken, and the King intends that they shall be very severely punished.

15th.—Versailles. M. de Vendôme set out from Paris: during the two days he was there, he went to the play and the Opera, and extraordinary honours were paid him.

He was greeted with loud acclamations. He is gone to embark at Antibes, with two of the King's galleys, which will convey him to Genoa; and he

reckons on being at the head of the armies of Lombardy in the early part of next month. The King has given him a commission, honourable beyond all precedent, conferring on him the command over all the marshals of France.

16th.—Versailles. M. du Bourg, who threw himself at the King's feet a few days ago, to solicit the pardon of the officer who attacked him, could obtain nothing in his favour; the officer has been committed to prison here, and proceedings are to be commenced against him.

17th.—Versailles. The grand-prior set out from Paris to go to Rome, where he will live in retirement; he reckons on joining M. de Vendôme at Antibes, and accompanying him to Genoa.

19th.—Versailles. The abbé de la Bourlie has been tried at Toulouse, and sentenced to be broken on the wheel alive. He possesses two abbeys, one of which is worth more than twenty thousand livres a-year.

26th.—Marly. At six o'clock in the evening, the Queen of England, the King, her son, and the princess, her daughter, came here with several English ladies. The King gave them a number of pretty lots of plate to play for; there were scarcely any of the ladies who did not obtain some of the prizes. They returned to Saint Germain after the lottery, but did not sup here.

31st.—Versailles. The captain who attacked

the count du Bourg has been tried; there were several votes for the sentence of death; but those for perpetual banishment prevailed, and the King has commuted the punishment of perpetual banishment into ten years' imprisonment.

April 14th.—The *gendarmes* and the light horse are furnished with cuirasses like the body-guard; so also are the *mousquetaires;* but there being many officers in the two companies of *mousquetaires,* who are not very strong, the King permits the servants to carry their cuirasses, which are only breast-pieces, during their marches.

19th.—Marly. The cardinal de Medici, who resigns his hat, that he may marry, had written to the King, that he would take a wife of his choosing; the King cast his eyes on mademoiselle d'Armagnac, and, with this view, he spoke to M. le Grand, who requested him to permit him to speak to his daughter on the subject, before he gave a positive answer. Mademoiselle d'Armagnac told her father, that if the King considered that it was to the interest of his affairs, she was quite prepared to make the sacrifice; but that, if the choice were left to her, she would greatly prefer remaining as she was. M. le Grand acquainted the King with his daughter's answer, which his Majesty has greatly commended.

May 5th.—Meudon. The King has ordered proceedings to be instituted against prince Emma-

nuel de Lorraine, Langalerie, and the chevalier de Bonneval, who have accepted commissions in the Emperor's troops.

12th.—Marly. The King, after his *levee*, amused himself for some time, with observing the eclipse, which was very considerable. Monseigneur, the duke de Bourgogne, the duchess de Bourgogne, all the princes, and ladies, were with him. The duke de Bourgogne had sent for young Cassini, and young Lahire, to come from the observatory, in Paris, with all the instruments proper for observing it; but as soon as the King had entered the council, he followed him, and left the astronomers to finish their calculations.

26th.—Versailles. The King received, as soon as he woke, the unfortunate tidings of a battle we have lost in Flanders: none of the particulars were yet known*. My son received a sabre-wound in the head: I am much consoled by the letter which marshal de Villeroi has had the kindness to write to me, and of which the following is a copy: "Your son, Sir, was wounded slightly in the head; he did wonders at the head of his regiment; I rejoice with you at it, and am persuaded that you will grieve with me, for the misfortune we have just suffered."

* The battle of Blenheim, in which Marlborough totally defeated Villeroi; the French lost above 20,000 men.—*Ed.*

28th.—Versailles. The King told us, at his *levee*, that he had received very sad news, but which he had been expecting for some days; this was the raising of the siege of Barcelona.

JUNE 6th.—The King withdraws from the army of M. de Villars, 340 carabiniers, to supply the place of those killed, belonging to his body-guards, and a trooper will be taken from each company of the army of Alsace, to replace the carabiniers.

15th.—Marly. The King told us, at his *coucher*, that marshal de Villeroi had earnestly and repeatedly intreated him to send some one to command in his stead, it not being reasonable that his unhappy star should prejudice the affairs of the state.

29th.—The duke d'Orléans acknowledges the son he had by mademoiselle de Séri, and gives him 500,000 livres, which will be placed at the disposal of his mother.

JULY 4th.—Versailles. A courier arrived from Spain; the letters are of the 25th ult. The Portuguese are masters of Madrid, from whence all the councils and the grandees have taken their departure. The King of Spain is drawing near Burgos, with the small number of troops under the duke of Berwick. The thirty battalions, and the twenty squadrons, that we are sending into that country, will join him at Burgos, whither the Queen, his wife, goes to wait for him. Their disorder is

extreme, and they are apprehensive of desertion among the few Spanish troops who remain.

5th.—Versailles. The King took medicine; Monseigneur came from Meudon to see him. His Majesty was engaged with M. le Pelletier.

8th.—Versailles. Vaset, who has a confidential situation about the Queen of Spain, arrived here. He left the Queen a little beyond Burgos, whither she is coming direct. The King of Spain is at the head of the duke of Berwick's army, and also takes the road to Burgos, very slowly. The Portuguese do not follow him; they are encamped near Madrid: their generals will not permit their troops to enter the city. Vaset has brought here a casket of jewels, among which is the celebrated pearl which the Spaniards call *la peregrine*, or *la sola**, because there is not another in Europe of that size. The other jewels are not very considerable.

14th.—Versailles. The King has permitted M. Vaubone, lieutenant-general of the kingdom, who is a prisoner at Rheims, to go for three months to Orange, which is his native place. The King is greatly dissatisfied with the conduct and language of this man, and has only granted him this favour to gratify Marlborough, who behaves extremely

* This pearl was found at Panama, and was presented to Philip II: it was in the form of a pear, and as large as a pigeon's egg; it was valued at 14,400 ducats.

well to our prisoners, and who earnestly requested the King to grant him this.

SEPT. 14th.—The King received very unwelcome tidings at his *levee*; the duke d'Orléans has been forced by the duke of Savoy and prince Eugène in the positions he defended between the Doira and the Stura. The lines were not strong on that side, and we had very little infantry, having left forty-six battalions on the heights of the Capuchin's. The affair took place on the 7th. The duke d'Orléans, who performed prodigies, received two considerable wounds, one in the hip, the other in the fore arm. Saint Leger, his first valet-de-chambre, who brought this news, says that the wound in the arm is very painful, and that it will probably be long before it is cured. Lardi, the duke's surgeon, wrote to Madame on the 9th in the morning, that he thinks the small bone is broken, but assures her there is no danger. We have not lost many private soldiers in this action, but a great number of superior officers. Marshal Marchin is mortally wounded. Lieutenant-general Murcé received a wound in the head, and is thought to be dead. Villier and la Bretonnière, *marechaux de camp*, were killed; Sennectère was wounded and taken. An officer who commanded a squadron of the regiment of Anjou, whom the duke of Orléans ordered to march with his squadron, refused to advance. The duke of Orléans disfigured his face, and ordered M. Leger to tell

the King of it. Besides the duke's wounds, he had six shots in his arms and many in his clothes*.

26th. — After dinner, the Elector of Cologne came to the King's closet by the back way from his private apartments; he waited for his time of audience at the count de Toulouse's, and desired that there might be no introducer of ambassadors. M. de Torcy, with whom he had dined, was with him. He has assumed the name of marquis de Tranchinon, wishing to be entirely *incognito*. There were but three or four persons who are attached to him, that followed him, and entered the King's closet with him. The King was with all the dukes and courtiers who have the *entrée* to his Majesty's closet. The Elector first addressed the King, who was standing and uncovered all the time. He told the Elector that he was grieved to hear that he was expelled from his States, and that his attachment to him had been the cause of it. The Elector replied, that the pleasure of having been attached to the greatest monarch in the world consoled him for all his misfortunes. The conversation was exceedingly affecting and courteous. This prince is neither handsome nor well-made, but his air is very noble; and all he said was highly satisfactory.

* This affair took place before Turin; it obliged the French to raise the siege, and ultimately produced their expulsion from Italy.—*Ed.*

30th.—The King of Spain has returned to Madrid, after driving the Portuguese out of Castille; he has written to the Queen to come there also.

October 3d.—Versailles. The Spanish prisoners of state, who were in a considerable number at Pampeluna, have been tried. Only one of them has been hanged; the rest are condemned to perpetual imprisonment. The count de Lemnos, a grandee of Spain, is of this number, and his property is confiscated.

4th.—A man named Rodès, who has already been employed on several occasions, and who is said to be a man of great understanding, asserts, that there are mines near Barrèges, from whence an immense quantity of silver may be got; he offers to set about working them at his own expense. He has with him two Indians, much accustomed to mining operations; he sets out immediately on this business.

The Elector of Cologne came here while the King was at mass; his Majesty afterwards gave him a private audience in his closet, before the council; after which the Elector went to take a turn in the gardens.

8th.—Versailles. The King has made a present of his portrait, enriched with diamonds, to the wife of the Russian ambassador in Holland, who was here with her husband, but not in any diplomatic capacity; she is very handsome, and has a great

deal of wit; and her husband appears to be a man of great ability and much information.

14th.—Versailles. A courier arrived from the duke d'Orléans; this prince is recovering from his wound; he writes as one who thinks himself entirely cured; he states that he is in a condition to mount his horse. By the review that has been made of his infantry, it is found that there are still twenty thousand soldiers, which will be formed into forty battalions. A great number of officers return to them. The duke d'Orléans is at Briançon.

15th.—Mademoiselle de Séri, who was maid of honour to Madame, and whom the duke d'Orléans has honoured with his friendship for some time past, has made a pretext of a journey to Normandy, and has set off with madame de Nancré. They were seen in two post-chaises, on the road to Lyon. There is no doubt, that their intention is to go to to see the duke d'Orléans. It is believed, that this prince knows nothing of their journey.

17th.—After supper, M. de Torcy conducted the Elector of Cologne, by the back stairs, to the King's closet, where all the royal family was, an honour which affected him greatly, and which the King had never conferred on any one. The King said to him, "I wish you to see me in private, among my family, where you are no stranger; we are all much pleased to see you here." The Elector

had, round his neck, a red ribbon, from which was suspended a cross of superb diamonds, which M. de Torcy had given him from the King.

27th.—Versailles. A few days ago, Fouquerole, under-lieutenant to the *capitainerie des chasses*, was seized at Saint Germain. The chief provost, by whose order he was arrested, had him conducted to the prison here, and he was removed the next day to the Châtelet, in Paris: he was accused of having caused the assassination of Lépineau, whose body was found in the river some years ago. The *lieutenant-criminel* has interrogated him, and the prevailing opinion is, that he is innocent. He was accused of this murder in an anonymous letter, received by M. de Chamillart, which contained many circumstances that bore an air of truth.

November 4th.—The King walked in his gardens, where he amuses himself with observing the planting; it was dreadful weather, and the King's hat being wet through, the cloak-bearer was sent to get another from the wardrobe. The cloak-bearer gave the hat to the duke de Tresmes, who is serving for the duke d'Aumont, whose turn it is. The duke de Tresmes presented it to the King; but M. de la Rochefaucault contended, that it was his office to present it, and that the duke de Tresmes encroached upon his functions, which has caused a great difference between them, though they were good friends previously.

5th.—Marly. There was a concert after dinner, at the duchess de Bourgogne's, and while it lasted, the duke de Bourgogne went to his own apartments. This prince, whose piety increases every day, has sold his jewels, and distributed the money among the poor.

9th.—It is not true, as was stated, that entertainments were given at Grenoble to mademoiselle de Séri. She remained very much secluded during the short time she resided there, and the duke d'Orléans made her return, as soon as he knew by a letter from M. de Chamillart, that the King thought proper he should do so.

16th.—The King said to the duke of Alva at dinner, in the presence of many foreign ministers, that the fidelity of the Castilians could not be too much commended; that affairs were going on well in that country, and that the King of Spain informed him, he was about to make retrenchments in all his superfluous expenses; that he would employ his whole revenue in maintaining his troops well, and in supporting the war; and then he added: "It should be for me, who am his grandfather, to set him examples; but, in this instance, I will follow his, and I will also retrench all the expenses with which I can dispense, in order to have ample means for continuing the war, and for obtaining a happy and glorious peace.

17th.—The King, at his *levee*, told M. de la

Rochefaucault, that he wished to make retrenchments in his wardrobe, and he desired M. Le Grand, who is unwell, to consider of all the retrenchments that can be made in his state stables.

19th.—I presented to the King, my son, who is returned from Flanders, and his Majesty spoke to him with so much kindness, that it gave us both the greatest joy we ever felt in our lives.

20th.—The King has given the inspection of the cavalry of the duke d'Orleans's army, formerly held by M. de Murcé*, to M. de Broglio, a major-general.

* This Murcé was brother to madame de Caylus, and cousin to madame de Maintenon. Never were brother and sister more different. Murcé had a ridiculous physiognomy, and a singular dulness of apprehension. There are a thousand stories of him, of his bay horse, and his valet, Marcassin, who laughed at, and ruled him. With all this, he was brave, a good officer, and a gentleman. He was dangerous, because, without ill-intentions, he wrote every thing that came into his head to madame de Maintenon, who had a sincere friendship for him, without knowing why, and who relied the more upon him, because she knew him to be too weak to make any additions to the truth. He was near dying for grief, the year that the duchess de Bourgogne arrived in France, of three misfortunes that happened to him one after another, and of which he made his complaints to the whole army. His bay horse died; Marcassin was resolved to quit him; and his wife was not a *femme d'honneur*, a *dame du palais* he meant to say, but that was his expression, and he could never find any other. Every one went to see him, under these misfortunes, to enjoy the farce; and in order to prolong it, they brought about an accommodation between Marcassin and him. He amused the city of Strasburg, for a whole

22d.—Versailles. Mademoiselle has been ill, in Paris, for some days past, and the small-pox has made its appearance. The duchess d'Orléans is gone there, and will remain the first nine days, at least; and if the disorder becomes dangerous, she is resolved to shut herself up with her, and not to return for six weeks.

The King, before he entered the *conseil des finances*, sent for the duke of Alva into his closet, and told him, that he had considered it proper to propose to the enemy conferences for the establishment of a just peace, in order to restore repose to Europe; but that the enemy had refused these conferences, and therefore that nothing was to be thought of but the continuation of the war, and that he hoped it would be more prosperous in the ensuing campaign than in that which had closed. The duke of Alva retired well satisfied with his audience; he said, he was quite convinced that, in the present state of affairs, peace could not be made without dismembering the Spanish monarchy.

27th.—We have been informed of several of the conditions of the peace made by the King of Sweden, and which were dictated by him. King Stanislaus retains the peaceable government of all

winter, by his public complaints, that his wife, who was very ugly and very religious, made him sleep in a separate bed on Saturdays and Sundays.

Poland, and all the grand-duchy of Lithuania. Augustus is not even allowed to assume the title of King of Poland; he will be called the Elector-King. The troops of Sweden will remain in Saxony till the month of May.

DECEMBER 2d.—Versailles. M. de Vendôme arrived from Flanders. Since the separation of the army, he has taken a circuit, to visit the fortifications on the coast. The King conversed with him for a considerable time; but M. de Vendôme has so bad a cold, that the King could scarcely hear him, as he told us at his *coucher*.

5th.—Versailles. The parliament of Scotland, seeming to shew a disposition to accept the union, it was thought that several members of that body had been gained over by the court; but the great towns have sent addresses, in opposition to their resolutions; and more than fifty lords, at the head of whom are the duke of Hamilton and the duke of Atholl, have joined with the towns, persuaded that this union would be the ruin of the kingdom of Scotland. '

M. de Roquelaure has caused a seditious person to be apprehended, who had committed great cruelties, and who wished to excite fresh troubles in Languedoc. He has been broken on the wheel; but he would not name any of his accomplices.

9th.—The duke de Châtillon has solicited of the King the dignity of grand-master of the order of

the Holy Ghost, at Montpellier, which his Majesty gave, fifteen or sixteen years ago, to the abbé de Luxembourg, his brother; but it being decided that this was a religious order, the abbé de Luxembourg did not exercise any of the functions of his office; and since his death, it has been considered as merely chimerical. The duke de Châtillon asserts, that he has collected fresh proofs, and that he will cause the decisions given against the order to be reversed; the King will give him what he solicits.

13th.—Versailles. Madame de Dangeau and I, in the King's name, stood sponsors, in the church of Saint-Germain-de-l'Auxerrois, in Paris, for M. Albenzur, a Jew, who was a long time the resident from Poland, at Hamburg, and who was converted to the faith by the cardinal de Noailles.

M. de la Feuillade* has returned, and M. de Chamillart presented him this evening to the King at madame de Maintenon's †.

* La Feuillade was one of the generals who served under the duke d'Orléans at Turin. The King, seeing M. de Chamillart enter, leading his reluctant son-in-law, rose, went to the door, and said to la Feuillade, "Sir, we are both very unfortunate;" and then turned his back on him, and la Feuillade, making his bow in the door-way, retired without daring to utter a word. The King never spoke to him after. This was not the way to become a marshal of France, as he was in 1724, without having served in the interval.

† It is affirmed, by some historians, that it was not his intention to take the city, and that he had sworn to the duchess de

17th.—Versailles. As there is a superabundance of corn in the kingdom, the King has permitted foreigners, and even our enemies, to come and purchase it; this will replace a great deal of money in the kingdom, as all the neighbouring states stand in need of it, and have not been able to obtain any this year from Poland, from whence they usually procure a great quantity.

24th.—Versailles. The King received the sacrament, and touched those afflicted with scrofula. After dinner, he went to vespers, and in the evening was engaged with father la Chaise, in the distribution of benefices.

30th.—The disturbances in Scotland increase, and the duke of Queensbury, chief commissioner from Queen Anne, was near being stoned in his carriage, although surrounded with guards. However, the greater part of the members of parliament are inclined to conclude the treaty of union between the two kingdoms.

Bourgogne, with whom he was in love, to respect her father's capital. It is even said that the duchess engaged madame de Maintenon to adopt such measures as saved the city.—*Ed.*

END OF THE YEAR 1706.

1707.

JANUARY 7th.—A great reform is to be effected among the *Petits Pères** in Paris, and several who led rather a scandalous life, have been dismissed.

8th.—The duchess de Bourgogne was delivered of a prince at a quarter before eight; she was not ill above an hour. The labour was so favourable and so quick, that the King was unable to be present; there were only madame de Maintenon and the duchess du Lude, who arrived in time; Clément, the *accoucheur*, was near being too late. They had not time to put her in the bed intended for the occasion; she was delivered in her state-bed. The cardinal de Jenson baptized the prince in the chamber, and then madame de la Mothe conveyed him in a chair on her knees to his apartments. The King ordered *Te Deum* to be sung at mass.

* These *Petits Pères* had private doors, by which they went in and out without being seen, and by which they introduced women. They had chambers and beds; nothing was wanting, even to toilet-tables; they lived very luxuriously. The King at length interfered.

After dinner, the King went to the duchess de Bourgogne's, whom he found very calm and comfortable. He told her that the Queen of England would come to see her at five o'clock; that he would return from his *promenade* to receive her, and that in the mean time he was going to take an airing to Trianon. The King has sent orders to M. d'Argenson, *lieutenant de police*, in Paris, to forbid all the extraordinary expenses that were incurred by the rejoicings for the birth of the first duke de Bretagne, and which amounted to immense sums for the city of Paris; a like prohibition is made with respect to Versailles. He wishes the joy of the people to be manifested only by their piety and their prayers.

Te Deum will be sung in Paris on Monday. M. Dodart, the younger, is appointed first physician to the duke de Bretagne, and a healthy peasant from Picardy, his nurse.

12th.—The King has always given madame de Montespan, since her retirement from court, three thousand *louis-d'or* a quarter, whatever might be their value. He has diminished it this year by two-thirds, on account of the scarcity of money.

15th.—The King of Spain renders himself more and more beloved and esteemed; he speaks very forcibly in council, and on every occasion with great kindness. His thoughts are directed to

the continuation of the war, and to the collecting the necessary funds for prosecuting it with success.

22d.—This evening the comedy of *Les Importuns*, by Malézieux, was played at Clagny.

25th.—Letters were received from M. de Rodes, of the 7th. He states that he has discovered the body of the silver-mine, in Languedoc, which he is having worked; that it is very abundant, and that he will immediately commence making the first assay; it is therefore expected that, within a week, we shall have good tidings respecting this important discovery*.

February 10th.—The duke of Alva presented to the King M. de Rupelouvade, who has arrived from Madrid. He is sent to the King with authentic intelligence of the pregnancy of the Queen of Spain; it has been announced to the people of Madrid with the ceremony usual on similar occasions in Spain, which is this: The great bell of the palace is rung; the people assemble in crowds; the King and Queen appear at a balcony, and declare that the Queen is pregnant; then the Queen goes in a chair to Nuestra Senora d'Atocha, to re-

* M. de Rodes, after several assays, still continued sending the most flattering accounts; but at last it was discovered to be a mine of marcasite, the produce of which was not nearly sufficient to meet the expense of working; this illusion, however, deceived the court for a very long time.

turn thanks to God. She is attended by all the grandees, on foot, who surround the chair.

Madame de Caylus made her re-appearance at court and came to the King's supper. She had not seen him for thirteen years. It was thought that she was banished from court, but that was not the case*.

15th.—The King gave orders to the duke de Tresmes to get a suit of violet-colour made for him by Tuesday. The gentlemen of the chamber, and not the grand-master of the wardrobe, order dresses of this description. The King will wear mourning

* In this instance these memoirs are too subservient, and will never persuade any one in these times, that madame de Caylus was not dismissed the court. Her devotion, which was excessive during her exile, expired with the directorship of father la Tour, whom she so easily bartered for a pension. She reappeared as beautiful as an angel, and madame de Maintenon, who always loved her, was delighted at seeing her again, and, by degrees, introduced her to all the private parties with the King at her apartments; he was much entertained with her, but he feared her wit and never liked her. It was not long before she wound herself into every thing, and admitted the visits of the duke de Villeroi, who, after the death of the King and madame de Maintenon, was never out of her house, where he supped every evening as the master of it, till her death, his grief at which nearly killed him, although they were sometimes tired of each other. The poor woman, after her return to court, often laughed at her devotion in Paris, and at the nights which, during Passion-week, she had passed before the host at Saint-Sulpice. Her disposition was not a good one, and she had the power of being very mischievous.

for six weeks, though he is noways related to the King of Portugal, and not at all engaged to do so from friendship; he does it merely from respect to crowned heads.

18th.—This morning, previously to his going to the hunt, the King gave an audience to the marquis de Puisieux, his ambassador to Switzerland; and at the conclusion of the audience, M. de Puisieux solicited of his Majesty the situation of counsellor of state, which has been a long time vacant. The King said to him, "It is not at your request that I give it you, for I have intended it for you above two years since; therefore, I give it you the more willingly."

Since I have been a counsellor of state, I never saw the three situations filled at the same time.

19th.—The chevalier de Gassé has been killed at Lille in the house of a woman whom he frequently visited. It is said that the husband of this woman has fled.

22d.—A colonel of infantry, named Fernant, has been broken; he is stated to have made very improper speeches.

March 2d.—Marly. M. de Pontchartrain, who has remained at Versailles during the residence of the court here, on account of the illness of his wife, brought news to the King of the arrival of a vessel at Brest, sent by the duke d'Albuquerque, viceroy of Mexico, to the King of Spain, his master.

This vessel brings a million of crowns for his Catholic Majesty, as a gift; it is, besides, freighted with three millions of crowns for private individuals of Spain, and three hundred thousand crowns for the officers of the admiralty. The duke gave orders for the vessel to go direct to some port of France, that this consignment might safely reach the King of Spain. The duke dispatched this vessel at the time that he knew his Catholic Majesty was out of Madrid, and when he believed the archduke to be master of all Spain. This act of the duke d'Albuquerque is highly and deservedly commended.

4th.—The late bishop of Autun* is dead. He had resigned this bishopric to one of his nephews.

* It was he, who, entertaining the court on its journey through his diocese, and seeing the archbishop of Rheims in astonishment at his magnificent sideboard of plate, said to him with humility, "Sir, you behold there the property of the poor." But the other answered him bluntly, "Sir, you would have done well to have spared them the expense of workmanship." It is with reference to this bishop of Autun, as it was then said, that Molière wrote his Tartuffe. He subsequently attached himself to the court of Saint Germain, and boasted of having been miraculously cured of a lachrymal fistula, through the intercession of the King of England. He communicated it to the Queen, his widow, to the King, and to madame de Maintenon. But the fistula returned in a few days, and he was so ashamed of the ill success of this trick, that he took himself off to his diocese. He had been cardinal Mazarin's factotum, and a faithful servant to the Jesuits.

21st.—There has been a trifling insurrection in the bishopric of Cahors, occasioned by the edict respecting marriages and baptisms. A number of armed peasants wished to obtain possession of the city of Cahors, but fortunately there were two battalions in it who prevented them. Some of the troops destined for Spain are ordered to march thither, and an order has been sent to M. le Gendre, *intendant* of Montauban, to suspend the execution of this edict.

24th.—Versailles. The master of the horse, who had attended the King to Marly, and who set out from hence at seven in the evening, was stopped by fifteen armed men on horseback, between the farm belonging to MM. de Saint Victor, and the inn called *Le Point-du-Jour*. He was in his carriage: they made him mount the horse of the servant who was carrying the torch; the carriage came back here, and information was given by the coachman and the three servants, of the manner in which the master of the horse had been carried off. The King, who was immediately informed of it, sent orders to M de Chamillart, to M. de Torcy, and to the two other secretaries of state, to dispatch couriers with all speed, to go to the frontiers and order the governors to send out troops in every direction; for the King had no doubt that it was a party of the enemy, the rather as he had been informed that one of their detachments had entered

Artois without committing any disorder there, and had not returned to their quarters. The King, before his *coucher*, heard that a man on horseback had been arrested at Sèvres, who spoke bad French, and apparently belongs to that party. He is under examination. The King has ordered a brigadier to take horse with twenty guards, and go direct to Saint Denis. M. de Beringhen, son of the master of the horse, also set off on horseback, with some equerries and pages of the King's. So many measures are taken, that there is no doubt of coming up with these men, and rescuing the master of the horse, whose bad state of health will not allow of their making great speed with him. If Monseigneur had crossed the river in hunting, and night had come on, he would perhaps have been in some danger; for it is evident that these men had more important designs than that of carrying off a private individual.

25th.—Versailles. The man, who was arrested yesterday, at Sèvres, belonged to the party who carried off the master of the horse. He was their guide; the scoundrel came as a dealer in horses, and, in fact, had sold several. M. de Chamillart interrogated him himself; he replied frankly enough, but with a great deal of insolence. He said, it was a party of thirty men, nearly all officers, who left Courtrai, in the beginning of the month; that they were commanded by a colonel of

Dutch troops, named Gueston, a partisan of great reputation, and that they were to take their prisoner to Ath. M. de Chamillart uttered some threats against this spy, who replied, that he feared nothing; that he was a lieutenant of dragoons, and whatever treatment he met with here, would be retaliated on several of our prisoners who were of more consequence than he. He is sent to the Bastille; he says, that Gueston has numerous relays of men and horses, between here and Ath.

26th.—The men who carried off the master of the horse have been overtaken, four leagues beyond Ham: it was a quarter-master of the company of Livri, who, at break of day, came up with colonel Gueston, who surrendered without resistance, finding that he was pursued: at this moment he had but three officers with him; one made his escape, the others are prisoners. The master of the horse was in a chaise, because Gueston saw he had not strength to continue on horseback; this occasioned his being overtaken. Gueston said to him at the time: "Sir, you are now my prisoner, but I shall shortly be yours." They had, however, crossed the Somme. The master of the horse sleeps to-night at Ham, with his prisoners. He has written to his wife, and to M. de Chamillart; he speaks highly of the good treatment he received from Gueston. The King read these two letters aloud at his supper.

29th.—Versailles. Last night, at eight o'clock, the master of the horse arrived, and the King permitted him to come immediately, and pay his respects to him, at madame de Maintenon's. He has brought back with him colonel Gueston, who carried him off, and who will be sent to Troyes, where he will remain on his parole. The King, wishing to shew the colonel a mark of respect, has permitted him to come on Thusday to the review of his guards, at Marly.

Yesterday, while the King was at dinner, M. Fagon came to tell him, that M. de Vauban was at the point of death, and that he begged that M. de Bauden, first physician to the duke de Bourgogne, might be sent to him. The King commanded him to set off instantly; and he spoke of M. de Vauban with great esteem and kindness; he talked of him in terms of commendation during the whole dinner, and concluded by saying: "I lose a man strongly attached to me personally, as well as to the state."

30th.—The King, before he left Versailles, learned the death of M. de Vauban* from several persons, who solicit the appointments he held.

* We have seen elsewhere what Vauban was; his merit, the affection and confidence the King reposed in him, and how well he deserved both the one and the other. But he lost them shortly after, and could not survive it. He was the best man, and the truest patriot in the world, always occupied in the business of the

31st.—Marly. After mass, the King went to review his body-guard; colonel Gueston was present at the review, on a horse from the King's stable, and the King said to him: "The master of the horse commends you very highly; war cannot be carried on with too much courtesy." "Sire," replied Gueston, "I am so overcome with admiration, at finding myself in the presence of the greatest

state, and the welfare of its members, as well as the advancement of its glory, with perfect disinterestedness. He was a man of great regularity, arrangement and calculation. The taxes, and still more the manner of collecting them, gave him singular displeasure. He employed himself, for several years, in seeking a remedy, and thought he had discovered it in the celebrated book he published. We will not here enter into an examination of this work; but whatever it be, it was the production of an excellent hearted and meritorious citizen. He thought himself safe in venturing to treat of this matter, from the situation he had long been in with respect to the King; and, in that, he completely deceived himself. His book made a great noise. It was relished, commended, admired by the public, blamed, detested by the farmers of the revenue, abhorred by the ministers, whose anger it excited. Pontchartrain, in particular, raised an extravagant outcry, and Chamillart forgot his mildness and moderation. The officers of finance stormed, and the tempest raged to such a height, that, if they had been listened to, the marshal would have been sent to the Bastille, and his book committed to the hands of the hangman. The King, who could not make up his mind to that, nevertheless suffered himself to be borne away by the torrent, sufficiently to satisfy the ministers, to scandalize the whole court, and finally to put an end to the life of the best of Frenchmen; of one who had gathered the laurels with which the King had encircled his brows.

monarch in the world, and of having the honour of being addressed by him, that I want the power to reply."

April 3d.—The disorders in Querci are appeased; but the peasants of Périgord have since risen; they have pillaged some public offices, and have made themselves masters of some castles, and of a small town, saying, that they will pay only the *taille*, the capitation-tax, the tithe to their curates, and the dues to their lords; that they are faithful subjects to the King, but that they will not pay the new impositions. It does not appear, that there are any new converts among them, or that it has any connexion with religion. They have forced two or three gentlemen to put themselves at their head; they are ill armed, and almost barefooted, but in considerable numbers.

4th.—Twelve of the body-guard, and a brigadier, now sleep in the King's state apartments.

15th—The King of Spain, without being solicited by any letter from hence, gives our King a million of the money sent by the duke d'Albuquerque, from Mexico; this money arrived at Brest some time since.

May 5th—M. de Cilly, major-general in the duke of Berwick's army, brought the King intelligence of a great battle gained at Almanza, on the frontiers of the kingdom of Valencia.

6th.—Marly. The King hunted the stag, after

dinner, and then took an airing in his gardens, whither the duke of Alva came to him, the King having given him permission to do so, for the ambassadors never come while the King is here. The King treated him most graciously; I never saw his Majesty testify so much joy as on this occasion. He was at madame de Maintenon's, yesterday, when the news arrived; all the courtiers hastened in crowds to madame de Maintenon's, and placed themselves in a room belonging to her apartments, to be in readiness to obtain the earliest information of the contents of the dispatches. When the King had heard Cilly, he came himself to the door of the chamber, where the courtiers were waiting. He announced to them the great news; he related to them all that Cilly had just told him, and declared, that he felt gratified at the anxiety they had manifested.

9th.—It was made known at the King's *levee*, that the duke de Nevers* died last night, in Paris.

* This nephew of Mazarin's was an Italian, indolent, voluptuous, sordidly avaricious, with considerable wit and a cultivated mind, excellent company, and eccentric to the last degree; he made the prettiest verses in the world, and cared for nothing. He had married the enchanting and beautiful niece of madame de Montespan, of whom he was often jealous, and always without cause. He used frequently to enter her chamber in the morning, make her rise, and immediately get into the carriage with

12th.—The King has made Cilly a lieutenant-general; and this morning, upon his returning thanks, the King said to him: "You have long deserved it."

14th.—Madame de Nemours has received all the sacraments, and is at the point of death. She sent her confessor, some days ago, with one of her gentlemen, to ask pardon, in her name, of the prince de Conti, of madame de Lesdiguières, of the *maréchale* de Villeroi, and of M. de Matignon, with whom she had quarrelled, without any fault on their part. They are her heirs at law, and she made, some time ago, a public and irrevocable gift, of all her property, to the chevalier de Soissons, illegitimate son of the count de Soissons, a prince of the blood, who was killed at the battle of Sédan; this gift amounts to upwards of five millions. Notwithstanding this, her heirs at law, since this proceeding on the part of the confessor, have all been to see her, with great kindness, and make not the least complaint; a conduct which is highly commended.

To-day, the King entered the sixty-fifth year of his reign; a circumstance unprecedented in Europe, since the birth of our Saviour*.

him, to go to Rome, without having given her any previous intimation, or having himself made any preparations. He used often to go to market, purchase victuals himself, and cook them in his chamber.

* And this long reign lasted eight years more.

19th.—Marly. The King and Queen of England came here about six o'clock; the King went to receive them in the garden, and walked with them till night fall. They supped here, and then returned to Saint Germain: the duchess of Berwick was with the Queen, and the King paid her some very handsome compliments, on the battle of Almanza, and on the services rendered by the duke of Berwick to the two crowns.

26th.—The King, before he went hunting, being with the duchess de Bourgogne, began to talk in a playful manner of what has taken place on the Rhine. He took up the subject a good way back, and spoke of years past with extraordinary eloquence. He even assumed the tone of an orator, to prolong the joke. His discourse was of considerable length, because he perceived the pleasure it afforded us, who listened very attentively.

28th.—Before the King set out for the chace, we learned that madame de Montespan died at Bourbon, yesterday, at three in the morning.

June 22d.—Versailles. The King, and all the royal family, left the palace, at half-past nine, and went to the parish-church, from whence they accompanied the holy sacrament, on foot, to the chapel in the palace, and returned with it, in the same manner, notwithstanding the heat, to the church, where they heard mass. After dinner, they attended vespers and the *salut*, in the chapel, and

then the King went to walk at the duchess de Bourgogne's *menagerie**, whither this princess and the duke de Berri had gone to receive him. The King returned at eight o'clock. The duchess de Bourgogne and the duke de Berri supped there with a great many ladies; they amused themselves with making the fire-works for Midsummer-day, and the duke de Berri burned his face a little with a cracker of his own making.

26th.—The King has broken M. de Sérancourt, so determined is he to punish severely the slightest appearances of duelling. M. de Sérancourt, the *maître des requêtes*, spoke to him two days ago, in justification of his brother, and the King replied: "He condemned himself by quitting the army."

JULY 8th.—Marly. MM. de Neuchâtel have renewed an oath among themselves, to receive no money from any of the claimants to their sovereignty, they have further engaged not to eat at any of their houses.

14th.—After dinner, the duke de Berri's cheek was lanced. He suffered great pain, and would by no means permit them to finish the operation.

19th.—The King could not walk out till about seven o'clock, on account of the intense heat. Fifteen persons, in the suite of the duke du Maine,

* A small farm-house in the park at Versailles.

and the count de Toulouse, who were hunting, were taken very ill; the King, who of all men suffers the least from heat, was obliged to change his linen several times.

26th.—The late bishop de Condom, elder brother of M. de Matignon, has sent to Neuchâtel, to demand, in his name, the investiture of this principality, and it is thought that this proceeding will prejudice the affairs of M. de Matignon in that country, for they are all protestants at Neuchâtel; they will be afraid of becoming the subjects of a bishop, and if the claims of the family of Matignon are declared to be valid, the bishop de Condom, being the elder, will have the right to avail himself of them.

August 10th.—Versailles. The court of England arrived here before six o'clock; they first went to the duke de Bretagne's, and then the King got into his carriage, with the King of England, the Queen, his mother, and the princess, his sister: it was a double-seated carriage. The King of England, and the princess, his sister, occupied the seat nearest the horses; the King was on the back seat, with the Queen of England, to whom he always gives the right hand, even in the carriage, though this is not usually the etiquette in France.

13th.—Versailles. This evening, after supper,

the King being in his closet with the royal family, as he is every day, announced that the dukes de Bourgogne and de Berri were about to proceed into Provence, to drive out the duke of Savoy, should he persist in remaining there; the duke de Bourgogne will take the command of the army that is to be assembled there for the purpose, and the duke de Berri will be there without a commission. The Dauphin had asked leave of the King to go thither. The duke de Bourgogne's army will consist of the troops coming from Flanders, Germany, Arragon, Rousillon, and some of the interior provinces of the kingdom. It is reckoned that it will be as strong as that of the duke of Savoy, without including the troops already in Toulon. These princes are to set out next Thursday week, which will be the 25th of the month. There will be a marshal of France under the duke de Bourgogne; but he has not yet been named.

14th.—Versailles. The King, after the council of state, detained the duke de Bourgogne for some time in his closet: this prince will take only the marquises de Gamache and d'O. with him into Provence, and the duke de Berri will take only M. M. de Denonville the elder and de Razilly; the princes will have but six saddle-horses each, which are to be sent off on Wednesday.

It was known in the evening that marshal Berwick would command the army under the duke de

Bourgogne. The courier was despatched several days ago with the order; he is ordered to leave his equipage in Spain, and they mean to send him back when the affairs in Provence are settled: he will wait for the princes at Avignon, where he will arrive before them. No general-officer comes with him.

26th.—Marly. While the King was at supper, M. de Chamillart came from l'Etang, where he was staying, and brought the count de Tessé to him in his closet; he had left Toulon eight days later than the captain of the ship. The duke of Savoy is retiring by the same road that he came by, and seems also to march very rapidly, for the rear of his army is no longer in sight. He has embarked the whole of his cannon, and has left a great many bombs; his gun-boats bombarded the port, for four-and-twenty hours, and burned two vessels of fifty guns. The night he retired, five or six hundred deserters came into Toulon. It is thought that since he crossed the Var, more than ten thousand have deserted from him. The count de Tessé says that the prisoners and the deserters agree that he has already lost above a third of his army, and that all the enemy's officers think he will lose as many more in the retreat*. The captain who commanded for us in the

* There was a great deal of exaggeration in these statements. Kings ought generally to mistrust the accounts that are given them in critical times.

fort of Saint-Louis, had left a great quantity of powder there, with a match which seemingly was too long; he told one of our bombardiers to aim at this fort, and a bomb fell on it which made it blow up with eighty or a hundred men who were in it. Marshal de Tessé went on the Tuesday evening and encamped at La Valette; he has ordered two regiments of dragoons to advance to pursue the enemy more closely, and has sent intelligence of their retreat to M. de Medavi, that he may follow them with forty-one squadrons and twenty-two battalions. He has appointed a place for them to rendezvous, and the duke of Savoy will find it difficult to make his retreat unmolested. This prince, before he retired, put some battalions on board his fleet, with the intention, it is believed, of sending them to Barcelona, whence the archduke writes very pressing letters for assistance.

Messeigneurs de Bourgogne and de Berri will not now set out; couriers have been sent to order the return of their equipages.

SEPTEMBER 1st.—Versailles. On his return from Meudon, the King being at madame de Maintenon's, the duke of Alva brought him the agreeable news of the safe delivery of the Queen of Spain, who has presented us with a prince of the Asturias; she was delivered on Saint Louis's day, between ten and eleven in the morning. Never have the people of Madrid testified so much joy. The King of Spain appeared on the balcony of the palace, to in-

form them himself of the birth of the prince; and he remarks it as a fortunate omen, that he was born on Saint-Louis's day. As soon as the duke of Alva had informed the King of the news, he mounted his carriage again to carry the intelligence to Monseigneur, at Meudon. He met the duke de Bourgogne on the road, and this prince stopped him, guessing rightly that he was carrying the news of the delivery of the Queen of Spain. The duke of Alva found the duchess de Bourgogne also at Meudon. Monseigneur was much affected by this good news; *Te Deum* will be sung here on Sunday on the occasion.

3d.—Versailles. The duke de Bourgogne went this evening to the Hôtel de Conti, and saw the buildings which the princess de Conti has had constructed close by, for an establishment of young girls, whom she is educating at her own expense.

10th.—Versailles. On Tuesday last, the count de Clermont, eldest son of the late count de Tonnerre, while shooting, in the plain of Saint Denis, killed, by a shot from his gun, the second son of M. Amelot, our ambassador in Spain. Madame de Tonnerre, mother of the count de Clermont, threw herself at the King's feet, on Wednesday, to solicit her son's pardon, assuring his Majesty, that his gun had gone off without any intention, on his part, of hurting M. Amelot, who was his friend, and with whom he had gone out shooting.

Madame de Vaubecourt, sister to M. Amelot, the ambassador, came and threw herself at the King's feet, to-day, to intreat him not to grant any pardon to the murderer of her nephew, declaring, that he killed him intentionally. The King replied, as he had done to madame de Tonnerre, that he pitied them deeply, but that, on this occasion, the depositions must be examined, and justice permitted to take its course. M. de Clermont has fled.

11th.—Versailles. An extensive conspiracy has been discovered at Geneva, where it was intended to kill all the magistrates. One of the principal culprits has been hanged; he refused to name any of his accomplices; and even, when on the scaffold, called out to the people, that they had only to pursue their enterprise; and that they had nothing to fear, as he had named no one. The magistrates of that city are in great consternation, and suspect a neighbouring prince of having fomented this conspiracy. The Swiss, their allies, have sent them some troops to guard the city.

13th.—Fontainebleau. The King, after his *levee*, looking from the window, saw that M. d'Antin had had all the trees he had found fault with on the preceding evening, cut down during the night. He heard mass at ten o'clock, where a *motet*, set to music, was sung. The King dined after mass, went again to walk in the gardens, notwithstanding the rain, and

then got into his carriage to come here, where he arrived before four o'clock.

18th.—Fontainebleau. The King, after his *levee*, was pleased to permit the bishop de Langres and M. de Camus, first president of the court of aids, to speak to him in his closet, to try to justify the count de Clermont, their nephew, or grand-nephew, with respect to the death of M. Amelot's son.

23d.—Fontainebleau. The duchess de Bourgogne went to the Lunatic Asylum, where she remained a considerable time in the church; she then went to Avon, and afterwards to the hospital, where she visited the sick, and distributed a consirable sum in charities.

24th.—Fontainebleau. The dukes de Bourgogne and de Berri went to shoot wild boars; and the duke de Berri had the misfortune to wound one of the huntsmen severely.

27th.—The King has given M. d'Antin* the

* The death of madame de Montespan opened to M. d'Antin the door of fortune, and of reward for his long toils, his unwearied attendance at court. Till then he had found the King impenetrable, notwithstanding all his suppleness, caution, and intrigue. Madame de Maintenon could never make up her mind to any thing in his favour. As soon as he lost his too celebrated mother, every thing changed its complexion. Madame de Maintenon smiled on him. The King's calling at Petitbourg, was a striking indication of this great change. The gift of the government of Orléannais followed not long after. D'Antin, transported at the news, exclaimed, "I am thawed, then, at last!"

government of Orléannais and that of Amboise, formerly held by the marquis de Sourdis. The government of Orléannais is one of the twelve chief governments in the kingdom.

October 4th.—Fontainebleau. M. de Chamillart is going, on Thursday morning, to Paris, where he has summoned a meeting of all the great farmers of the revenue, the receivers-general of the provinces, and all the officers of finance, to whom he will give valuable assignments, upon which he expects they will advance a large sum of money to the King.

8th.—Fontainebleau. M. de Chamillart, who left Paris at four in the morning, arrived in time to attend the council, and at eight in the evening, was engaged with the King, at madame de Maintenon's; the journey he made to Paris, has been attended with all the success he expected. The receivers-general of the provinces undertake to furnish 100,000 livres in cash, every ten days throughout the year 1708, to commence on the 1st of January; and, moreover, they will pay in cash all the troops who shall be in the flat country, commencing on the day they arrive in winter-quarters; a courier has been dispatched this morning to M. de Vendôme, with the plan of winter-quarters for the army; but he will not break it up, until the enemy sets the example; which apparently will be shortly, for lord Marlborough has already set off, on his re-

turn to the Hague, from whence he will come to Brussels, to be present at the marriage of the prince d'Auvergne, who marries mademoiselle d'Aremberg.

26th.—Versailles. To-day, on his arrival here, the King learned that the duke d'Orléans had taken the city of Lerida by assault, on the 13th of this month. He gave it up to his soldiers to be pillaged, during four-and-twenty hours. The most valuable effects had been carried thither, from all the neighbouring places. The monks have not been spared, they strongly excited the people against us.

November 6th.—There are considerable disturbances in the Bolonais, and in Picardy, on the subject of the illicit trafic in salt. Troopers, dragoons, and soldiers, have assembled in bands of two or three hundred men; have pillaged the salt warehouses; they sell the salt publicly, and have even carried some into Normandy.

14th.—Versailles. Some time ago, the first physician to the King of Spain, who was a Frenchman, died; the King of Spain wrote to the King, to request him to send another. The King commanded M. Fagon to select one, the most skilful he could, and the most prudent. M. Fagon, named ——, who took leave of his Majesty after his medicine. The King commanded him to interfere with nothing but what concerned his profession. Some time since, a new confessor was sent to the King

of Spain, to whom the King recommended the same thing, not wishing that the Spaniards should have any cause to complain that the French, who are about their King, meddle with matters with which they have no business.

18th.—Versailles. The King dined at one o'clock, and afterwards went shooting in the great park. The duchess de Bourgogne, and several ladies on horseback, went to see him shoot. There were never so many pheasants seen on the wing; the King killed a great number, and presented some to all the ladies who attended the duchess de Bourgogne.

19th.—Versailles. The chevalier de Maulevrier arrived about eight o'clock; M. de Chamillart conducted him to the King, who was still in bed. He brings intelligence of the taking of Lerida*, which surrendered on the morning of the 11th. The garrison has made an honourable capitulation; it could still have held out for some days; not more than five or six hundred men, under arms, marched out of it. As soon as the King heard this news, he sent to wake madame and the duchess d'Orléans, to acquaint them with it.

20th.—Versailles. The duke of Alva came to the King's dinner, who had much conversation with him, respecting Lerida, and made the cheva-

* The citadel; the town had been taken on the 13th of October.

lier de Maulevrier give him many particulars of the siege.

Te Deum was sung at the King's mass, and it will be sung in Paris on Friday.

21st.—Versailles. After his *levee*, the King had marshal Catinat into his closet, and said to him: "I have a request to make you, and I trust you will not refuse me." The marshal said to him: "Speak, Sire, and I will execute your commands instantly." The King said: "M. le maréchal, your misunderstanding with M. de Chamillart grieves me: I should wish to see you reconciled. He is a man whom I love, and who is useful to me: I also love and esteem you highly." The marshal answered: "Sire, I will go and call on him immediately." "No," replied the King, "he is behind there; I will call him." The reconciliation took place in the King's presence; and when they had both left the closet, and M. de Chamillart had returned home, the marshal went to visit him. They were in private together for some time; and when the marshal retired, M. de Chamillart conducted him to the end of his apartments, which M. de Catinat could not prevent; but when they were at the last door, the marshal said to him: "You would be so ceremonious; but, I beg that it may be for the last time, that you may consider me, and that the public may know it, as a friend, and as your faithful servant."

29th.—The King has extended his mercy to the

young count de Tonnerre. He is put into the Bastille, where he will remain a year. He will give 10,000 livres in alms, which the cardinal de Noailles will distribute among the poor, and will never enter any house where M. Amelot is; and if M. Amelot should come to a house where he is, he will be obliged to quit it, that M. Amelot may not have the pain of meeting him who killed his son, and a son whom he so tenderly loved. The King had caused M. Amelot to be written to by the chancellor, and by M. de Chamillart, to exhort him to consent to the pardon of the count de Tonnerre, on account of his extreme youth.

30th.—Versailles. As soon as night came on, the duke de Bourgogne with M. Cassini the younger, observed a comet which has appeared within these two days, and is approaching the north at the rate of three degrees a day. The duke de Bourgogne is skilled in astronomy as he is in many other things.

DECEMBER 3d.—The smugglers of salt continue to cause great disturbances in the provinces. Five-and-twenty troopers of the regiment de Roye have been arrested in Anjou, and some belonging to the regiment de Biron in the Orléannais. They will be decimated; they will draw lots to determine which of them are to be hanged; the others will be sent to the galleys.

5th.—Sixteen troopers, carrying smuggled salt, had the insolence to come and sell it in the village

of Meudon. They are pursued, and an exemplary punishment will be inflicted on them when caught.

11th.—The King, on awaking, learned the death of the archbishop de Rouen. M. de La Rochefaucault solicited for the abbé de La Rocheguyon, his grandson, who is a student in theology, the abbey of Le Bec, held by this archbishop, and which is worth at least forty thousand livres a-year. The King said to him: "Is your grandson of age?" M. de La Rochefaucault acknowledged that he was only nineteen; but spoke highly of his information and discretion. "Well," said the King, "he shall have it when the time comes round; I make you that promise." The King afterwards called him back and said: "We must not do it by halves; since he is so steady, I give it you from this time."

The King presided at the council of state as usual, and on quitting the council he spoke to M. de Beauvilliers, respecting the situation of first *valet-de-chambre* to the duke de Bourgogne, vacant by the death of Moreau. It was at first thought that the King's first *valets-de-chambre* would perform the duties of it; but there has been some scruple among them on that subject, and the duke de Bourgogne seemed to wish that the duties of this situation should not be performed by quarterly attendants. He has intimated that no one would be more agreeable to him to fill the office than

Duchesne, first *valet-de-chambre* to the duke de Berri; but that he would not take him without the duke de Berri's consent, nor indeed unless it were perfectly agreeable to him. The King has highly approved of this choice; and the duke de Berri has consented to it in the handsomest manner, saying: "I was very well satisfied with Duchesne, but I will not oppose an arrangement so much to his advantage; and besides, it would be sufficient for me to know that the duke de Bourgogne desires it."

16th.—The cardinal de Bouillon has secured to the abbé d'Auvergne, after his decease, the estate of Aliergue, in Auvergne; it has very honourable privileges attached to it, and is worth eight thousand livres a-year. After the death of the abbé d'Auvergne, he bequeaths it to prince Frederick; after the death of prince Frederick, to the children of the prince d'Auvergne, their elder brother, in case he is again taken into favour by the King, and if not, to whichever of M. de Bouillon's children the abbé d'Auvergne shall choose.

17th.—The prince de Léon is returned from Bretagne, having presided at the states of that province this year. He took Florence* there in his carriage with him, and brought her back again; but she was not at Dinan, where the states were held. M. de Rohan, his father, indignant at such scan-

* His mistress.

dalous conduct, prevailed upon the King to have this woman confined; and she was taken, some days ago, to a house near Paris, called *les Thermes*. The prince de Léon refuses to see M. and madame de Rohan. The latter offers to give Florence a pension of five thousand livres, and to take care of the children he has had by her, on condition of his giving his word of honour not to see her again.

18th.—The King, before he went to the council, gave a long audience to the prince de Léon, to whom he had the kindness to speak with much mildness and good sense. His Majesty also gave audience to the prince de Rohan. It is thought that this affair will be arranged by his Majesty's mediation.

19th.—Yesterday, as the first president was at table, in his own house, with his whole family, and some of the council, who came to dine with him, the floor suddenly gave way under them; they all fell, except the first president's lady, who kept her place alone; and, though they were precipitated a considerable depth, no one was hurt, except the tutor of the first president's son, nor he dangerously.

END OF THE YEAR 1707.

1708.

JANUARY 8th. — M. de Chamillart's son gives up the title of marquis de Chamillart, to take that of marquis de Cagny, which is the name of the estate his father has recently purchased in Normandy.

16th.—The count d'Evreux has taken the oath as colonel general of cavalry, and has paid the customary fees, in silver; the officers of the chamber complained of it, because it is usual to pay them in gold *.

18th.—Versailles. The King has brought here the ladies of the court who dance, and insists upon several of those dancing who had given it up. He desires that the duchess would dance; he also

* This tax on oaths had always been on the increase. The delicacy of assuming it as a right to be paid in gold, and an offence to be paid in silver, had not hitherto been thought of. But what will not enter the heads of the servants of a King whose authority is so arbitrary?

requires some of the courtiers to dance who had renounced it, and has brought three or four young persons here, who were never at Versailles before. There will be four balls during his residence here.

20th.—Marly. The King walked in his gardens in the morning, and after dinner on the heights of Marly; it was expected there would have been a ball; but it being the anniversary of the death of the Queen-mother, which occurred in 1666, the King would not permit it, on that account; he has deferred it till to-morrow.

We hear from London, that a list has been made out of the vessels taken by the French since the commencement of the war; by which it appears, that they admit our having captured eleven hundred merchant-ships, and thirty ships of war; but they say they have taken a still greater number from us; this is far from being true.

29th.—Versailles. The archbishop of Aix is dead. The people of Provence, by whom he was not much liked, have made his epitaph, which is very short: *requiescat ut requievit.*

February 7th.—Versailles. Some persons had done the abbé de Maulevrier an ill turn, by stating, that he kept up a great intercourse with the archbishop de Cambrai, subsequently to the King's prohibition. The abbé had an audience of his Majesty yesterday, in which he entirely exculpated

himself from this accusation, and retired well pleased with his audience, in the course of which the King spoke to him with much openness of heart, confidence, and friendship.

8th.—Versailles. After the King's supper, the duchess de Bourgogne went immediately home to mask, and at twelve o'clock proceeded to madame de Chamillart's, where there was a grand ball, exceedingly well arranged; it lasted till six in the morning. On retiring thence, the duchess de Bourgogne heard mass, and then went to bed. The duke de Berri remained at this ball with her till the conclusion. Madame de Beaumont, better known by the name of mademoiselle Loison, had been cautioned not to come to this ball, nor to any of those attended by the court: this did not prevent her coming, and dancing unmasked, before the duchess de Bourgogne, which was considered extremely improper.

11th.—Versailles. A *lettre-de-cachet* has been sent to madame de Beaumont, ordering her to quit Paris, with a prohibition to approach within thirty leagues of that city.

20th.—Marly. The King was engaged this morning, with M. de Chamillart, who came hither from *l'Etang*, and returned to dinner; he is still much indisposed; and the King has at length consented, that he should resign the office of comptroller-general of finance, and his Majesty has replaced

him by M. Desmarais, who was one of the directors of finance.

23d.—Marly. M. de Chamillart will not retain the right of *entrée* to the royal council of finance, which the King offered him, and which the minister, M. Pelletier, kept when he quitted the office of comptroller-general. M. de Chamillart considers it more prudent in him not to attend to the discussion of questions of finance, and not to afford the contractors grounds for accusing him of still wishing to interfere in them; besides that, he will have more leisure to think of the affairs of war, for the council of finance, which is held twice a week, would have occupied four or five hours of his time.

March 7th.—Versailles. The King of England left Saint-Germain a little after six o'clock; he is to sleep at Amiens, to-morrow at Boulogne, and will be at Dunkirk early on Friday. He told the King, on Monday, at Saint Germain, that he hoped not to have the honour of soon seeing him again; that he would remain in Scotland, were there but one castle faithful to him; but that, if he were ever re-established in his kingdoms, as he expected to be, he would return hither from London, to testify his gratitude and his attachment to his person, and to all the royal family. There are only two of his courtiers gone with him. He has sent back Verceil, ensign in the body-

guards, whose week it was to be in attendance on him, and all the King's guards.

8th.—Versailles. Information was received, that the King of England had been obliged to sleep two leagues on this side of Amiens, on account of his chaise having broken down. The duke of Perth, his tutor, set out on Monday; Middleton Sheldon, his under-tutor, Richard Hamilton, and some other officers, had set out on Sunday. Richard Hamilton is the senior lieutenant-general of those who go to Scotland, for, in 1690, he served with that rank in Ireland, under King James II.

Two brevet colonels of horse, Englishmen, who served in the regiment of English cavalry, of which Nugent is the colonel, have been made brigadiers; these are Douch and ———; one of them goes to Scotland. Four thousand saddles, four thousand pair of pistols, and four thousand pair of boots are on board our vessels. There are plenty of good horses in Scotland.

11th.—Versailles. Freteville arrived in the evening, and brought intelligence, that several English vessels were passing before Dunkirk; they were believed to be Lake's fleet, which had been driven back by the winds to Torbay, and on arriving there, had received orders from Queen Anne to cruize off Dunkirk; but there is nothing less certain, than that it is that fleet. It has, however,

been deemed advisable, to disembark our troops. The King of England has written a letter to the King, in which he states, the desire he has to cross over, and not abandon subjects who are sacrificing themselves for him; but, that he dares not act without receiving the King's orders; hence, it is thought, that the enterprize has failed.

12th.—Versailles. Two couriers arrived from Dunkirk: the first informed us, that the chevalier de Forbin had ordered Tourouvre and the chevalier de Nangis, who were on board different vessels, to reconnoitre the enemy's ships; that they had approached very near to them; and that their reports agreed with each other. They say there are very few ships of war; and that, to a certainty it is not Lake's fleet. Forbin, being convinced that they cannot prevent the passage from being effected, requested M. de Gassé to order the troops to be re-embarked. The second courier, who arrived in the evening, said, that all the troops were re-embarked; that this was effected in six hours; but that the King of England was ill; that it was feared it was the small-pox, or, at least, the measles; but that, notwithstanding his indisposition, he was so desirous of setting out, that it was hoped he would embark the next day. These two couriers left Dunkirk, yesterday, one at two o'clock in the afternoon, the other at nine in the evening.

13th.—Versailles. A courier, who left Dunkirk yesterday, arrived this day. Forbin sends word, that he was ready to weigh anchor and set sail, when they came to tell him the King of England's disorder was so much increased, that all the physicians said, they would not answer for his life, if he embarked. This news grieves us all here extremely; however, we are not yet without hope, the rather as the Queen of England has letters from those who are about the King, her son, informing her, that his illness is not serious; still this is so inconsistent with what was stated as the reason for the delay of his embarkation, that we know not to whom to attribute the failure.

14th.—Versailles. They have again been obliged to change the duke de Bretagne's nurse; so that this will be the fourth he has had.

A courier from Dunkirk, to M. de Pontchartrain, arrived. Forbin gives fresh hopes; he states, that they can re-embark on Friday; that the enemy's ships that were before Dunkirk, have stood a little further out to sea; that even, were they there, he would not fear them, as they have only five or six ships of war. It is also stated, that the King of England is better.

16th.—Versailles. Two or three of the deputies from Scotland, were sent back above twelve days ago; they were concealed at Montrose, in the

magistrate's house, and had full powers from the lords who are faithful to the King of England, to give assurances of their fidelity, and their desire to see him on the throne of his fathers. They confidently assert, that he will be received in Scotland with loud acclamations, both by the nobility and the people. They have been dispatched for Scotland, on board of separate vessels, with duplicate letters, to announce to the Scotch the departure of the King of England.

18th.—Versailles. While the King was at supper, M. de Pontchartrain brought him the intelligence that the King of England embarked yesterday, about four o'clock, contrary to the advice of many of his servants, who represented to him the bad state of his health. Two hours after, the wind being favourable, they set sail; and in the course of an hour the vessels were out of sight. They sailed with a thick fog which would prevent their seeing ships at any distance. The vessels which were without the sand-banks were privateers of ours returning with prizes; it is said, too, that they have joined the chevalier de Forbin's squadron. The King of England has written a very short letter to the Queen his mother, and tells her: "I am at length on board; my body is very weak, but my spirits are so good, that they will support my physical infirmities. I hope not to write to you again but from the castle of Edinburg, where I reckon

on arriving on Saturday." M. de Gué, intendant of the navy at Dunkirk, has written a long letter to M. de Pontchartrain, stating, that nothing could exceed the King of England's eagerness to set out; and that when some of his people wished to represent to him that he would find the enemy's ships on all sides; that he would experience contrary winds, he replied, that his being embarked, would neither make the winds more unfavourable, nor the enemy stronger: and that it was his duty to be on board the vessels the King was pleased to confide to him.

19th.—Versailles. The King has given M. du Gué, intendant of the navy at Dunkirk, a pension of one thousand crowns; and a gratuity of four thousand francs, for the expense he incurred at Dunkirk, while the King of England was staying there.

20th.—Versailles. This morning we had a courier from Dunkirk, who brought intelligence that the King of England's fleet was at anchor within the sands at Ostend; they sailed nine hours earlier than we supposed; our anchors kept good hold, and there are only one or two of our ships that have suffered, though the storm was very violent. When the courier set out, the high wind had ceased, and was changing to a quarter favourable for Scotland; and there is no doubt that the first news we have will be that they have again set sail.

21st.—Versailles. A courier arrived from Dun-

kirk this morning. The King of England has set sail with a very favourable wind.

22d.—Versailles. Shortly after the King had wished us good night, at his *coucher*, one of M. de Pontchartrain's people brought him a letter from Dunkirk, by which he is informed, that in the evening of yesterday, (Wednesday,) there were twenty-seven English ships of war before that place, apparently destined to pursue the King of England's fleet. As the King left the sands of Ostend, eight-and-forty hours before they arrived opposite Dunkirk, there is reason to hope that he will reach Scotland, and have leisure to effect his landing before the enemy can come up to disturb him.

24th.—Versailles. Several letters were received from Scotland, which all give the assurance that the King of England will be received there with great joy.

Almost all the English prisoners taken at the battle of Almanza, who are dispersed in different towns in the kingdom, offer to serve in our troops, since they have heard that the King of England is gone into Scotland; and those who are at Auxerre, in considerable numbers, made bonfires on hearing the news; they declare publicly, that he is their lawful King, and offer to enter his service.

30th.—Versailles. M. de Pontchartrain entered the King's closet, and brought him a letter from the intendant of the navy at Dunkirk, that came by

a courier whom M. de Pontchartrain had sent thither. The intendant states, that the commander of one of our frigates, that followed the King of England, and which had been left a little in the rear, from being an indifferent sailer, informed him that he was obliged to return to Dunkirk, because the enemy's fleet was between ours and him; that he saw our fleet in the harbour of Edinburgh, on Friday the 23d, at noon; and that on the 24th, at nine in the morning, he saw it come out and sail towards the north, close in to the coast of Scotland, and that he did not know whether the King of England and our troops had landed. This letter adds to our uncertainty. It is supposed that the intendant at Dunkirk, will send the commander of the frigate hither, who will, perhaps, give us some further elucidation.

April 8th.—Versailles. The chevalier de Beauharnois, brother of the intendant of the navy, who was on board the fleet, brings intelligence, that the King of England arrived yesterday at Dunkirk, with all our ships, except the Salisbury, and another small vessel. The King has highly commended the conduct of the count de Forbin; we have ceased to call him the chevalier for some time.

The King, on giving the word in the evening, to marshal de Boufflers, said to him: "You have a new comrade, the marshal de Matignon." His Majesty had given a packet to Dandrezéle, to be

delivered to the King of England, when he was at sea, and in this packet was the appointment of a marshal of France, for M. de Gassé, who immediately took the name of marshal de Matignon.

May 11th.—Mansard was taken ill at three in the morning, and died here at seven in the evening, at his apartments, in the second range of offices. No remedy could save him, or give him any relief. He was superintendant of buildings, with salaries amounting to 52,000 livres; he likewise retained the situation of chief architect, which was worth 18,000 livres. Besides this, he had an infinite number of privileges, and the disposal of many employments*.

* Mansard, who had been a mason's labourer in his early youth, made his fortune with the strides of a giant. He had become familiar and insolent to the last degree, but still a well-meaning man. He was ignorant of his profession, and de Coste, his brother-in-law, was scarcely less so. They borrowed every thing from a draughtsman, named *l'Assurance*, whom they kept close and secretly in their apartments, and without whom they could do nothing. Mansard engaged the King in large undertakings, by interesting his self-love, and by submitting to him imperfect plans, in which the King himself corrected some of the gross errors. He entered the King's closet at all hours, joined in the conversation, took the lead in it, attacked the King, would pull a son of France by the sleeve, and slap a prince of the blood, and the chief nobility, on the shoulder, and was every where treated with respect. He had become prodigiously rich. The King did not seem much affected by his death; and the court still less so. He had just finished a handsome stone bridge at Moulins, when M. de Charlus appeared at court, on his arrival

13th.—Versailles. The duke de Bourgogne permitted all the ladies to go and take leave of him in his apartments, and saluted them all, whether titled or not, on bidding them farewell. He has been frequently closetted with the King for some days

from his estate in the vicinity. Mansard, with an air of triumph, requested the King to make enquiries of him, concerning his bridge, which the King immediately did. "Sire," replied Charlus, coolly, "I have heard nothing of it since I set off, but I suppose it is by this time at Nantes."—"How," said the King, "what do you imagine I am speaking of? it is the bridge of Moulins."—"Yes, Sire," replied Charlus, "and it is the bridge of Moulins too which gave way entirely the evening preceding my departure, and is completely destroyed." The King and Mansard remained in equal astonishment, and the fact proved to be true. The same thing had already happened to Mansard, with respect to the bridge of Blois. He had no taste. It was nothing but immense expense, without beauty, convenience, or elegance. What made the chapel of Versailles what it is, was Mansard's thinking only of the *coup-d'œil* from the gallery which the King occupied. With respect to the loftiness of this chapel, which produces the most disagreeable effect that can be on the outside, he hoped to induce the King to raise the *château* and its two wings a story higher, to cover this deformity, and but for the war, it would have been accomplished. The King never forgave the bishop de Metz, Coaslin, for blaming the prodigal extravagance lavished on this palace, during the season of scarcity. The office of superintendant of buildings was suppressed after the death of Mansard. The duke d'Antin succeeded him, with merely the title of director; this was a singular proceeding, to degrade an office, at the time of transferring it from the hands of a menial, to those of a great lord.

past. The duchess de Bourgogne went with him to vespers and to the *Salut.*

14th.—Versailles. The King held a council of dispatches; after the council, the duke de Bourgogne was closetted with him for some time, and then went to the duchess de Bourgogne. The parting was very tender on both sides, and at one o'clock the prince got into his travelling carriage, and went to sleep at Senlis, whither all the family of M. de Chamillart were gone to receive him, and where he had made him promise to arrive early.

15th.—Versailles. The duke de Berri set out before six in the morning; he dined at Senlis, and will sleep at Roye.

18th.—Versailles. The King of England left Saint Germain at seven o'clock to go and dine at Chantilly, walked there all the afternoon, and then went to sleep at Senlis. To-morrow he will sleep at Peronne, and will reach Valenciennes on Sunday, where he will find the duke de Bourgogne, who arrived there on Wednesday. It is expected that the army will assemble on the 22d. The duke de Bourgogne, in passing through Cambrai, did not go to dine at the archbishop's palace, as was supposed; he dined at the post-house, whither the archbishop came to pay his respects to him. The duke de Berri arrived at Cambrai some hours after the duke de Bourgogne had left it; they were escorted from Metz-en-Couture to half-way be-

tween Valenciennes and Cambrai, by the regiment de Courcillon, and they had the courtesy to testify to the colonel and officers, their great satisfaction at the state in which they found the regiment.

23d.—Versailles. The King was engaged with de Coste, his chief architect; and, at six o'clock, his Majesty conducted all the ladies to the *promenade;* a magnificent collation was prepared for them. At eight o'clock the King returned hither, and brought the duchess de Bourgogne in his calash, and, on his arrival, went to see the count de Toulouse, who had nearly been burnt in his bed by a lighted taper, by which he was reading, and which he had not extinguished when he went to sleep: it set fire to his mattress, and the count's thigh and leg were so severely burnt, that he remained an invalid for upwards of a month.

30th.—Marly. The prince de Léon, yesterday, carried off mademoiselle de Roquelaure, from the convent of *les Filles de la Croix,* faubourg Saint Antoine, with the consent of the young lady. She had her governess with her, who made no scruple of attending her, believing it to be madame de La Vieuville's carriage which had come to take her to dine with her. The footmen and coachman had the livery of La Vieuville. When the carriage came to the end of the street, the prince de Léon, who was waiting for it, got in, and ordered it to proceed to Brières, a small house belonging

to the duke de Lorges, at Ménilmontant; there a priest married them, and they afterwards retired to one of the duke de Lorges's chambers, for three or four hours, where they found a bed prepared; and, towards eight o'clock in the evening, the prince de Léon conveyed mademoiselle de Roquelaure back to her convent, where she told the sisters that she was just married, and wrote to her mother to inform her of her marriage, and to ask her forgiveness for having contracted it without her consent.

31st.—Marly. The King walked in the morning, and after dinner, in his gardens; and while he was at madame de Maintenon's, madame de Roquelaure, who is not here with the court, came from Paris, and threw herself at his feet, demanding justice against the prince de Léon, who had carried off her daughter: she had been in the morning to speak to M. de Chamillart, who is at Pontchartrain. The King replied to madame de Roquelaure in the most obliging manner, entering fully into her grief, and that which M. Roquelaure will feel, when he is informed of this news. She is about to commence legal proceedings; but it is hoped, that when the first resentment is over, as the match is so suitable, the families on both sides will be induced to conclude the affair on friendly terms, and marry them according to the forms which have not yet been observed. Madame

de Roquelaure has sent to her husband, their intimate friend, M. de Monptlaisir, lieutenant in the body-guard.

JUNE 1st.—Marly. About nine this morning, madame de Maintenon was at the duchess d'Elbeuf's, and a report was circulated, that it was respecting the marriage of mademoiselle de Pompadour, her niece, with my son, and that the duchess de Bourgogne was in the secret; and, in fact, this was the matter in agitation, and every thing has been arranged subject to the King's good pleasure, and in the hope that he will grant the favours which are to be solicited of him, for the accomplishment of this marriage, which is equally desired by both families. Mademoiselle de Pompadour is an only daughter: she has been admirably brought up by a mother of great merit, and possesses superior personal attractions.

3d.—Versailles. Late last night, a courier arrived from the duke de Bourgogne, who, after a very fine and, long march, arrived at the camp he wished to occupy, between Genap and Braisne. The enemy, who had no intelligence of our march, were no sooner apprised of it, than they decamped with speed, and took up a position behind Brussels.

The duke de Rohan, and the duchess, his wife, will not hear of the marriage of the prince de Léon with mademoiselle de Roquelaure; they are more

incensed than ever. The prince de Léon has quitted Paris; they wish him to go to Spain, and he employs all his friends to appease them; and induce them to consent to his marriage.

4th.—Versailles. The King went to dine at Meudon, with Monseigneur, and took thither the duchess de Bourgogne, madame de Maintenon, and several ladies. His Majesty returned earlier than he intended; finding himself rather indisposed, he supped in private, and very sparingly. The duchess de Bourgogne, and all the ladies he had taken, returned with him. The report was spread, that while the King was at Meudon, madame de Maintenon had a private interview there with mademoiselle Chouin, with whom Monseigneur is very intimate.

5th.—Versailles. On rising from dinner, the King was pleased to give me a short audience in his closet, and granted me the favour I solicited, in furtherance of the marriage of my son with mademoiselle de Pompadour, which was to allow me to resign my situation of *menin* to Monseigneur, to M. de Pompadour; this request was not unreasonable, as M. de Pompadour was nephew to the late M. de Montauzier, and had been brought up near Monseigneur.

In the evening, when madame de Maintenon was returned from Saint-Cyr, she desired madame de Dangeau to alight at her house, and conducted her

alone into the closet, where the King was, who said to her: first, that he gave his consent to her resigning her situation of *dame du palais*, in favour of her daughter-in-law; and added, that he continued to her the pension of two thousand crowns. Madame de Dangeau, who did not at all expect this last favour, and who even would not have ventured to have requested it, said to him: "Ah! Sire, you make me ashamed by your liberality." The King replied: "You have well deserved it." He then put some questions to her: enquired if her daughter-in-law were as pretty as was reported, and said that he was rejoiced, on our account, at all he heard of her.

7th.—Versailles. The King is very desirous that the marriage between M. de Léon and mademoiselle de Roquelaure, should take place, and that before the court goes to Fontainebleau. The cardinal de Noailles has, in this matter, done all that a man of probity, a gentleman, and one in his situation, ought to do. The King has commanded M. de Rohan, to come to him on Sunday, and bring with him madame de Rohan, who is as intractable as he; neither of them is willing to consent; but it will be brought about.

My son's marriage articles were drawn up by M. Voisin, and signed after dinner at madame de Pompadour's.

17th.—Versailles. The marriage of my son took

place this morning at Saint-Sulpice; and a very magnificent entertainment was given in the evening at the duchess d'Elbeuf's.

The marriage articles of the prince de Léon and mademoiselle de Roquelaure are in preparation. The King wishes it to be concluded; and in case M. de Rohan and madame de Roquelaure are not agreed on the conditions, the King will influence M. de Rohan, who was obstinate in refusing to conclude this affair, and has been taken ill in consequence. The prince de Léon is returned to Paris, where he remains concealed. He uses every means to induce his father to relent, as yet but ineffectually. Mademoiselle de Roquelaure remains in the convent of la Croix, faubourg Saint-Antoine, where she is watched by four or five nuns, who neither allow her to speak to any person, nor to write.

19th.—Fontainebleau. We hear from la Rochelle, that within these few days, an Englishman has been arrested there, who was put in prison because he refused to speak; the next day, they went to the prison to examine him, and he was found to have strangled himself.

July 16th.—We have heard with surprise and grief, that the enemy had above 4,000 of our soldiers and 700 officers prisoners, in Oudenarde.

25th.—M. de Biron arrived here. He was taken in the last engagement in Flanders, and the enemy have given him leave of absence for a month. He

is much pleased with the politeness of their general-officers, but complains bitterly of their subaltern ones, and of the troopers who took him at the conclusion of the battle, and who robbed and treated him cruelly.

30th.—Fontainebleau. At length all the difficulties relative to the marriage of the prince de Léon with mademoiselle de Roquelaure are surmounted, the King having cleared the way throughout, and arranged every thing with an unequalled degree of patience. The duke de Foix, uncle to the young lady, is to bring the contract here, which the King will sign in two days.

August 3d.—Fontainebleau. M. de Vendôme has said publicly in the army, that the King had commanded the duke de Bourgogne to relieve the first place that should be besieged. Our princes are delighted at receiving this order.

8th.—Fontainebleau. The King held a council of state as usual; and as his slight indisposition of yesterday has not been attended with any consequences, he hunted the stag after dinner, with M. du Maine's dogs. The chace was not successful; and the King said to M. du Maine, on leaving the hunt: "Accept my compliments of condolence;" and then turning to M. de la Rochefaucault: "Accept my compliments of congratulation." The King was aware of the rivalry that has for some time existed between his pack and that of M. du Maine.

13th.—M. de Tréville died at Paris. He was a man of much talent and information; who had been a courtier, but had retired for upwards of thirty years. His father was much in favour with the late King, and commanded the *mousquetaires*.

17th.—M. de Villars sends information, that the governor of Exilles surrendered before a breach had been made in the place, knowing at the same time that troops were marching to his relief. The King, on receiving this news, could not refrain from saying, that he had observed some very extraordinary circumstances, for some time past, and that there were some Frenchmen whose conduct he could not comprehend.

18th.—Fontainebleau. The corporation of Paris came to address the King after dinner. M. Bignon, the new mayor, took the oath. M. Chauvelin's second son addressed the King; and the King, having listened to him, with much courtesy towards the city of Paris, using even the term of gratitude towards his good city, highly commended the discourse of M. Chauvelin, which was excellent.

29th.—Versailles. The duchess d'Elbeuf returned thanks to the King, for the pension of ten thousand crowns which the King of Spain has given to the duchess of Mantua, her daughter. The King replied: "It is true, madame, that I

strongly urged the King, my grandson, to do this; but he was so much inclined to it himself, and has granted it so graciously, that it is him alone whom you have to thank; and I congratulate you upon it with all my heart."

SEPTEMBER 17th.—Versailles. The King, on his return from shooting, where he had killed a great number of pheasants, considered that there were four fast-days during the week, and he distributed all his game among the courtiers, whose infirmities prevent their keeping the fast.

24th.—The King, on coming in at madame de Maintenon's, said, "I do not desire the death of prince Eugène, but I should not be sorry if his wound were to prevent his serving for the remainder of the campaign."

OCTOBER 7th.—Saint-Mars, governor of the Bastille, who was nearly ninety years of age, died within these few days. This situation has a very large income attached to it, but his functions as governor are disagreeable.

NOVEMBER 20th.—An aga has arrived to complain of M. Fériol, our minister at the Porte, who has taken into his house the Dutch minister, who did not consider himself safe at his own residence, on account of some differences he had had with the grand-vizier, by whose orders some of his servants had already been ill-treated. The Dutch minister had requested leave of the ambassador from Eng-

land to retire to his house, which that ambassador had refused him. M. Fériol, notwithstanding the war between France and Holland, has generously afforded him a retreat in his own house, and his protection. It is of this, it is said, that the aga comes to complain.

24th.—The King of Denmark, dissatisfied with the Queen, his wife, the Queen, his mother, and all the Lutheran ministers, who put a constraint upon his pleasures, and who are even unwilling that there should be either play or opera in his dominions, has taken a resolution to travel, and has left Copenhagen. He is expected in Saxony, from whence he will go to Venice. He says that he will afterwards come to France. It is extraordinary for a King of his age to leave his dominions. He has but one son, who is of a very delicate habit.

30th.—The King ordered it to be intimated to the duke de Grammont, by M. de Torcy, that he had been informed that his wife had come twice to Versailles with him; that she had even received visits there in his apartments; that he forbade him to bring her to Versailles, and that in future she should bear neither the *housse** nor the ducal mantle on her carriage.

DECEMBER 1st.—The marquis de Breauté, who had long since become extremely religious, and

* A covering of velvet, for the roof of the carriages of princesses and duchesses.—*Ed.*

ceased to appear here, died in Paris of an unusual remedy, which he had made trial of, and with bad success*.

6th.—The duchess de Bourgogne has obtained from the King, a *brevet de retenue*, for Bourdelot, her first physician, who is dangerously ill. The princess has performed, in his favour, an act unusual with her; for she has made it a rule not to solicit favours of the King, who would be perfectly disposed to grant them to her.

11th.—Versailles. In the evening, after supper, while the King was in his closet, M. de Coalquin arrived, bringing the news of the capitulation of the citadel of Lille, which was just what we desired. Marshal Boufflers had been summoned to surrender the place; and had he not received the King's commands, would have been obliged to have capitulated in a few days, having only 20,000 lb. weight of powder; provisions were beginning to fail. Eight-hundred horses were eaten during the siege of the town and the citadel. After the capitulation was signed, and the day before the garrison

* Though fallen into distress, and very tiresome with his sermons, Breauté was much occupied in good works. He it was who undertook the celebrated affair of Langlade, who was sentenced to the galleys, and died there, for a robbery at Montgomery. He caused the process to be revised. Langlade was declared innocent, and his daughter supported herself on the damages awarded.

marched out, prince Eugène sent to ask M. Boufflers if he were willing to receive his visit, and he came as soon as the marshal had assented. The interview passed with great politeness on both sides. Prince Eugène told him, that he felt great pride in having taken Lille; but that the marshal had acquired greater glory in defending it, than he had in taking it. He requested the marshal to dine with him at his quarters the next day, after the garrison had left, and caused every mark of honour to be paid to him. The capitulation was signed on the 9th.

12th.—Versailles. When the garrison came out, the marshal did not march at its head, but took his place beside prince Eugène.

The chevalier de Luxembourg, and all the officers, saluted prince Eugène, and when all the garrison had filed off, prince Eugène took in his carriage marshal Boufflers and the chevalier de Luxembourg, who sat at the back of the carriage, and prince Eugène in the front. He treated, with every mark of attention, the French, whom marshal Boufflers took to dine with him; and, after dinner, gave them his own carriage, and several others, to take them, with the commanding officers, to Douai, where the prince d'Auvergne, who escorted them on horseback, slept that night.

16th.—Versailles. Marshal Boufflers arrived and

was received by the King with every mark of esteem, friendship, and respect, that a monarch can give to a subject; and after many compliments and commendations, the King said to him: "Ask me now for any thing you can desire." The marshal replied, that he could ask him for nothing but a continuance of his kindness and esteem; and that he was overpaid by them for the services he had endeavoured to render. The King pressed the marshal strongly to make known his wishes, as regarded himself and his family; and the marshal persisted in asking for nothing, and in saying that he was too well rewarded for what he had done. The King said to him: "Well, since you will ask for nothing, I will tell you what I have thought of, in order that I may add to it, in case I may have forgotten any thing that may be satisfactory to you: I make you a peer; I grant you the reversion of the government of Flanders, and the emoluments of it for your son; and I give you the *grandes entrées* to my presence, in the same manner as the gentlemen of the bed-chamber." The marshal fell at his feet to thank him, being overwhelmed with the King's bounty, and replying to all his kindness with a modesty and discretion worthy of so estimable a man. Marshal de Bouffler's son, is, I believe, only eleven or twelve years of age; what renders the gift more considerable, is, that the emoluments of the

government of Flanders and of Lille amount to more than a hundred thousand francs. No one envies the marshal the favours he has received from the King; he has amply deserved them.

END OF THE YEAR 1708.

1709.

JANUARY 2d.—Versailles. The King heard, before he went out walking, that the count de Lamothe, who commanded in Ghent, had capitulated, and that the garrison had marched out on the 29th, to be conducted to Tournai. The King was much surprised at this news, particularly as there was a numerous garrison in the place, commanded by the count de Lamothe, a man of quality and reputation.

3d.—Versailles. Gavaudun, aide-de-camp to the count de Lamothe, arrived here; the King would not grant him an audience, which is an evil omen for the count de Lamothe; we learn from him that Ghent surrendered before the enemy had fired a cannon.

4th.—Versailles. Several officers signed the capitulation of Ghent with the count de Lamothe; but the baron de Capre, lieutenant-general of the Spanish troops, and who had the title of governor of the place, would not sign it. Four hundred and twenty thousand pounds weight of powder, four thousand spare muskets, and several pieces of cannon, were left there. We have not yet any certain information that the enemy have separated their army.

5th.—Versailles. The King has sent a *lettre-de-cachet* to the count de Lamothe, ordering him to retire to his estate; he has permission to acquaint marshal de Boufflers with the reasons which obliged him to surrender Ghent so hastily.

6th.—Versailles. The maréchale de Lamothe, governess to the children of France, had been so to Monseigneur the dauphin, and to his children; an unprecedented circumstance, for a person to be governess to the children of France during three successive generations. She died here last night; she still slept in the duke de Bretagne's chamber, on the night from Friday to Saturday; she died without previous illness; she was eighty-four years of age; her bodily strength declined daily, but her mind retained all its energy. The duchess de Vantadour, her second daughter, was admitted in reversion to the office of governess to the children of France.

8th.—Versailles. The King held a council of finance, and immediately after his dinner, went to madame de Maintenon's, where he remained till supper-time. He transacted business in the evening with M. de Chamillart. He would not go to Trianon to-day as he had intended, because he saw yesterday, as he went to Marly, that his guards and the officers who attend him suffered too much from the extreme severity of the weather; for, as to himself, neither cold, nor heat, nor any sort of weather, ever inconveniences him.

9th.—Versailles. The King held a council of state as usual, and after dinner went to madame de Maintenon's. He did not go out the whole day, and said that he would not so long as this dreadfully cold weather continues, for the same reasons which prevented him these two days past.

10th.—Versailles. Monseigneur went to dine at Meudon, where he will remain till Wednesday. The duke de Berri went shooting notwithstanding the excessive cold, and one of the pages who carry his guns had his hand so frozen, that it is thought they will be obliged to amputate his fingers.

11th.—Versailles. Monseigneur, who had determined to remain six days at Meudon, returned this evening. He was driven home by the cold. He could not go out of the house, and he took compassion on the courtiers whom he had brought thither, and who suffered severely. We were much

surprised to see him, for neither cold nor heat had ever made this prince, any more than the King, his father, alter any resolution he had taken.

20th.—Versailles. Father la Chaise died in Paris at five o'clock this morning. The Jesuits sent two of their fathers to the King with the keys of his study, where there are a great many papers and memorandums*.

21st.—Versailles. La Jonquière, who commanded at Port Mahon, when the enemy took it, has been tried at Toulon by the council of war at which Langeron, lieutenant-general in the navy, presided. The council of war has decided that he deserved to be broken and imprisoned; and in consequence of this decision, the king has broken and degraded him, and taken from him the cross of St. Louis, and his pensions. He is to be confined in one of the fortresses in Franche-Comté; all the officers of the garrison who were with him will be imprisoned also.

* Father la Chaise was born in 1634, and succeeded father Ferrier, as confessor to Louis XIV. in 1675. His figure was noble and interesting, his mind highly cultivated, and his demeanour mild and polite. He was not liked by madame de Maintenon, who thus speaks of him in one of her letters to the cardinal de Noailles: "His talent for mischief is much greater than for good. Can this be otherwise, when his intentions are not upright? perhaps, also, it may arise from want of understanding."—In another letter, she says, "Father la Chaise came to see me; his behaviour was very gay and free. His visit had more the air of an insult than a compliment."—*Ed.*

24th.—The King went to madame de Maintenon's, who is in great affliction on account of the death of madame d'Hendicourt. She has been almost constantly with her during her illness, and witnessed her death this morning*.

FEBRUARY 4th.—A great number of the vines are frozen. It is feared that the wheat has suffered in the same manner. It is the same in all the neighbouring states. All the trees, planted within a few

* Madame d'Hendicourt had been perfectly handsome, but was become old and frightful. She was witty, well informed, amusing, but dreadfully ill-natured. She never, in her life, said any good of any body, without its being accompanied by some overwhelming *but*. Nothing was more dangerous than to be named in her presence, in the private parties of madame de Maintenon, and still more in those of the King. Without any feeling of hatred or interest, she took individuals to pieces either seriously or in ridicule, the contrary in this to madame de Dangeau, who also attended all these private parties, and who always found a way to excuse or to commend. For this reason, they were called the two angels of madame de Maintenon, one the good, the other the evil. With all her wit, madame d'Hendicourt was in fear of spirits, and laughed at herself as she confessed it; but it was a dread, which induced her to keep in pay certain persons, whom she called *occupées*. There were three or four women, who attended her every where, and who watched her all night. Except this, they had nothing at all to do. This dread was carried to such an extent, that she scarcely knew what to do with herself on the death of a large parrot, as ill-natured as herself, and which she took every where. She doubled the number of her *occupées*, and was for a long time disturbed with the apprehension of seeing the ghost of a parrot.

years, are dead; so dreadful a winter has not been experienced for upwards of a century.

8th.—Marly. The cardinal de Noailles summoned the first president, the *procureur-général*, the mayor, and the *lieutenant de la police*, and after consulting with them, to ascertain whether he should permit meat to be eaten this Lent, they have considered it more expedient to allow the eating of eggs only, and this permission does not extend beyond mid-Lent. Sixty years ago, permission was given to eat meat in Paris; but there has been no instance of it since in that diocese.

9th.—Versailles. We hear, from several Jesuits, that an order has been sent to father Veillart, who is at Avignon, to come here, and that the King has appointed him his confessor. He was one of those, who were in the memorial which father la Chaise gave to the King of the persons who were the fittest to fill that situation. He belongs to the province of Lyons, and is rector of Avignon.

21st.—Versailles. The King has named, for his confessor, father le Tellier, a Jesuit, belonging to the province of Paris. He will enter on the duties of his office to-morrow; it is always on a Friday that the King sees his confessor.

28th.—Versailles. The duke d'Orléans has made Longepierre* under-governor to the duke de Char-

* A highly distinguished man of letters, author of some dra-

tres. He does not make any of these appointments without the approbation of the King. There is no governor yet named for this prince.

MARCH 4th.—Versailles. M. de Chamillart went, after dinner, to Saint Germain, to inform the King of England of the disposition of the armies. His Britannic Majesty wishes to serve as a volunteer, in Flanders, in the army of Monseigneur, under the title of the chevalier de Saint-George, as he did last year.

6th.—The body of the prince de Conti, was conveyed to Saint-André-des-Arcs, his parish church, and was interred near that of the princess de Conti, his mother*.

matic works; among others, of *Medée*, still retained on the stage.

* The prince de Conti, who died on the 1st of April, 1709, retained a perfect veneration for his mother, whose virtue, piety, and amiable qualities, had been of the first order. He desired to be buried near her. During her widowhood, while her children, yet very young, were with her at Paris, she called her attendants in the dead of the night, after she and all the family were gone to bed, and ordered her children to be brought to her. This surprised her servants exceedingly, who made such representations to her as the singularity of the command suggested; that they were asleep; would take cold; that there was no occasion or reason for it, &c. She persisted, and, as they hesitated, she called again, and repeated her orders with so much firmness, that she was obeyed. Scarcely were her children in her room, before that in which they both slept, and from which they had been brought, entirely fell in, although no person had perceived

12th.—Versailles. Boisseuil died here, after a long illness. The King spoke of him, to us, at his *coucher*, as of a man whom he regretted much; and to-day, before he died, the King desired Blouin to tell him, that he would take care of his nephew, who is a *mousquetaire*. Boisseuil was never married; it was he who dressed all the horses the King rode, and he was the best horseman in France.

14th.—The King gives a pension of five hundred crowns to Boisseuil's nephew, to whom he said: "Be prudent and attentive, and I will take care of you."

There is still much talk of peace. M. de Torcy is the only one of the ministers to whom intelligence is transmitted. These matters are not addressed to M. de Chamillart, and by this method affairs are replaced in a state of regularity.

19th.—Versailles. The duke d'Enghien went to the parliament and took his seat as one of the princes of the blood, who are peers by birth. Marshal de Boufflers was received as a peer also. The sitting was very numerous. Marshal de Boufflers was accompanied by a number of persons, particularly by those who had been with him in Lille; and, after his reception, he turned to them,

any symptoms of danger. The prince de Conti always remembered this circumstance with admiration of his mother, who would never tell what had induced her to send for her children in that manner.

and said; "Gentlemen, all the honours that are paid me here, and all the favours I receive from the King, have been acquired by your good conduct and valour; and I have only to congratulate myself on having been at the head of so many brave men, who carried my good intentions into effect."

APRIL 4th.—Versailles. The price of bread increases considerably; and we hear from several provinces, that the wheat is entirely destroyed by the frost. There are many states in Europe, where the scarcity is still greater; and we learn from Holland, that bread is at twenty *sous* a pound.

22d.—Marshal Villars states, that the army of Flanders will be much finer than was expected. All the corps are nearly complete. The distress in the provinces makes recruiting very easy. But as yet there are no magazines in the towns for the subsistence of the army, and it is this which engages attention at present.

26th.—The regiments of guards, which were ordered to leave Paris on the 1st of May, will not set out till the 6th. There are, indeed, some companies more than usual to be left, because the dearness of bread frequently occasions little disturbances; it is also intended to station soldiers in all the markets, to keep the populace in awe who do not submit to their distress, without great murmurs.

29th.—Versailles. There was a great disturbance yesterday in Paris, in the church of Saint-Roche; a poor man, whom they wished to turn out of the church, was wounded slightly in the hand. The populace, and particularly the women, assembled in great numbers. Some soldiers of the *compagnie générale* of Swiss came up to put a stop to the disorder. M. d'Argenson was obliged to come himself; some stones were thrown at him; the people had already placed wood before the house of the *commissaire* of the district, in order to set fire to it. M. d'Argenson, by his forbearance, and with the assistance of the Swiss, appeased the tumult.

May 1st.—Marly. The duke de la Rochefaucault does not attend the court this journey; it is thought, indeed, that he will not attend any more; his sight begins to fail; he no longer goes a hunting, and his intention seems to be to take up his residence at the *Chenil,* at Versailles; to come to the palace to see the King; to receive scarcely any visits, and to lead a very retired life, as one who will think of nothing in future but his salvation. He will leave a great vacancy at court, for his apartments were open to every one from the early part of the day, and he lived in a very magnificent style.

5th.—Marly. There were some disturbances in Paris, at the little market of l'Abbaye Saint-Germain, on account of the high price of bread; some soldiers of the regiment of guards were marched

thither: they took up three persons who began the disorder, and put them into the prison of l'Abbaye.

6th.—Marly. The day before yesterday, M. de la Rochefaucault came hither from Versailles, and spoke to the King concerning some insolent placards which were seen in Paris and Versailles. M. de Bouillon, who is here, entered the King's closet, and spoke to him on the same subject.

9th.—The duke d'Orléans has confined in a dungeon under ground, one of his guards at Villers-Cotterets, who had not given a true statement of the wheat in his possession.

27th.—The King has put on mourning for the prince de Carignan, and will wear it till the next journey to Marly, which will be on Wednesday fortnight*.

June 6th.—Versailles. The courtiers have begun to offer their plate to the King, who is much pleased with their conduct. His Majesty will have all his own vessels of gold melted: it is estimated that they are worth four hundred and fifty thousand

* This prince de Carignan, eldest son of Prince Thomas, and of the last female of the branch of Bourbon-Soissons, was the wonder of his age. Born deaf and dumb, he was at a late period put into the hands of a skilful master, who by dint of blows and hunger, taught him to find a remedy for what nature had refused him, and as he had a good intellect, he became capable of understanding every thing, and making himself understood, so that he applied himself to business, and passed for a man of good judgment in the council of M. de Savoie.

francs. As there is no likelihoods of peace, they are seeking means to obtain money to support the war, not being able to levy any more on the people. If his Majesty can obtain an adequate sum by pledging the crown jewels also, he will do so. The duke d'Orléans, all the princes and princesses also give their plate to the King. It is not doubted that the people of Paris, who have plate, will take it to the mint to have it coined; for no one would dare in future to eat off plate when the first lords in the kingdom have ceased to do so.

7th.—Versailles. The King of England will serve in the campaign of Flanders, and will set out in ten days. Lord Middleton, Richard Hamilton, and Sheldon, will attend him. He makes a considerable reduction from the retinue he had last year, but will still bear the title of the chevalier de Saint George. The Queen his mother is a little better.

The King has established a court for the regulation of corn, and has made M. de Maisons, *president à mortier*, the president of it. The commissioners who are sent into the provinces to make an accurate survey of the grain, will report to this tribunal the results of their enquiries. There will be some *maîtres des requêtes* and counsellors of parliament, under M. de Maisons, as judges.

8th.—Versailles. We heard, by the mail from Flanders, that the courier who was sent to the president Roulier, had passed through Brussels, and

had delivered a letter to prince Eugène who returned thither some days ago; the prince affected astonishment on learning by this letter that the King would not accept the conditions he wished to impose on us; it is evident, however, that he was well aware that the King would not subscribe to such hard terms, and which it was impossible too for him to execute; for it would not depend on him, even if he desired it, to cause the return of the King of Spain, who seems fully determined never to abandon the Spaniards.

9th.—Versailles. On the King's return from hunting, he sent the dukes de Chevreuse and de Beauvilliers to demand of M. de Chamillart his resignation of the situation of secretary of state, of which M. de Cagny, his son, had the reversion, and who will also give in his resignation, if necessary. M. de Chamillart was not prepared for this news; he had been in the morning at the council as usual: but, though he did not expect this disgrace, he received the intelligence with much coolness and firmness. The King, who has always had a friendship for him, gives him a pension of sixty thousand francs, and four thousand crowns to his son; besides that, the King augments his *brevet de retenue* by two hundred thousand francs; it already amounted to six hundred thousand francs; so that whoever succeeds to the situation, will have to give him eight hundred thousand francs. The King permits

M. de Cagny, his son, to purchase the reversion of the situation of *grand-maréchal-de-logis*, held by M. de Cavoie; and the King undertakes to obtain M. de Cavoie's assent to it.

10th.—Versailles. The King had M. Voisin introduced to his closet this morning by the back entrance, having sent M. Blouin yesterday to order his attendance this morning; and when he left the closet, it was known that the King had appointed him to the situation of M. de Chamillart.

11th.—Versailles. The courier who was sent to M. Roulier is returned, and M. Roulier will arrive on Thursday. The enemy have diminished nothing of their proposals, and there are no longer any negociations for peace.

19th.—Versailles. The following is a copy of the letter which the King has ordered to be written to the governors or commanders of the provinces of the kingdom:—

"My Cousin, or Sir,

"The hope of peace was so generally diffused throughout my kingdom, that I consider it due to the fidelity my people have shewn me during the course of my reign, to give them the consolation of informing them of the reasons which still prevent their enjoying the repose which it was my intention to procure for them; in order to re-establish

it, I would have accepted conditions, very inconsistent with the security of my frontier provinces; but the more readiness and desire I shewed to dissipate the jealousies my enemies affect to entertain of my power and designs, the more have they multiplied their pretensions; so that, adding by degrees new demands to the former, and using either the name of the duke de Savoie, or the pretext of the interest of the princes of the empire, they have equally shewn, that their only intention was to increase the states bordering on France at the expense of my crown, and to open to themselves easy roads to penetrate into the interior of my kingdom, as often as it should suit their interests to commence a new war. That which I am maintaining, and which I was desirous of concluding, would not, indeed, have been put an end to, even had I consented to the proposals that were made me; for they limited to two months the time in which I, on my part, was to have executed the treaty, and in this interval, they insisted upon my surrendering to them the places they required in the Low Countries, and in Alsace, and dismantling those whose demolition they demanded; they, on their side, refused to enter into any other engagement than that of suspending all acts of hostility until the 1st day of August, reserving to themselves the liberty of then pursuing the course

of arms, if the King of Spain, my grandson, persisted in the resolution of defending the crown which God has given him, and of perishing, rather than abandon faithful subjects, who, for nine years, have acknowledged him as their legitimate monarch. Such a suspension, more dangerous than war itself, retarded peace rather than promoted its conclusion: for, it was not only necessary to continue the same expenses for the maintenance of my armies, but, on the expiration of the term for the cessation of hostilities, my enemies would have attacked me with the fresh advantages they would have drawn from the places into which I myself had introduced them, at the same time that I had demolished those which serve as a defence to some of my frontier provinces. I pass over, in silence, the insinuations held out to me to join my forces to those of the league, and to compel the King, my grandson, to descend from the throne, if he did not consent voluntarily to live for the future without a crown, and reduce himself to the condition of a private individual. It is contrary to humanity, to suppose, that they even had an idea of engaging me to form such an alliance with them: but though my tenderness for my people be no less than that which I have for my own children; though I participate in all the evils which war inflicts on such faithful subjects, and have shewn

all Europe that I desired sincerely to procure them the enjoyment of peace, I am persuaded that they themselves would oppose my acceptance of it, on terms equally contrary to justice and to the honour of the French name. My desire then, is, that all those who for so many years have given me proofs of their zeal, in contributing, by their labours, their property, and their blood, to support so burthensome a war, may know that the only return my enemies proposed to make, as an equivalent for the offers I held out to them, was a suspension of hostilities, the interval of which, limited to two months, would have procured them advantages infinitely more considerable than they could hope for from the confidence they place in their troops. Having placed mine in the protection of God, and trusting, that the purity of my intentions will draw divine blessings on my arms, I write to the archbishops and bishops of my kingdom, to awaken an increased fervour of prayer in their dioceses; and I desire, at the same time, that my people, within the extent of your government, may know from you, that they would have enjoyed peace, had it depended on my will to procure them a benefit which they, with great reason, desire, but which must be obtained by new efforts, since the exceedingly liberal conditions I would have granted, are unavailable for the restoration of

public tranquillity. I leave it, then, to your discretion, to make known my wishes in the manner you may judge most expedient."

(Signed) "LOUIS."

And underneath,

"PHILIPPAUX."

Versailles, June 12th, 1709.

24th.—Marly. They have not been able to grant the duke of Alva what he came to solicit on Friday, for the King, his master. The duke d'Orléans urged the King very strongly, to leave the King of Spain some troops, as he requested.

25th.—Marly. In the evening, at madame de Maintenon's, the King transacted business with M. M. de Torcy, des Marets and Voisin, and it is now thought, that the orders to recall all the troops from Spain, will be a little altered. The letters which M. de Torcy brought to the King, this morning, during the council, were from Madrid, and the King of Spain repeats his solicitations, that at least twenty battalions may be left with him; he does not ask for any cavalry; he has, at the present time, a hundred-and-thirty squadrons of very fine and disciplined troops, but has not infantry in proportion; he is endeavouring to raise forty battalions.

26th.—Marly. It has at length been determined in the council of this morning, to leave five-and-

twenty battalions in Spain, which will be commanded by lieutenant-general the chevalier d'Asfeld.

28th.—Marly. There are letters from London, and the Hague, which assert, that bread is sold there at nine *sous* a-pound.

JULY 3d.—Versailles. Some peasants, of Languedoc, assembled to the number of four hundred. M. de Roquelaure, who came to the bridge of Saint Esprit, with M. de Baville, sent M. Courrk with three hundred Swiss, to attack them. This force was more than sufficient to overcome an ill-armed mob; but the Swiss soldiers would not fire a shot; the officers did their duty, and two captains have been killed.

12th.—Versailles. Count d'Aquilar, who commands for the King of Spain, in Arragon, a few days ago, ordered the arrest, near Lerida, of a gentleman, attached to the duke d'Orléans, whose name is Flot; all his papers have been seized, as well as those of a commissary of war, who was with him, named Floberg; the commissary was subsequently discharged, but Flot is detained a prisoner, and is confined in a castle near Lerida; he was arrested by an officer of the King of Spain's guards, and without the knowledge of marshal de Bezons, to whom M. d'Aquilar said some days after, that what he had done, was by order of the King of Spain; it is even stated, that he shewed him this order signed.

The duke d'Orléans is very indignant at this circumstance, and has complained to the King of it; we are expecting intelligence from Spain on the subject. It is the general belief that this will lead to important consequences*.

15th.—Versailles. There arrived, this evening, a courier from Madrid; but in the letters from the King of Spain, from madame d'Orsini, and from M. Amelot, there is not a word said of the adventure of M. Flot, though the courier did not set out till the 8th, and they must have known, at that time, what had taken place with reference to it at Lerida.

The prince of Asturias is completely cured, but it is not expected the child will live; he has an excrescence, in the form of a heart, on his loins, and was born without nails.

18th.—Versailles. The King has granted to the province of Languedoc, a reduction of a million, from the sums they had undertaken to supply this year, and that on account of what they have suffered from the excessive cold of last winter, which has killed almost all their olives, and has caused them much other damage†.

* The project of the duke of Orléans to claim the crown of Spain, in case of the abdication of Philip V., which did not seem improbable, and his intrigues with a party in Spain for this purpose, were discovered by this arrest.—*Ed.*

† These reductions and grants occasionally mentioned by the courtly author, were merely renunciations of what could not pos-

19th.—Versailles.—Letters from Madrid of the 9th, were received by the mail; the infant died on that day; he was born on the 2d, so that he only lived seven days. The prince of Asturias was entirely cured. There is nothing yet stated in any of the letters that have been received, concerning the affair of M. Flot.

30th.—Versailles. A courier arrived from M. de Villars, who gives us no intelligence respecting the siege of Tournai: there has been such a variety of false reports from thence, since the siege, that they almost all contradict each other; it is, however, certain that the place is hard pressed. The courier was sent by M. de Villars, to represent the difficulty in which the army stands, bread not being regularly furnished, and there being very little money; desertion begins to take place, and it is to be apprehended that the want of money and of subsistence, will greatly increase it. All possible orders are issued here to remedy these inconveniences, which are very serious.

31st.—Marly. The affairs of Spain, relative to the imprisonment of Flot and the general officers who were arrested at Saragossa and Madrid, make much noise, and are not yet cleared up.

August 1st.—Marly. The chevalier de Rais arrived from Tournai, where he served as brevet-

sibly be extorted.—See Notes to *Siècle de Louis XIV. Edition of* 1785.—*Ed.*

colonel. M. Voisin conducted him this morning to madame de Maintenon's, whither the King went after mass. He has brought the capitulation of the city of Tournai: M. de Surville was obliged to beat the *chamade* on the 28th, in the evening; the capitulation was signed on the 29th at midnight, and the chevalier de Rais set out on the morning of the 30th; he has permission to re-enter the citadel, provided he return within six days. He passed through our army, which is entrenched between the Scheldt and the Scarpe, and set out again, after dinner, to reach Tournai, and enter the citadel within the time prescribed to him by the enemy.

2d.—Marly. The King was engaged after dinner with the father le Tellier, and afterwards went shooting. In the morning he gave a long audience to the duke d'Orléans, who seemed to us to be much comforted and satisfied on leaving the King's closet; and it is hoped that the affairs this prince has been concerned in in Spain, connected with the imprisonment of Flot, will terminate without any further trouble.

8th.—Marly. Prince Eugène wished to compel the bishop de Tournai to sing a *Te Deum*, which was to pave the way for obliging him to take the oath of fidelity; he even persisted in it for three days. The bishop refused every proposal that was made to him, and the duke of Marlborough obtained for

him permission to return to France, and he left Tournai on the morning of the day on which *Te Deum* was sung there. The King is well pleased with the behaviour of the bishop during the siege, and has promised to take care of him.

11th.—Versailles. The grand-prior, who had retired to Chalons, in Burgundy, has quitted that place to go to Venice, without asking the King's permission.

14th.—A conspiracy has been discovered in Strasburg, plotted by some gentlemen who are settled there.

20th.—Versailles. There was a considerable tumult this morning at Paris: some poor people, who were collected to work at the removal of a small eminence on the rampart near the gate of St. Denis, became impatient, because the bread which was promised them was not delivered quickly enough, and began by plundering the house in which the bread was; they then spread in great numbers through the streets of Paris, plundered the houses of bakers and pastry-cooks, and marched to the house of M. d'Argenson: the French and Swiss guards who are in Paris were obliged to be ordered out; the *mousquetaires* also mounted their horses. The disturbance, which commenced at seven in the morning, was appeased by two in the afternoon. Some persons in the mob were killed, the military being obliged to fire on them, and

others are imprisoned. Marshal Boufflers, who was by chance in Paris, and happened to be near the place where the tumult occurred, went thither in his carriage, alighted, spoke to them, and expostulated with them. He came in the evening to give an account to the King, who has sent him back to Paris to give orders there: it is feared that more disorders will occur to-morrow, which is market-day; and though in the commotion of to-day there was no concerted plan, we are not without apprehension of the consequences, the distress being very great from the dearness of bread.

Madame de Maintenon went to Meudon, and saw Monseigneur in his little gallery in the new *chateau;* the dukes de Bourgogne and de Berri were there. Monseigneur treated her with great courtesy, notwithstanding her *incognito.* She left Vincennes at noon; and the people in the faubourg Saint-Antoine, seeing two carriages with six horses pass, began to use insulting language, and she was very glad to meet with the *mousquetaires,* who enabled her to proceed.

21st.—Versailles. The King held a council of state. The first president of the parliament and the *procureur-général* came hither to receive the King's orders respecting the tumult which took place yesterday in Paris. Every thing has been very quiet to-day, and bread has been plentiful in the markets, in consequence of the prudent mea-

sures that have been taken. Marshal Boufflers acts in concert with the duke de Tresmes, governor of Paris, and with marshal de Choiseul, senior marshal of France, who was at his country house yesterday, when the disturbance commenced. The King has intimated to him, through marshal Boufflers, that it would be agreeable to him if he would not quit Paris, in the present state of affairs. Guards are stationed at the two establishments of the Mint, and nightly patroles are formed in that district. Eight thousand muskets, which were in the house of Titon, who furnishes the arms for all our troops, have been conveyed to the Bastille. M. de Boufflers, who possesses the King's confidence, and the duke de Tresmes, as governor of Paris, act in concert in every thing: they have conferred with the cardinal de Noailles, and the first president, the *procureur-général* of police and the *procureur-du-roi*. M M. de Boufflers and de Tresmes came this evening to give an account to the King of what they had done. The King commanded them to return to-morrow to Paris.

SEPTEMBER 2d.—Versailles. It was known at noon that marshal Boufflers had set out this morning in a berlin, with post-horses, and was gone to Flanders: many persons thought, at first, that he was gone thither on account of some negociations, but they were undeceived in the evening. He is gone, like a man full of zeal and a good citizen, to as-

sist marshal Villars; but with no wish of commanding the army. Marshal Villars himself desired that some general should be sent into that country, to supply his place, in case he should be wounded or taken ill.

5th.—Versailles. M. de Villars is marching to prevent the enemy from laying siege to Mons. There is a perfect understanding between marshal Boufflers and him; they will march to Kéverain when M. d'Artagnan has joined them.

10th.—Versailles. A courier arrived from Madrid, by whom we learn, that the King of Spain, without taking the advice of any of his ministers, has set out post, with a very small retinue, to place himself at the head of his army in Arragon. He took this resolution in consequence of the intelligence he received, that M. de Staremberg, who commands the archduke's army, had passed the Sègre, and taken possession of Balanguer, where he had two battalions, who were made prisoners of war.

M. de Dangeau discontinued his memoirs from the 11th of September 1709, till the 1st of January, 1710, on account of the serious illness of his only son, who was wounded at Malplaquet, and whose

thigh was obliged to be twice amputated. The following is a note relative to this son of the author of the memoirs*.

* Courcillon was a perfect original; possessed of much talent, and accomplished; an inexhaustible fund of gaiety and pleasantry, of which there are innumerable anecdotes; dissoluteness the most unbridled, and impudence that blushed at nothing, were his characteristics. Madame de Maintenon, from affection to his mother, watched over him with the attentions of one during an illness, of the nature of which, she and madame de Dangeau alone were ignorant, and which Courcillon turned into ridicule, in order to console himself for the *ennui* he suffered in such company. When his thigh was amputated for the second time, the danger was great. Dangeau and his wife used all their influence to bring him to confession. He knew his father perfectly, and yielded to his importunity. He pretended to enter fully into what he hinted to him, and told him, that, since it was necessary he should perform that office, he would do it in the most complete manner; that he desired, therefore, that father la Tour might be sent for, but that he would never hear a word about any other person. At this name Dangeau trembled from head to foot. He had seen the extreme offence that confessor's attendance at the death of the prince de Conti, and the prince, had given. He durst not incur the same risk, particularly as surviving his son, the crime would have been visited on him alone. From this moment there was no further mention of confession on his part, and Courcillon, who desired nothing more, never mentioned it. Dangeau had a brother, an abbé, a pedant, a grammarian, the best-natured man in the world, but highly ridiculous. Courcillon, seeing him at the head of his bed, in great affliction, began to laugh like a man out of his wits, and to beg him to go and weep further off, for that he made so ridiculous a figure in tears, that he should die with laughing at him; and from thence he went on to state,

1710.

JANUARY 1st.—Versailles. The King has not taken, this year, the thirty or forty thousand pistoles which used to be presented to him from the treasury, for his new year's gift; he desired they might be sent to Flanders to pay the troops who are in garrison, and he has made no presents to the royal family, as he was accustomed to do. He has also forbidden the city to make new year's gifts, which amounted to a considerable sum.

3d.—Marshal Villars has assigned to him, for this winter, the apartments of the late prince de Conti. The King went to see the marshal the last Sunday in Advent, after the sermon, and was closetted with him for upwards of two hours, having had his papers taken there to transact business. The King had not been to see any private indivi-

that to a certainty, were he to die, the abbé would marry, to continue the family, and continued giving such a description of him in feathers and finery, that none present could refrain from laughing till the tears ran down their cheeks.

dual, since the marshal de Grammont, who died about thirty years ago.

4th.—Versailles. It was known, this morning, that the duke d'Orléans had dismissed madame d'Argenton. It was with pain the prince determined on it; but he could no longer refuse the King, who much wished him to separate from her, although his attachment was very great and generally known. Madame d'Orléans has had thoughout the prudence and patience of an angel. The duke d'Orléans gave a dinner to the Elector of Bavaria, during his residence at Paris; and madame d'Argenton was present at this dinner, with all her friends; this shocked the King greatly. Mademoiselle de Chausseray took the duke d'Orléans's letter to madame d'Argenton. She will shortly quit Paris; her intention is to go to the convent of Gomer-fontaine, in Normandy, where one of her sisters is. It is said, that the duke d'Orléans will pay all her debts in Paris, which are considerable. She lived at an enormous expense; she was maid of honour to Madame, and was called mademoiselle de Séry. She has the honour of being a relation to the late maréchale de La Mothe.

6th.—Versailles. Madame d'Argenton, having lost all hope of regaining the good graces of the duke d'Orléans, otherwise than by submitting to the order he gave her to quit Paris, wished to go

to Gomer-fontaine, a convent in Normandy, where she has a sister; but this convent is under the special protection of madame de Maintenon, who has considered that such an inmate was improper for it. Thus madame d'Argenton has been obliged to change her intention; and she retires to her father's house, which is thirteen or fourteen leagues from Paris. She sells her house, which had an entrance in the Palais-Royal, and which, though very small, is very magnificent. The duke d'Orléans pays all her debts in Paris, amounting to not more than a hundred thousand livres. She will enjoy an income of forty thousand livres; but the greater part of the property, from whence this income arises, belongs to the chevalier d'Orléans, her son.

15th.—Versailles. The King held a council of state, and went to walk at Trianon after dinner. There was a play again, in the evening, at the duchess de Bourgogne's; but it will be the last in her apartments, till after her confinement, because it is the King's wish, that the officers who are here, should enjoy the diversion of the theatre, and there is not room for them at the duchess de Bourgogne's.

18th.—M. de la Mothe, who is an excellent poet, was elected to the Academy in Paris, in the place of M. Corneille, who was above eighty years of age, but who, for a long time, was called young Cor-

neille, to distinguish him from the celebrated Corneille, his elder brother.

20th.—Versailles. The King dined on coming from mass, and then went to walk at Marly. On his return, he transacted business with M. de Pontchartain, at madame de Maintenon's. Monseigneur and his sons hunted the wolf. There was no play in the evening, it being the anniversary of the death of the Queen-mother; there are never any on this day. It is four-and-forty years since she died.

25th.—Versailles. This evening, at five o'clock, they had the *marionettes* at the duchess de Bourgogne's, for the duke de Bretagne. He occupied the principal seat, and the duchess de Bourgogne placed herself near the stage, like a private individual. All the children of the court, of the first quality, were invited, and the ladies were behind them.

February 4th.—Versailles. The King discovered, some days ago, that M. de Chavigny had imposed upon him. He was presented to him as a man of high rank, stating himself to be of the family of Chavigny, which is now extinct; this man, being of very low origin, produced false vouchers, and deceived M. de Soubise, who presented him to the King, as his relation, and obtained for him permission to purchase the colours in the *gendarmes*, which the King allowed the

duchess de Durâs to sell, after the death of M. de Bournonville, her father, who had been ensign in that corps. He had served seven years in the army with that rank, and the King had given a considerable abbey to his brother. They have been made to acknowledge the whole trick. The abbey is taken away from the brother, as the briefs are not yet issued, and the King permits the sale of the colours; but his Majesty forbids both the brothers ever to appear in his presence. This officer was the son of a judge, at Beaune, named Chavignard.

9th.—The Spaniards have published a decree, by which they give their King all the money and plate belonging to the churches, for the support of the war, declaring traitors to the country, all archbishops and bishops who shall oppose it in their dioceses. Several have already given their assent, and, it appears, that no ecclesiastics will be found to oppose it.

21st.—Versailles. A very severe decree has been made, prohibiting, in Paris, games of chance, as dice, basset, faro, hoca, and lansquenet, without excepting any person of what rank soever.

24th.—Versailles. The duke de Luines, my grandson, married this morning, at Saint-Sulpice, in Paris, mademoiselle de Neufchâtel, and the wedding was celebrated in the evening in a very magnificent style at madame de Neufchâtel's. As they

are both extremely young, the duke de Luines being only fourteen years and a half old, and the young lady thirteen, they were left in bed for only a quarter of an hour, the curtains open, and all who had been at the wedding being in the chamber.

28th.—Versailles. La Faye, a captain in the guards, suspecting Rousseau of having made some verses against him and his wife, insulted him in the street des Bons Enfants, and even in the kitchen-court of the Palais-Royal. The duke d'Orléans requested of the King, this morning, that he should be sent to Fort-l'Evêque, for having shewn disrespect to his household. The King sent him to prison; and the same evening, the duke d'Orléans solicited the King to release him.

March 2d.—Versailles. This morning, M. Maréchal, first surgeon to the King, finding my son's wound in a bad state, and the bone of the thigh which was taken off on the field of battle at Malplaquet, on the 11th September, carious, was obliged to cut off more of this bone and a considerable quantity of flesh which had grown too quickly and was bad; this operation was as painful as when they took off his leg, and was very difficult to perform. My son was in so great danger, and remained so long in a precarious state, that I had no heart to continue these memoirs, and did not recommence them till two months after, when there

remained no apprehensions for his life; so that it is almost impossible but that many circumstances have occurred during that period, which have not come to my knowledge. I had merely commissioned a secretary to set down, on some loose sheets, what he might learn for certain, and that is what I am now having copied.

5th.—Versailles. The King made a regulation respecting the rank of mademoiselle and the married princesses of the blood; and also determined the rank of madame du Maine, with respect to the daughters of M. le duc, her nieces. The following is the regulation:—

"The King, conscious that it belongs equally to his affection and his authority to terminate, in their very outset, questions which may appear to arise among the princesses of his blood, on the subject of their rank and precedence, and also to prevent those which might arise in future, has thought it expedient to explain his will by the present regulation, which his Majesty desires and commands to be punctually executed in all its points.

"1st. The daughters of France, married or single, shall maintain among themselves and with the wives of the sons of France, the rank which their birth or that of their husband gives them.

"2d. By the term of son and daughter of France, his Majesty means not only the King's children, but also all those who are in a direct line

from the eldest, and are presumptive heirs to the crown.

"3d. The wives of the grandsons of France shall rank before the grand-daughters of France, even though the latter be daughters of the elder, and the former wives of the younger.

"4th. The wives of the grandsons of France shall retain among themselves the rank of their husbands.

"5th. The grand-daughters of France, not married, shall retain among themselves the rank which their birth gives them with reference to descent from the elder, and to proximity to the crown.

"6th.—If a grand-daughter of France be married to a prince of an inferior rank to the grandsons of France, she shall enjoy the rank of her birth with the unmarried grand-daughters of France, provided always that the King have preserved it to her.

"7th. The unmarried grand-daughters of France shall rank before the princesses of the blood.

"8th.—The wives of the princes of the blood shall rank before the unmarried princesses of the blood, even though the latter be daughters of a prince elder than the husband of such married princess of the blood.

"9th.—The wives of princes of the blood shall retain among themselves the rank of their husbands.

"10th.—The unmarried princesses of the blood shall maintain among themselves the rank of their

birth, according to the right of seniority in the branch from which they descend, in such manner also that this seniority is continued in its proper branch, and that the princess, sister of him who shall be the elder of the branch, must take place after the daughter of this elder; and so on of the rest.

"11th.—The princesses of the blood, married to a prince, or another of rank inferior to the princes of the blood, shall always retain their rank among the unmarried princesses of the blood, provided nevertheless that the King have preserved to them the rank of princesses of the blood.

(Signed) "LOUIS."

And underneath,

"PHILIPPEAUX."

Done at Versailles, March 12th, 1710.

10th.—Versailles. Madame de Lassé died in Paris, after an illness of considerable length. She was daughter of the late prince de Condé, and of a widow-lady of high rank. The prince for a long time would not acknowledge her, and had her called mademoiselle de Gheneni, which is the anagram of the name of Enghien. Madame la princesse, having conceived a great friendship for her, much wished her husband to acknowledge her, and even employed me to speak to him for that purpose, because he honoured me with his friendship.

The prince yielded to the solicitations of the princess, and to the strong reasons she had commissioned me to suggest to him. He acknowledged her, and had her called mademoiselle de Châteaubriant, and some years after she married M. de Lassé, who has been thrice married, and has a child by each of the three marriages; madame de Coligny, by the first; young Lassé, a colonel of infantry, by the second; and a daughter by this last marriage.

16th.—Versailles. The King gives to the children of the duke du Maine the same rank as he has given to that prince, and has obtained the assent of Monseigneur and the duke de Bourgogne to this. The King, on granting this favour to the duke du Maine, addressed him in the most sensible and friendly terms.

April 25th.—Versailles. M. de Vendôme has been here these three days, and has already had three short audiences of the King, in his closet. It is believed that the marriage of this prince with mademoiselle d'Enghien is in contemplation, and that the King has consented to it. This match had been talked of during the life of the late prince de Condé, and at the time when M. de Vendôme seemed to be in the greatest favour at court; but M. le prince would never listen to any thing on the subject, and had even requested the King, who was desirous of promoting it, to

do him the favour not to mention it to him. M. le prince imagined that he had not been applied to first on the business; this is what prejudiced him against M. de Vendôme.

26th. — Versailles. The marriage of M. de Vendôme with mademoiselle d'Enghien was announced. The ceremony will take place in a few days at Sceaux, while the King is at Marly. M. and madame du Maine, who have taken an active part in effecting this match, are desirous of the ceremony's being performed at their house.

May 8th.—Marly. Marshal Villars took leave of the King at his *botte* *; the King embraced him and gave him many tokens of friendship.

11th. — Marly. The King of England took leave of his Majesty, and sets out on Thursday for the army in Flanders. The Queen of England will go to Chaillot, a few days after the departure of the King, her son.

24th.—Versailles. In the evening, the King received, through M. de Torcy, a letter which the cardinal de Bouillon wrote to him from Arras. He adopted the plan, in feigning to go from Arras to Vigogne, one of his abbeys, of causing himself to be carried off by some of the enemy's troops. The King wishes the letter the cardinal has written him to be made public. I shall have a copy of it, tomorrow, which I will insert here.

* When putting on his boots.

Copy of the letter from cardinal de Bouillon:—

"SIRE,

"I send your Majesty, by this letter, which I have the honour of writing to you, after ten years and upwards of the most unheard-of, the most unjust, and most unmerited sufferings, met, during the whole time, on my part, by patience, the most constant, and even, perhaps, blameable, (not merely with reference to God and his church), and by the most profound silence; I send, I say, to your Majesty with the deepest respect, the voluntary resignation (which cannot be considered by any one as the acknowledgment of a crime I have not committed,) of my office of grand-almoner of France, and of my dignity of one of the nine prelates, commanders of the order of the Holy Ghost, which has the honour of having your Majesty for chief and grand-master, who swore on the Holy Gospels, on the day of your coronation, to the exact observance of the statutes of the said order, in consequence of which statutes, I enclose, in this letter, the ribbon and cross of the order of the Holy Ghost, which, from respect and submission to your Majesty's commands, I have always worn under my dress, since the decree which your Majesty issued against me, absent and unheard, in your council of state, the 11th September, 1701; in consequence of these two resignations which I to-day send to your Majesty, I re-assume, by this

means, the liberty, which my birth, as a foreign prince, the son of a sovereign, gives me, depending only on God, and my dignity of cardinal-bishop of the holy Roman church, and dean of the sacred college, bishop of Ostia, and first suffragan of the Roman church. These naturally give me the secular and ecclesiastical liberty of which I voluntarily deprived myself, by the two oaths I took at the hands of your Majesty, in 1671, the first for the office of grand-almoner of France, the chief of the four great offices of your household and of the crown; and the second oath, for the dignity of one of the nine prelates, commanders of the order of the Holy Ghost; of which oaths, I have always most faithfully and religiously acquitted myself, so long as I possessed these two dignities which I this day voluntarily resign, and that with such fidelity to the commands and wishes of your Majesty, in all that was not contrary to the service of God and his church, that I should earnestly desire to have done the same, with regard to the commands of God and his will. To this I shall endeavour to devote myself solely for the remainder of my days, by serving God and his church in the next place, after the supreme head, where Divine Providence has placed me, and in that quality which attaches me exclusively to the holy see; I assure your Majesty, that I am, and will be, to the last breath of my life, with

the most profound respect due to your royal Majesty*,

Sire,

Your Majesty's very humble

And very obedient servant,

The cardinal DE BOUILLON,

Dean of the sacred college."

25th.—Versailles. The King held a council of state, and went shooting after dinner; he has commanded his *procureur-général*, who was here, to demand of the parliament that proceedings be instituted against the cardinal de Bouillon, as guilty of contumacy. He has placed in the hands of the *procureur-général* the cardinal's letter, which is all in his writing; and the King, in his decree from the council of state, speaking of this letter, says, that it is still more criminal than his flight.

The abbé d'Auvergne came here this morning, scarcely daring to appear in the King's presence, but the ministers assured him he might do so, and he saw the King after dinner, who spoke to him with

* The cardinal de Bouillon had been ambassador from France at Rome in 1698; and Louis XIV., imagining he had not been earnest enough in the affair of the archbishop of Cambrai, upon his return to France in 1700, exiled him to his abbey of Tournai. The effect of his letter to the King was his being tried before the parliament for contumacy; but during his last illness, he wrote the King a letter of submission.—*Ed.*

much kindness, as to himself. They have sent to inform M. de Bouillon, who is at Evreux, where he is on a milk diet. Madame de Bouillon, who is ill in Paris, has written a very sensible letter to the King. The duke d'Albret, the count d'Evreux, and the chevalier de Bouillon, came to testify their grief, and the King said to them, " Gentlemen, I pity you in having so indiscreet an uncle."

27th.—Marly. The King dines every day at his *petit couvert* in his chamber, and in the evening he presides at a table of sixteen covers, where it is reckoned there will be always eight places filled by the royal family, and the other eight by the ladies who are here, and who will be named in turn, without regard either to situation or to rank. There were nine at the table yesterday, because the duke d'Orléans was not there; and this evening there were eleven, because Monseigneur and his sons gave a *retour de chasse.*

JUNE 2d.—Marly. The King transacted business after dinner with M. de Pontchartrain, and afterwards went to see Madame; in his way thither, he announced the marriage of the duke de Berri with Mademoiselle*. Madame knew it yesterday, and the King had also communicated it to the duke d'Orléans; but he had enjoined him to secrecy, and the duke d'Orléans, who was to have gone yester-

* Eldest daughter of the duke d'Orléans, who was now first prince of the blood.

day to Saint Cloud to see Mademoiselle, told him that he would not go to see his daughter, because he should not have power to conceal from her a piece of information which would give her so much pleasure. A lady of honour and a *dame d'atour* will be appointed for the duchess de Berri: but neither her household, nor that of her husband, will be formed until the peace.

4th.—Marly. The King held a council of state; and, after dinner, Madame and the duke and duchess d'Orléans conducted Mademoiselle to his closet; she came hither from Saint Cloud, and dined with her mother. When they left the King, Madame took her to her apartments, whither Monseigneur conducted the duke de Berri. Mademoiselle, who is not yet fifteen, conducts herself throughout with an air of modesty through which her joy is apparent.

6th.—Versailles. The duchess de La Vallière, who, among the Carmelites, went by the name of sister Louise de la Miséricorde, felt herself, yesterday, very ill, and in great danger. The intelligence came here at eleven at night; but they would not wake the princess de Conti, who is unwell, and who is taking the waters. Her mother's illness having increased to-night, she was waked early. She went to the Carmelites, and her mother expired in her arms: she found her almost insensible; however, she shewed some signs

of life and of affection; she even attempted to speak to her, and utter a few words; but the dreadful pains she suffered stopped her speech. She had suffered greatly for some time past, and had made known her disorder to the princess de Conti, six months ago. She died like a saint; and up to the moment when she lost all perception, she made an offering of her sufferings to God, thinking that she did not suffer sufficiently.

8th.—Versailles. The princess de Conti will put on mourning for her mother, though she was a Carmelite; the other children of the King did not wear mourning, on the death of madame de Montespan*.

10th.—Versailles. The duchess de Bourgogne and the duke de Berri, went, on Sunday and Monday, to play at lansquenet, at the duchess d'Orléans's, where Mademoiselle also played. The duke and duchess d'Orléans are very grateful for the manner in which the duchess de Bourgogne has acted with regard to this match. They are gone, to-day, to Paris, with Mademoiselle; they will make the purchases for the wedding to-morrow; they are going to Cheles, where they have placed mademoiselles de Chartres and de Valois, who have hitherto resided at Saint Cloud, with Mademoiselle.

* And though mourning was never worn for one who had taken the veil.

16th.—Versailles. The King went to dine at Marly; the duchess de Bourgogne went, shortly after him, and took there, in her carriage, madame de Maintenon, and mesdames d'O. de Lévis, Caylus, Voisin, and de Dangeau. The King came to receive them at the door of the chapel. They dined in madame de Maintenon's closet; they were two hours at table, and the dinner passed off in the most lively manner. They went out, to take an airing, at five o'clock; the King and the duchess de Bourgogne in a small chariot; madame de Maintenon in a chair made on purpose, and which is drawn in the same manner as the chariots, and always at the King's side; and the other ladies in chariots which followed.

19th.—Versailles. The parliament has issued a decree of personal arrest against the cardinal de Bouillon, de Certes, a gentleman attached to him, and a Jesuit, who has followed him.

The cardinal is still at Tournai, where he has frequently received visits from the enemy's generals.

21st.—One of our partizans, leaving Namur, with two hundred and fifty men, found means to enter Liège, made himself master of a guard-house that was at the gate, then went on to the parade, killed the officer in command there, and took all the guard. He plundered the house of the Emperor's minister, and that of a Dutchman who

commands in Liège. After collecting a considerable booty, he quitted Liège, carrying off fifty prisoners. He had but one soldier killed and one wounded in this affair.

23d.—Versailles. The *apanage* of the duke de Berri is settled: he is to have the duchy of Alençon, the county of Ponthieu, and the duchy of Angoulême, with Cognac; this is worth at least 200,000 livres a-year, the sum at which the *apanages* of the sons of France are fixed at. The duke de Berri wished not to change his title, though he has nothing in Berri; but in all official papers he will only sign *Charles, fils de France.*

July 2d.—Versailles. The King, in council, has issued a decree, by which he commands, that a book, printed some months ago, which is a genealogy of the house of Bouillon, shall be brought in to be suppressed; the author of this book, who is M. Baluse, is banished to forty leagues from Paris, and is removed from a professor's chair he filled there: diligent search will be made for all the copies of this work, which will be torn and sent to the paper-mill, inasmuch as such a work is only composed in order to support a criminal usurpation, long since arranged with the most culpable artifices, and to deceive the public as to the rights or pretensions of the great men of the kingdom; these are the very words of the decree.

5th.—Versailles. The King held a council of state, and transacted business with M. Voisin, after dinner, till five o'clock; he then attended, in his closet, for the parties to come and perform the ceremony of betrothing. The duke de Berri went to Madame's, where Mademoiselle was, to whom he gave his hand, and conducted her to the duchess de Bourgogne's, where there was a greater number of ladies in full dress, than ever I saw at any ceremony. They all proceeded from the duchess de Bourgogne's to the King's; they entered his closet, from whence he had caused the council-table to be removed; the number of ladies was so great, that they could not all come in; they commenced, by signing the marriage-contract, and then the cardinal de Janson betrothed them. After the ceremony, the duchess de Bourgogne conducted Mademoiselle to her apartments, where they played till the King's supper. The duchess de Bourgogne had ordered the billiard-table that was in the saloon at the extremity of her apartments, to be removed, in order to make more room, and allow of their placing several card-tables there.

6th.—Versailles. The King held a council of state, but he quitted it rather earlier than usual; after which, when all the royal family were assembled, he descended to the lower part of the chapel, where the marriage of the duke de Berri took

place; the cardinal de Janson said mass, and performed the ceremony; M. de Metz and another almoner held the canopy. On leaving mass, the duchess de Berri walked before Madame; but she had the politeness to say to her, "You must force me on, Madame, for otherwise I shall never be able to take precedence of you, and it will be some time yet, before I can reconcile myself to such an honour."

After dinner, the King again held a council of state, not having been able to conclude the business in the morning. In the evening he transacted business with M. Pelletier at madame de Maintenon's, and a little before ten o'clock he retired from thence, and went to the duchess de Bourgogne's, where all the princes and princesses of the blood were assembled; they immediately retired, and placed themselves at table according to their rank; the supper was in the apartment which is between the King's chamber and that where he usually sups; they were twenty-eight at table.

After supper, they went to the duke and duchess de Berri's, at their new apartments; all the ladies of the court, who were ranged in the great gallery, followed, and entered the bride's apartments. The cardinal de Janson performed the benediction of the bed, and then the King presented the chemise to the duke de Berri; the duke de Beauvilliers handed it to his Majesty. The duchess de Bourgogne gave

the chemise to the duchess de Berri; madame de Saint Simon handed it to her; and the King, after seeing them bedded, retired, and every body with him.

18th.—Marly. The King has sent a *lettre de cachet* to the monks of Saint Denis, commanding them to remove the arms of the family of Bouillon which were on the altar, in the windows, and on the roof of the chapel where M. de Turenne is interred. In this letter there is a high eulogy of the late M. de Turenne; but the King disapproves of the monks having permitted the arms of the family of Bouillon to be placed in this chapel; even those of the cardinal de Bouillon, with the hat, were in the windows, and the King sends de Coste to efface the towers which were painted with the *fleurs-de-lis.*

19th.—Marly. When the King ordered M. de Pontchartrain to write the *lettre de cachet*, to be sent to Saint Denis, he commanded him to keep it a secret until the object was effected. He forbade him most particularly to mention it to M. de Bouillon. The King has also had similar letters sent to Cluny, where the cardinal wished to erect tombs for those of his family.

A pamphlet has been printed at Tournai, concerning the decree of personal arrest issued against the cardinal de Bouillon. I do not think that his eminence acknowledges this work, which is in much stronger terms than his letter to the King, or

that written to the president de Maisons, and of which he is supposed to be the author.

AUGUST 4th.—M. de Bouillon, a few days ago, requested permission of the King to put on mourning for the prince d'Auvergne. The King told him not to wear it; that he ought to consider him as dead, from the day he was executed in effigy in Paris.

SEPTEMBER 19th.—Versailles. Some one had wished to prejudice marshal de Villars, with respect to a conversation which he was represented to have held in the army, and which was highly offensive to all the ladies who have the honour to attend the duchess de Bourgogne when she hunts, the marshal fully justifies himself, and is endeavouring to discover the author of this ridiculous story.

22d.—The nuns of Port-Royal-des-Champs, who were removed, a year ago, to various convents in the kingdom, have almost all signed the formulary. They have obtained the signatures of eighteen. There remain two who are in convents at Blois, who have refused to sign it. After they were withdrawn from Port-Royal-des-Champs, their house and their church were pulled down*.

* These memoirs, ever politic, had passed over in silence, the preceding year, the destruction of Port-Royal-des-Champs, and without any subsequent mention save the above article, of what its destroyers made the King believe of the result of the barba-

23d—.There is much talk of levying a tenth for the service of the King, on all the property in the kingdom. The duke de Sully mentions such a tax in his memoirs. Boisguilbert had investigated the subject, and spoken of it to the chancellor while he was comptroller-general. Since then, the late marshal de Vauban had printed a book with the same idea, in which he entered still further into details. M. Desmarets is subjecting the opinion of each of them to examination. He employs for that purpose M M. Nointel, de Bouville, de Vauxbourg, de Bercy, Lacroix, Prond, and Orry, but nothing is yet settled on the subject.

25th.—Versailles. M. de Villars has ordered M. d'Hendicourt to be put in prison, whom he accuses of having invented a conversation which he imputed to the marshal; he had him brought before several officers, and maintained that he had convicted him. M. de Villars has given an account to the King of the reasons he had for arresting M. d'Hendicourt, and the King leaves it to his discretion to detain him in prison as long as he thinks proper. He is sent to a small castle near Calais.

27th.—Marshal de Villars has released d'Hendicourt from prison; the King permitted him to detain him as long as he thought proper*.

rities of former times, displayed in the bodies and minds of these holy virgins; the author goes as cautiously over the whole article, as a cat over live coals.

* Some coarse expressions had escaped the marshal de Villars,

November 9th.—Marly. The King, on changing his dress on his return from hunting, told us that M. Stanhope, who commands the English troops, had visited the old marquis de Mansera, who is upwards of a hundred years old, and who wished to follow the King of Spain in a litter when he left Madrid; but was obliged to return to the city, being unable to bear the motion. M. Stanhope proposed to him to recognize Charles III.; the marquis de Mansera replied: "It is probable, Sir, that you come from the archduke of Austria, to whom I owe much respect on account of the family he belongs to; but I have not lived upwards of a century to consent to dishonour myself at my death; there is but one God, one faith, and one King, Philip V. who is mine. After this, Sir, as I am feeble, you will permit me to return to bed;" and he left M. Stanhope.

17th.—Versailles. M. d'Agrin, grand nephew of M. d'Urfé, being in Paris at a ball given on account of a wedding, commenced a quarrel with the marquis de Sénas, whom he struck with a stick; the marquis de Sénas drew his sword and killed him. M. de Sénas is in the Conciergerie; but it is

with regard to the ladies who rode on horseback with the duchess de Bourgogne, which were exaggerated and repeated, so as to make a great stir by the offence they gave. Hendicourt, who had communicated them, was the scape-goat on whom the sin was visited.

thought that he will get through perfectly justified.

24th.—Versailles. The King wishes that there should be abundance of diversions here this winter; that there should be a play or a party almost every night, though he attends neither the one nor the other.

The King has done Madame the honour to go and visit her; he went to see her in consequence of her having hurt her leg.

27th.—Versailles. We shall see marshal Tallard here again shortly; Queen Anne has permitted him to come and make a tour in France for three months. Marlborough constantly opposed his having that permission granted him*.

December 3d.—Versailles. There was a play here, in the evening; there were none in former years, when Monseigneur was absent; but the King now desires that there may be plays and parties as if he were present.

9th.—Versailles. The King leaves to the duchess de Bourgogne the entire regulation of the affairs of

* He was taken prisoner by Marlborough. When the English general endeavoured to console him for the inconstancy of fortune, he said very hastily, "But for all that, your grace has beaten the bravest troops in the world." "I hope," replied Marlborough, "your lordship will except those who beat them." He was a prisoner in England seven years, and was supposed to have been of great service to France, by detaching Queen Anne from the allies, and obtaining the recal of Marlborough.—*Ed.*

her household, and the disposal of all situations which become vacant in it; in this he shews a confidence in her which he never had in the Queen or the dauphiness.

One of the courtiers who is nearest the King's person, said to him at his *coucher*, "She will, probably, Sire, give your Majesty an account of all she does in this particular." The King replied, "I repose so much trust in her, that I do not desire her to account to me for any thing, and I leave her absolute mistress of her household; she would be capable of more difficult and more weighty affairs."

17th.—Versailles. There has been a man here for several days, who pretends to make gold. Boudins, first physician to Monseigneur, has him at work at his house in the town; by all accounts he is a very skilful artist; it is not, however, the general opinion, that he will succeed; but no risk is run, for he has no money given him.

20th.—Versailles. The King held a council of finance; after dinner, he went shooting, and M. de Torcy came in quest of him at his sport, and brought him the news of a great battle, which the King of Spain had gained over M. de Staremberg. M. de Zuniga, lieutenant-general, is bringing the official intelligence, but he probably will not arrive for some days, as he is coming post.

27th.—Versailles. A courier arrived from M. de

Vendôme; his letters are of the 20th; he writes from Siguença, where he is with the King of Spain; he states, that they have taken, in that city, four or five hundred of the enemy, and some baggage, which escaped after the battle, among which was the equipage of the count de Staremberg. M. de Vendôme has obtained permission of the King of Spain to send it to M. de Staremberg.

28th.—Versailles. The King had *Te Deum* sung here at mass, for the victory of Villaviciosa, and it will be sung in Paris on Friday.

END OF THE YEAR 1710.

1711.

JANUARY 15th.—After dinner the King walked in his gardens, where he finds much amusement in directing the planting; he conversed, during his *promenade*, with the little duke de Fronsac*, who is much in vogue this journey, and who has a great deal of wit.

FEBRUARY 6th.—Marly. The King goes out every day, in the morning, and after dinner, notwithstanding the excessive cold; after dinner, he amused himself with seeing on the large piece of water, which is frozen hard, the representation of a

* Afterwards marshal Richelieu.

stag-hunt, which greatly diverted the duchess de Bourgogne, and all the ladies who attended the King.

March 14th.—Marshal Choiseul is dying; he has received all the sacraments, and his death is momentarily expected. He dies with the greatest firmness, and consistently with the virtuous life he has led, and without disease or suffering; he is universally regretted. He was poor, and considering the employments he has held, that poverty is honourable. He was senior marshal of France, and after him there will still remain seventeen, of whom marshal de Villeroi will be the eldest.

15th.—Versailles. The celebrated Despréaux Boileau died yesterday, in Paris; he was of the French Academy, and although the author of many satires, he was the best-tempered man in the world.

22d.—Versailles. On coming out of chapel, the King heard of the death of the eldest son of marshal Boufflers, to whom he had given the government of Flanders, after the fine defence the marshal, his father, made at Lille. He has only a son of four or five years old left: he who is just dead was fourteen. His poor father is inconsolable: he had not seen his son during his illness, because he had the spotted fever, and the marshal was to take his quarterly rotation, of captain of the guard, on the 1st of April. They came to tell him his son

was dying: he could not resist the desire of seeing him once again, and scarcely had he entered the chamber, and given him his blessing, when he saw him expire.

23d.—Versailles. We hear from London, under date of the 13th of this month, which is but the the 2d according to their mode of reckoning in England*, that a man named Scheppin, a member of the lower house, had made a speech the day before, in which he said, speaking of the late King James, that he was the best King that ever sat on the throne; that indeed he was too honest a man, and too sincere for a King of England; that his good nature had been scandalously betrayed by the scoundrels whom he trusted, who, to the eternal shame of England, had been rewarded for their treason and their baseness, while the prince was punished; he who, by the laws of the nation, is not amenable to punishment.

The King sent a gentleman in ordinary to Paris, to condole with marshal Boufflers on the death of his son, an honour the King does not often confer now.

30th.—Versailles. We hear from England that the abbé de la Bourlie, who is called in that country the count de Guiscart, having been arrested in St. James's Park in London, by order of Queen Anne, accused of a suspicious correspondence, and having

* The new style was not adopted till the year 1752.—*Ed.*

been conducted to the house of Mr. St. John, secretary of state, had unperceived snatched up a pen-knife which he found on a table in the anti-chamber; being afterwards taken into the closet, where were the dukes of Ormond, Buckingham and Argyle, and the two secretaries of state, St. John and Harley, he was interrogated by the latter, and instead of answering him, stabbed him twice in the belly with this pen-knife; that they immediately fell upon him, wounded him in three places with their swords, and sent for surgeons; Harley's wounds were not considered to be dangerous. They dressed those of M. de la Bourlie, whom they were obliged to bind while this was done, and he was then sent to the prison of Newgate. He desired to speak in private with the duke of Ormond, who went to see him in prison.

April 6th.—Versailles. There is intelligence from London, that the abbé de la Bourlie is dead in the prison of Newgate; some say of his wounds, others that he starved himself to death.

9th.—Versailles. The King was informed at his *levee*, by M. Dantin, that Monseigneur, on getting up, had felt a great weakness and found himself indisposed; at eleven o'clock it was ascertained that he had fever.

The King went to walk, at Marly, after his dinner, and during his *promenade*, had frequent

tidings of Monseigneur, whose fever increases. The duke de Bourgogne went to dine at Meudon; the duchess de Bourgogne went thither after dinner, and was a long time in Monseigneur's chamber; but as the physicians are of opinion that Monseigneur's disorder is infectious, the King will not, in future, permit the duke or duchess de Bourgogne, or the duke de Berri, to go into the chamber.

The King said, in the evening, on his return from Marly, that he would go on the following morning to Meudon, and remain there during Monseigneur's indisposition, whatever might be its nature, and he will leave here Monseigneur, our princes, and the duchess de Bourgogne, who, however, wishes the King would take her with him. Monseigneur was bled about six o'clock, and after the bleeding, the fever became decided and increased. He is in a state of great lethargy.

10th.—Meudon. The King left Versailles, after mass, and came here, where he took possession of the apartments he usually occupies, which are almost immediately over those of Monseigneur. It would have been much to be desired, that the King, intending to stay at Meudon, had at least resided in the new *chateau*, in order to be out of the infectious air; and there is now no doubt that Monseigneur's disorder, which is increasing, is attended

with infection. The King went to see him on his arrival, and remained for three-quarters of an hour by his bed-side.

After dinner, the duchess de Bourgogne came *tête-à-tête*, with madame de Maintenon, to see the King; madame de Maintenon remained at Meudon; and, about six o'clock, the King sent back the duchess de Bourgogne, without permitting her to go in to see Monseigneur; he even had the precaution to make her come in by the little bridge that leads to his apartments, that she might not enter by the court-yard, Monseigneur lodging on the ground-floor. Madame la duchesse and the princess de Conti are here, and do not leave the chamber of Monseigneur, whose disorder is still on the increase this evening; it is not doubted, that he has the small-pox, and, perhaps, the spotted fever. The King goes to see him several times in the day. Many of the courtiers who came here with Monseigneur, are sent back, to make room for the King's officers. The ministers are almost all here; and the King will hold his councils as usual: his Majesty does not choose that his officers, though on duty, should remain here if they have not had the small-pox, and he has, for this reason, sent back M. de Seignelay, though he is master of the wardrobe for the year. The King dines in private, and sups with madame la duchesse, the princess de Conti, their ladies of honour, and madame de Lislebonne, who are particularly attached to

Monseigneur and to mademoiselle de Bouillon, who does not quit her father, and who is very uneasy about him, for his health is bad; and, as grand chamberlain, he is almost constantly about Monseigneur to wait upon him. Some pages of the duke and duchess de Bourgogne remain here, who carry them intelligence every hour to Versailles.

11th.—Meudon. The King was informed, at his *levee*, that the small-pox had made its appearance on Monseigneur, between six and seven in the morning, but this did not prevent his entering the sick-chamber several times during the day. The duchess and the princess de Conti never leave it. His fever is still very violent, and he is exceedingly light-headed. After dinner, the small-pox came out very copiously. He always believed that he had it since he fell ill; he had never had it before. It is a highly dangerous disease in a man of fifty years of age. We are extremely uneasy about it, though the physicians state that Monseigneur's disorder is going on as favourably as possible.

Madame de Maintenon went in the morning to Versailles, and dined with madame de Caylus, whither the duchess de Bourgogne went to see her, and was a long time with her. There is no one but madame de Dangeau with madame de Maintenon. Madame de Caylus wished to come; but they have prevented her, as she has never had the small-pox.

12th.—Meudon. The King went in the morn-

ing to Monseigneur's; he went again after dinner and in the evening.

The King holds his councils here, and transacts business with his ministers as at Versailles.

The physicians say that Monseigneur is doing as well as it is possible, under so dreadful a disorder. The King will not permit the duchess de Bourgogne to come to Meudon; but he has given her leave to come on Tuesday to the review of the *gendarmes* and the light-horse without the park; but the dukes de Bourgogne and de Berri are not allowed to come, because they have never had the small-pox. Hourly intelligence of Monseigneur is sent them, to relieve their anxiety.

13th.—Meudon. The King is surrounded by courtiers here as at Versailles, but he sends back those who have not had the small-pox, and forbids them to come here. He dined early, and went to walk at Marly after seeing Monseigneur. The dukes de Bourgogne and de Berri waited for him at Versailles, below the fountain of Neptune, to see him pass; but he would not permit them to approach his carriage, and made a sign to them from a distance not to advance. He had sent word to the duchess de Bourgogne that he would see her at Marly. He got into his carriage after dinner, and went to her there, where she passed all the remainder of the day with him, in the gardens.

The physicians still say that Monseigneur's dis-

order proceeds favourably; but that does not remove our anxiety. The review of the *gendarmes* and of the light-horse, which was to have taken place to-morrow, is postponed till Wednesday, because the King will, after dinner to-morrow, hold the *conseil de dépêches*, which he was to have held to-day, but which has not been assembled for a considerable time.

14th.—Meudon. This morning the King held the *council of finances*, and after dinner the *council of despatches*. He was assured, up to five o'clock, that Monseigneur was as well as he could be under present circumstances, and they were so persuaded of it, that the Queen of England and the princess her daughter went to Versailles to congratulate the duchess de Bourgogne on the favourable state of Monseigneur. But, towards evening, all the virulence of the disorder attacked his head and throat, and in spite of all the hopes that were entertained and all the remedies that were administered, he gave evident tokens of death at eleven o'clock, and expired half an hour after. The King, who did not know of the violence of the attack till after supper, went down to Monseigneur's chamber, who had lost all perception; he was obliged to be dragged away. He got into the carriage with the duchess de Bourgogne, and came to Marly, where he was not expected; even after his arrival, he remained till half-past three in madame de Maintenon's room,

oppressed with the most poignant grief: few persons had permission to follow him. Nothing can equal the affliction that prevails in Meudon, Versailles, and Marly; it will shortly spread throughout Paris and the whole kingdom, for Monseigneur was as generally loved as he deserved to be*.

As a mark of the friendship which the people of Paris entertained for Monseigneur, the fish-women deputed two from among them, who came about three o'clock to Meudon to obtain news, saying that they durst not return to Paris without seeing him. Monseigneur had the goodness to allow them to enter; and as he was then considered almost out of danger, they told him they would have *Te Deum* sung. Monseigneur said to them: "It is not time yet, my good women!" As they went out, they threw money among the soldiers of the guard, to drink to Monseigneur's health.

* This might easily be the case, without any excess of affection; for nothing more could be said of him, than that he was a good-natured man. He had neither genius nor information, and passed his life as obscurely as his rank would admit of, dividing his time between the table and the chace. He left an illegitimate daughter by la Raisin, a celebrated actress; and this daughter, who was called mademoiselle de Fleury, married M. d'Avangourg, an officer of gendarmes. But the dauphin's most remarkable attachment was to mademoiselle Chouin, one of the maids of honour to the princess de Conti, whom he is said to have married, and who was certainly treated with great respect by his family. *See Mem. Sec. sur les règnes de Louis XIV. and de Louis XV.* by Duclos.—Ed.

15th.—Marly. The King rose very late, being overcome with grief and fatigue.

The duchess de Bourgogne arrived here before he was awake, and on his arising entered his chamber, returned to dine at Versailles, and came here again at six o'clock; she will come here every day. On Sunday, the duke de Bourgogne, the duke de Berri, and the duchess de Berri, will come to reside here.

16th.—Marly. The duchess de Bourgogne came hither from Versailles, after attending the *salut* there. She will now be called Dauphiness and the duke de Bourgogne, Dauphin. He will be called only Monsieur le Dauphin in speaking of him to a third person; but in writing to him he will be addressed as Monseigneur le Dauphin: it was even proposed, in speaking of them, to say only the Dauphin and the Dauphiness, as we say the King and the Queen. This is the custom in neighbouring states with respect to the eldest sons of Kings; the son of the Emperor, when he is not King of the Romans, is called the archduke; the son of the King of Spain, the prince of Spain, or the prince of the Asturias; the eldest son of the King of England, the prince of Wales, without the addition of the term Monseigneur or any other equivalent word in their language. The King places about the person of the new dauphin the nine courtiers who are usually called the *menins*, who were about

Monseigneur his father, and all the servants who waited on them.

The King grants a pension of twelve thousand francs to mademoiselle Chouin, for whom Monseigneur had a particular affection.

17th.—Marly. The duke de Berri will give the chemise to the dauphin, and the duchess de Berri will perform the same office, and do the honours to the dauphiness. The number of their guards will be increased, and there will be an officer of these regiments in attendance on the dauphin, as there was on Monseigneur, his father. I sometimes say the dauphin, and sometimes monseigneur the dauphin, because it is not yet known what will be determined with regard to this term Monseigneur: but it is likely that the custom of France, which is to say M. le dauphin, madame la dauphine, will prevail over all other reasons, however good they may be. M. d'Antin has had the King's permission to transfer his situation of *menin* to M. de Gondrin, his son.

With regard to the property which Monseigneur leaves, which consists of Meudon and Châville, his diamonds, which are very fine, and above two hundred thousand crowns in trinkets, which are in his cabinet at Versailles, nothing will be settled till they have received letters from the King of Spain on the subject. He has been written to; and as soon as his answer is received, the laws will determine the share which each of Monseigneur's

three children should have. The eldest has considerable advantages with respect to the landed property. Meudon and Châville are worth about forty thousand livres a-year. The jewels are very fine; for besides those of the Queen, he had purchased others.

18th.—The duke de Berri has already expressed a desire to present the chemise to the dauphin, who would not take it from him till they had seen the King.

The foreign princes, the officers of the crown, and the great officers, will cover their carriages with black, and mourning will be worn for a twelvemonth, though the carriages were not hung with black for the late dauphiness, and the mourning lasted only six months.

19th.—Marly. The dauphin, the dauphiness, and the duke and duchess de Berri, set out from Versailles after the *salut*, and came hither together; they saw the King on their arrival at madame de Maintenon's; and this first interview was, as may be imagined, of a melancholy character.

This morning, at Versailles, the duchess de Berri presented the chemise to the dauphiness, who embraced her afterwards.

20th.—Marly. At half-past two, the King entered his closet, whither the dauphin, the dauphiness, and all the princes and princesses also came and placed themselves around him; they were followed by all the ladies, foreign princesses, du-

chesses, ladies of the officers of the crown, and many ladies who came from Paris, all in mantles, and walking without any distinction, as they happened to find themselves placed; they only passed before the King. They were followed by a great number of gentlemen in long cloaks, walking also without regard to rank. Members of the church, of the army, of the law, all without distinction; there were even several who had not the honour of being known to the King. The King stood the whole time the ladies and gentlemen were passing. On retiring from the King's presence, all who had passed before him visited the dauphin, the dauphiness, the duke de Berri, the duchess de Berri, Madame, madame la Duchesse; and then the gentlemen went to M. du Maine's, where the count de Toulouse was. They did not go to the princess de Conti's, because she keeps her bed, much indisposed by the grief occasioned by Monseigneur's death, and by the fatigue she had during his illness.

The King, after mass, went up to the princess de Conti's, his daughter, who had been in great danger in the night, from a suffocating catarrh, and who had confessed. She passed the day more quietly, and is considered out of danger.

The duke de Berri presented the chemise to the dauphin at his *coucher*, and the dauphin embraced him afterwards.

21st.—Versailles. The dauphin will have twelve thousand livres per month. It only depended on himself for the King to have given him more; but he told his Majesty that, not intending to keep any hunting-establishment of his own, and never wishing to reside any where but with his Majesty, twelve thousand livres was more than sufficient for him. He had but six thousand during the life of Monseigneur; and Monseigneur had fifty thousand.

The dauphin, since he has been here, is attended by a *chef de brigade*, and will have the number of guards which Monseigneur his father had. The duchess de Bourgogne had but four horse-guards when she went out; she will now have eight, though the late dauphin never had more than four.

The duchess de Berri followed the dauphiness to mass; but she no longer occupies the same pew and hassock there. As she was always at Marly during the life-time of Monseigneur, she has now begun to occupy the first pew against the wall, on the right hand of the chapel.

25th.—The duke de Fronsac, son of the duke de Richelieu, having committed some new indiscretions, his father requested the King to put him in the Bastille, where he is at present. It is said to be the intention of his family, to keep him there a considerable time. He is so young, that there are great hopes he will reform, the more so as he has a great deal of sense.

28th.—Marly. The King has commanded M.

Desmarets to go frequently to the dauphin's, for the purpose of giving him information on the subject of finance. The King is much pleased to see this prince render himself more and more capable of business, and the dauphin is also glad to gain information, and applies himself earnestly.

May 2d.—Marly. Yesterday they brought the duke de Berri twelve thousand francs, which will always be given him on the first day of every month. He went to the duchess de Berri's apartments, who was arranging some small accounts for trinkets she had bought of several tradespeople. The duke de Berri, seeing her engaged, asked her what she was doing, that occupied her attention so much; she said to him: "I am arranging the accounts of my small debts, in order to pay them by degrees, out of the thousand crowns I receive every month." The duke de Berri asked her for the statement of them, which amounted to fourteen thousand livres, gave her the sum, and said to her: "Keep your thousand crowns a-month for your amusement." The princess had got the greater part of these trinkets, to give them to the King's officers who were about her before her household was established.

17th.—Marly. An edict from the King, relative to duchies, will shortly appear; it is to be registered on Thursday. Duchies, in the female line,

will only pass once to the daughters, and these daughters are not to be married without the King's consent; and afterwards, the duchy will pass into the male line. The children of the legitimized princes of France will take precedence of other peers, provided they have peerages, however recent they may be, and will represent, even at the coronation, the ancient peers of the kingdom; they will not be received in the parliament until twenty years of age.

The princes of the blood will be received there at fifteen, even if they have no peerage. There are also other matters in this edict with which we are yet unacquainted.

19th.—Paris. In the King's edict, which is to be registered on Thursday, the dukes and peers of France, and the dukes who are not peers, are permitted to make a perpetual entail of their duchies in favour of the male descendants from the heir; but the entail must not exceed fifteen thousand livres a-year; and if a duke were to have only daughters, it would be lawful for the males of the same family, descendants from the heir, to redeem the duchy at four per cent.

JUNE 4th.—Marly. The King has not yet settled what he shall give the duke and duchess de Berri for the maintenance of their household; but it is thought it will exceed five hundred thousand crowns.

7th.—Marly. After mass, the King went to M. du Maine's, who was at the last extremity in the course of the night; he then held a council of state, which was continued after dinner at madame de Maintenon's. M. du Maine's disorder was so violent, that for some minutes he was supposed to be dead. To-night, he has been insensible for upwards of three hours; and had it not been for a *valet-de-chambre*, he would inevitably have died. This valet, fortunately, was not asleep; he called assistance speedily; Maréchal came in his slippers, and bled him in the midst of his convulsions. They gave him all the most violent medicines. His speech returned, and, during his delirium, he spoke Latin for a considerable time; but at last his senses were restored completely, after the violent remedies which were given him had made him vomit a great deal. The duchess, and the princesses, her daughters, who had kept *media noche*, were walking in the garden, when the disorder commenced, which was before two o'clock. They hastened to his chamber, and passed the night there. About seven o'clock he confessed, and was left to go to sleep; he afterwards passed the remainder of the day pretty quietly. When it was proposed to him, after confession, to go to sleep, he replied, "I am fearful of not waking again." The duchess d'Orléans, and the count de Toulouse, also passed the night beside him. The duchess du

Maine did not know the state he was in; it was carefully concealed from her, she being unwell at Sceaux.

9th.—Marly. The duke du Maine is entirely recovered. No traces remain of the dreadful attack he had; he feels nothing now but weakness.

10th.—Marly. The King of England will come hither on Sunday, to bid adieu to the King, and will set out on Tuesday from Saint Germain to take an excursion in the kingdom. He goes first to Dijon, then into Franche-Comté, and will pass from thence into Alsace; he will inspect our army of Germany, will return by Lyons, will review the army of Dauphiné, and then pass into Languedoc and Guienne.

11th.—Marly. The dauphin and dauphiness, after the King's *coucher*, went to walk in the gardens, and spent a considerable time at the celestial globe, and had many scientific particulars explained to them. The dauphin is much attached to these studies; and is already a considerable proficient in them. The abbé de Polignac was with them, and in this conversation mingled much amusement with profound knowledge.

12th.—Marly. On the King's return from hunting, M. de Torcy brought him a letter from the Empress-mother, informing the King of the death of the Emperor, her son; but at the same time speaking of the joy she should feel at

shortly seeing her other son* King of Spain and the Indies, of Hungary and Bohemia. The King has not thought proper to receive such a letter; it will be returned to the Empress, and the King will not put on mourning, if he is not made acquainted with the death of the Emperor in a different manner.

17th.—Marly. The King held a council of state, after dinner. He received the address of the assembly of the clergy. The cardinal de Noailles, who is sole president of it, spoke with much dignity and eloquence, and the King made a reply so noble, so judicious, and so feeling, that all the bishops and courtiers were affected. The King then presented the dauphin to the clergy, saying: "Here is a prince who will shortly succeed me, and who, by his virtue and his constant piety, will render the church still more flourishing and the kingdom more happy." The dauphin, deeply affected, retired to his chamber shedding tears. After the King's reply, the cardinal presented to him the deputies of the clergy, as is usual on similar occasions. On leaving the King, they went to the dauphin and dauphiness, whom the cardinal addressed as eloquently as he had the King. His Majesty had given orders that after the addresses, the gardens and water-works should be exhibited to the clergy: but there was

* The rival and enemy of Philip V., grandson of Louis XIV.

a great storm, which prevented the fountains from playing, because that would have occasioned too much damage in the gardens.

JULY 3d.—Marly. The dauphin, and the duke de Berri, set out from hence at half-past seven, and arrived at the archbishop's palace, at half-past nine, whither the duke d'Orléans came to meet them. They took some chocolate; and at ten o'clock they proceeded, on foot, from the archbishop's palace, to the grand portal of Nôtre-Dame. The cardinal de Noailles officiated. Father La Rue pronounced the funeral oration, which was much admired. The whole ceremony was concluded at two o'clock. A little before three, the dauphin and the duke de Berri sat down to a magnificent dinner, provided by the cardinal de Noailles; they made him dine with them, as also as many of us courtiers as had the honour of attending him. They got into their carriages again at half-past four; and, both in going and returning, the dauphin had a great deal of money thrown to the people, and during his dinner, he allowed a number of persons to enter who wished to see him at table, and said; "I am sorry to have come to Paris on so mournful an occasion; but I am much pleased at witnessing the affection of the citizens and people of Paris for their princes."

The dauphin, before he quitted Paris, told all the courtiers who had had the honour of coming in his

carriages, that those who had any desire to remain in Paris, might do so without apprehension of its being taken amiss, and that he wished every one to be at his ease with him, and never to put a restraint on any person.

10th.—Marly. The King was engaged, in the morning, with his confessor; after dinner, he went out into the gardens. He has not hunted the stag for some days, having sent his dogs to Fontainebleau, whither M. de la Rochefaucault did not intend going, because he is blind; but the King has spoken to him with so much kindness and affection, not only advising him to go, but even requesting him, and saying to him: "I shall be much pleased to see you from time to time:" that he has decided on making this journey once more. He will not reside at the *chateau*, where he would be fatigued with visits; but will occupy the apartments of the master of the hounds.

19th.—Fontainebleau. We heard that the prince of Nassau, hereditary Stadtholder of Friesland and Groningen, was drowned in passing the Mardyke. He married the daughter of the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, whom he has left pregnant: he had a daughter by her before. He was a prince of great promise, and whom M. Heinsius wished to make Stadtholder of all Holland.

20th.—Fontainebleau. The custom now pre-

vails of saying, *monsieur le dauphin*, and *madame la dauphine*.

21st.—Fontainebleau. The King held a *council of finances*; but previously to that, on coming from mass, he went to see the duchess de Berri, who has hurt herself, and was last night delivered of a princess who was baptized conditionally. The dauphiness had passed a part of the night there: but they would not wake the King.

After dinner the King went shooting, and on his return he transacted business with M. Voisin and M. des Marets. The duke de Berri has desired that the princess, who was still-born, or died during the birth, should be buried at St. Denis; it has been discovered in the registers, that a daughter of Monsieur was carried to Saint Denis by the duchess d'Elbeuf and another lady of the first rank; and upon this the duchess de Beauvilliers and madame de Pompadour are appointed to accompany the body to Saint-Denis, which will take place on Thursday. The duchess de Berri is as well as it is possible to be after such an accident.

August 6th.—Fontainebleau. The dauphiness got into her carriage at four o'clock, and went out on the high road from Paris, in order to meet the couriers, if any arrived. She had been importuned to play. "Ah! with whom," said she, "would you have me play? with ladies who have husbands, or fathers who have children in a battle, which, in

all probability, will be very sanguinary? And can I myself be easy when the most important affairs of the state are in agitation?"

22d.—Fontainebleau. Marshal Boufflers had passed the night tolerably well: he was considered better; but on a sudden he was struck with death, and expired at half-past five. Madame de Boufflers was taken to the duchess de Guiche's, her sister-in-law, whither the dauphin and dauphiness went to see her after the *promenade*. The body of the marshal was conveyed to his house in the town: he was sixty-eight years of age. He had the government of Flanders, and of Lille in particular, of which he retained the emoluments. His son, who is not five years old, has the reversion of them. He had a *brevet de retenue* for five hundred thousand francs on his appointment of captain of the body-guard. He was one of the best men in the world, and cannot be too much regretted.

25th.—Fontainebleau. This evening, a little before twelve, the body of marshal Boufflers was conveyed to the parish church, where a great number of courtiers were assembled. A hundred of the King's guards followed the body with trumpets and kettle-drums playing muffled. This is an honour paid to captains of the body-guard who die at the place where the court is residing; and the King had the goodness to say that too much honour could not be paid to a man of such merit as marshal Boufflers.

M. de Luxembourg, who died at Versailles, had the same honours; but they were not paid to marshals Duras and Lorges, who died in Paris, though they also were captains of the guard.

SEPTEMBER 18th.—Versailles. The dauphin, after having thoroughly examined the charges of the cardinal de Noailles against the bishops of La Rochelle, Luçon, and Gap, settled them finally at Fontainebleau; in this examination, he had the assistance of the archbishop de Bourdeaux and the bishop de Meaux, who admired the penetration, the knowledge and the application of the prince. The cardinal de Noalles, to whom the archbishop de Bourdeaux took this decision, has submitted to it: it has been sent to the three bishops who are not here, and it is not doubted but that they will yield to the decision also. These three bishops are ordered to frame a new mandate, and to send it here before they publish it; it will be submitted to the examination of persons whom the dauphin will appoint; it will be shewn to the cardinal, to know if he approves of it and is satisfied with it, and then the King will send him a letter from these three bishops, which his Majesty has already received, and which will be a reparation for what they had written against him: in this adjustment there is no mention made of father Quesnel's book, nor of the cardinal's differences with the Jesuits. The dauphin was not commissioned by the

King to enter into them, and had no desire to do so.

23d.—Versailles. The dauphin and dauphiness, the duke and duchess de Berri, went to hunt the stag, in the forest of Boulogne, with M. du Maine's dogs. The chace was very fine, though the weather was very bad. A number of carriages came from Paris, and among others, that of the princess de Conti, who brought the prince de Conti her son, and the princesses, her daughters. M. d'Armenonville sent several baskets of fruit from la Meute. Mademoiselle de Sausseraye also sent some from the small house she has, near Madrid. The dauphiness, having distributed a part among all the ladies who attended her, sent some to the carriages, that were come from Paris, and which did not belong to persons of the court; at the same time, taking the opportunity of saying obliging things, or ordering them to be said; so that they returned to Paris charmed with her person and her condescension.

October 20th.—Versailles. Though there is great probability that peace will be concluded, particular attention will be paid this winter to the recruiting of the troops, in order to have fine armies in the spring. All that is yet known, as to the proposals for peace, is, that the King of Spain will remain King of Spain and the Indies.

30th.—Versailles. We hear, from England, that the permission to return to France, which was pro-

mised some days ago, to marshal de Tallard, who has constantly been at Nottingham, has at length been sent; so that we do not doubt that he is already on the road to return.

NOVEMBER 2d.—Marly. The duchess d'Orléans and madame la duchesse, have remained at Versailles, with the count de Toulouse, their brother, who will undergo the operation this week. Maréchal probed him some days ago, and ascertained that there was a stone.

7th.—Marly. The count de Toulouse underwent the operation this morning, at Versailles; it was performed by Maréchal. At the King's *levee*, they brought him the stone that was extracted, which is as big as a large apricot, and so hard, that it was not broken, though the King let it fall, while shewing it to the courtiers. The count de Toulouse, who had prepared himself for this operation with much firmness, shewed still more under it; he says, that he suffered less by the cutting, than from the cruel torturs he had to endure from time to time. Baudin, first physician to the dauphiness, shed tears; the count said to him: "Do you weep, Baudin? that is being too tender-hearted for a man of your profession." The King has forbidden any person to see the count during the few first days: no one will have access to him but the physicans and the surgeons. People will not go into the great gallery at Versailles, which is over his apartments, for a fortnight.

9th.—Marly. This is the third day after the count de Toulouse's operation. There has been no accident, and, up to this time, there never was a more successful operation.

I learned a trifling particular concerning the duchess d'Orléans' household, which I never knew before, though it has been long established. It is not the marchioness de Castries, her *dame d'atour*, who has the management of her clothes and of her whole wardrobe; she attends to them herself; but that the situation of *dame d'atour* may suffer no detriment, she sends her all her old wardrobe at the end of the year.

12th.—Marly. Marshal Tallard, who arrived at Paris in the morning, came hither in the evening with M. de Torcy, and was extremely well received by the King. He was seven years in England, before he could obtain leave to return to France.

18th.—Versailles. There was an earthquake, on the 6th of last month, which was unperceived by a great many people: we were at the dauphiness's, where we were unconscious of it. It occured about eight o'clock in the evening. We have since ascertained, that it was more violent on the same day, and at the same hour, on the frontiers of Touraine and in Poitou. The little town of Loudun was considerably injured by it: several houses were thrown down, and many of the neighbouring *cha-*

teaux have suffered; and we have since heard that the same earthquake did much damage in several towns in Germany, particularly in Saxony.

DECEMBER 9th.—Marly. Mademoiselle de la Rochefaucault died some days ago in Paris. She was a lady of very great merit, but had always refused to marry. She was only a year or two younger than M. de la Rochefaucault, her brother, who is now blind, and who, nevertheless, attends all the King's hunting parties in a post-chaise.

10th.—Marly. The count de Toulouse has relapsed into his former sufferings. The physicians do not think it is the stone; the surgeons think differently, and are of opinion that it is necessary to probe, in order to ascertain more exactly the nature of the disorder; apparently they will be obliged to have recourse to that, for his sufferings are dreadful; and he no longer sleeps without the assistance of opium. Nevertheless, he is very calm; and when he is for a moment free from pain, all his good humour returns.

11th.—Versailles. The count de Toulouse's wound is entirely closed. He has made considerable presents to the physicians and surgeons who assisted at the operation: he gives ten thousand crowns to Maréchal, who made some difficulty of accepting so large a sum; but the King has commanded him to take it. As soon as Maréchal had performed the operation, M. Fagon wished to give

him two thousand crowns, which Maréchal would not receive. The King commended this proceeding on both sides, and said that it belonged to him to bear the expense, and ordered a warrant for the same sum to be given him.

26th.—Versailles. Our plenipotentiaries have sent orders to Utrecht to engage houses for them, and they require for each of them a thousand crowns a month.

The conferences will be held in the town-hall, and in order to avoid all disputes that might arise with regard to etiquette, the plenipotentiaries will not assume the title of ambassadors until the signing of the treaty.

END OF THE YEAR 1711.

1712.

JANUARY 3d.—Versailles. I heard that the children of the duke de Berri will not bear the name of Berri, but that of Alençon, in the same manner as Monsieur's children bore the name of Orléans.

7th.—Versailles. In the evening, after supper, the King took Madame into his apartment, and remained with her some time. Those who saw her come out, said she had tears in her eyes; and that it was not on her own account, but in consequence of a misunderstanding between the duchess de Berri and madame the duchess d'Orléans, her mother. What confirms this opinion, is, that they were seen at mass together in the gallery box, apparently much dissatisfied with each other; and also, that in the evening, the duchess d'Orléans entered madame de Maintenon's apartment, where the King was, and remained there some time.

8th.—Versailles. It was rightly conjectured yesterday, that the subject of the King's conversation with Madame, was a slight disagreement between the duchess de Berri and madame d'Orléans. The duke d'Orléans had sold some large drop pearls to the duke de Berri, which gave rise to this quarrel; but the duchess d'Orléans alleges, that she has more serious grounds of complaint against the duchess de Berri.

9th.—Versailles. After mass, the dauphiness went to the duchess de Berri's, who has been confined to her bed the last two days with a swelling on the neck. She went again in the afternoon, and remained three hours with her and the duke de Berri. Madame de Berri was still in bed, with the windows closed. The dauphiness wishes to

reconcile her with her mother, and afterwards with the King, who seems to take part with the duchess d'Orléans. More than due attention is paid to this trifling affair, which should, however, be brought to a speedy termination.

10th.—Versailles. The duchess de Berri went in the afternoon to the duchess d'Orléans; but they were not on very good terms with each other. The dauphiness, who mediates between them, has hopes of success.

11th.—Versailles. The duchess de Berri visited the duchess d'Orléans, and an entire reconciliation took place. The duchess de Berri spoke to her with the greatest affection and deference, requesting her advice in all circumstances, as though she were yet unmarried. Her intentions, she added, had always been good, and she would act more discreetly in future; had she done wrong, she said, she might plead her youth in extenuation of the offence. The duchess d'Orléans gave her a cordial embrace, and promised to restore her to the King's favour.

12th.—Versailles. After supper, the duchess de Berri went to the King's apartment. The duchess d'Orléans has spoken much in her behalf, and leaves her the pearls, which were the apparent cause of their misunderstanding. It is certain that the duke d'Orléans sold the pearls to the duke de Berri for ten thousand crowns; and that the

manner in which the whole business was transacted produced a great coolness; and that the dauphiness interfered, with equal kindness and discretion, to bring all parties to a reconciliation.

30th.—Marly. His Majesty took a turn in the gardens in the morning and afternoon. The dauphin, the duke de Berri, and monsieur le duc, had set out in the morning to beat the covers. Whilst the King was walking in the afternoon, he was informed that monsieur le duc had been brought home, wounded by the duke de Berri, a small shot from his piece having glanced from the ground and struck monsieur le duc in the eye, although he was at a considerable distance. This was made known to madame la duchesse, who had left Marly for Paris, with the princesses, her daughters, and had not yet entered the park. As soon as Maréchal saw monsieur le duc, he judged the wound to be serious. In this opinion, M. Fagon, and all the other physicians and surgeons concurred, finding he had a pain at the back of his head, and had vomitted two or three times. The most eminent oculists have been sent for from Paris, who, although varying in other respects, agree that the wound is a very serious one. The dauphiness, on hearing of this sad accident, immediately went to M. le duc's: the duke de Berri would have gone also; but was persuaded to the contrary, and ad-

vised to put off his visit to madame la duchesse till to-morrow.

31st.—Marly. Monsieur le duc passed a tolerable night; but his life is not out of danger. His eye is supposed to be lost.

Madame la princesse has arrived from Paris. Monsieur le duc will not be removed; madame la duchesse, and the princesses, her daughters, will remain with him; several ladies will wait upon madame la duchesse, and the King, who returns to Versailles to-morrow, grants her the disposal of all the apartments at Marly. She will reside with her son, in the front pavilion, and madame la princesse, who is to return hither for the night, will take up her abode in the inner part of the *chateau*. The duke de Berri waited this morning on madame la duchesse, and threw himself at her feet. His grief no words can express; he has even assured the dauphiness, that he will never again take up a gun, although shooting is his chief delight.

The King and the dauphiness went, in the afternoon, to see monsieur le duc; the dauphin went twice in the course of the day; he bears his calamity with great fortitude, and only says he wishes this misfortune had befallen him in battle, and not in a shooting party.

FFBRUARY 9th.—Versailles. After supper, the King went again to the dauphiness's, and thinking she had the measles, would not permit the dauphin

to enter her apartment; he allowed him, however, to go in half an hour afterwards, because her complaint was no longer thought to be the measles.

10th.—Versailles. The dauphin took but a short walk in the gardens, from his uneasiness, on account of the dauphiness's illness, although his health required his taking an airing. Her fever increased at eleven at night, and, it is apprehended, her head will grow worse; when she awakes, she soon recovers her senses, but relapses almost immediately into a state of stupor and delirium.

The major of Duguay-Trourn's squadron arrived here this morning, with the intelligence of Duguay-Trourn's return to Brest, with the greatest part of his ships, after the successful termination of his expedition to Brazil; but so deep is our concern at the dauphiness's illness, that no enquiries are made concerning the particulars of this event.

11th.—Versailles. The King went to the dauphiness's, at nine in the morning; she is growing worse, and has expressed a wish to receive the sacrament. Father la Rue, perceiving her unwillingness to be attended by him, told her, that if she had any objection to confess to a Jesuit, she might send for whom she pleased, either among the missionaries or the Franciscan friars, and he would go for the person she might select. She

thanked him, and said she would confess to monsieur Bailly, a missionary of the parish; he was not to be found; she therefore sent for father Noel, a Franciscan friar, confessed to him, and received extreme unction before the viaticum. The King went to meet the host at the foot of the stair-case. An hour after, she requested that the prayers for the dying should be recited; but her attendants told her, her state was not so alarming, and she must try to compose herself to sleep.

The Queen of England came in the afternoon. The King ordered me to show her into the dauphiness's drawing-room, where he was with madame de Maintenon. The physicians were then sent for; they were seven in number, and were all of opinion, that she should be let blood in the foot, before the critical moment of a paroxysm, which was accordingly done at seven o'clock. The bleeding had not so good an effect as was anticipated; they have, therefore, from the urgency of the case, determined upon giving her emetics in the morning. The dauphin, who has a fever, sends every moment to enquire about her; but the extreme danger of her situation is concealed from him. The physicians, however, still entertain some hopes, and consider to-day's paroxysm to have been less violent than that of yesterday.

12th.—The author of these memoirs has here left off dictating for the present.

I* shall, by his order, continue to write what comes to my knowledge.

The King came early to see the dauphiness, whom he found worse; an emetic was given to her about nine o'clock, which had very little effect; in the afternoon, there were manifest symptoms of impending dissolution, and she was sensible only at intervals: at eight o'clock she breathed her last.

The King set out for Marly immediately with madame de Maintenon and madame de Quaylus. The dauphin could not go, because he has a fever, and it is apprehended that grief will aggravate his illness most seriously. No words can express the regret of the court at the death of this most amiable princess, whose loss will be lamented in Paris and the whole kingdom, her whole life having been devoted to acts of benevolence.

15th.—Marly. The King was bled in the morning. This did not prevent his seeing a few courtiers, who have accompanied him at dinner. In the evening he takes his supper alone, as he does his breakfast in the morning.

Versailles.—At noon the body of the dauphiness was removed from her chamber to her state apartment.

17th.—Marly. The King came several times in the course of the day into the apartment of the

* One of his secretaries.

dauphin whose illness was increasing. In the evening, he grew so much worse that he wished the sacraments to be administered to him. It was represented to him that there was no immediate danger, and that a mass would be said at midnight, at which he might receive the sacrament.

18th.—Marly. The dauphin received the sacrament at the mass that was said in his apartment after midnight, which he awaited with great impatience, feeling worse than the physicians thought; and indeed, two hours after he had communicated, his head began to be affected, and he died at half-past eight in the morning. Thus have we lost, perhaps, the most virtuous and religious prince in the world. It is to be apprehended this new calamity will greatly affect the King's health. He is however doing well, except that he has a head-ache. The dauphin's body was removed in the afternoon into his apartment at Versailles.

Marshal Villeroy came here this morning, not having yet heard of the dauphin's death. The King ordered Blouin to prepare apartments for him, without his having requested it. He has long left off attending the court at Marly. It appears that the King has for some months treated him more kindly, and it is likely he will again receive him into favour.

20th.—Marly. Madame now enters the King's apartment after supper. This had long been the

object of her wishes, which she has within these few days attained.

22d. — Marly. The duke d'Orléans went to Versailles at three o'clock, to sprinkle the dauphin's corpse with holy water.

Marshal Catinat died in his house near Paris, whither he had retired some time before. He was a very worthy man, and much esteemed, and had acquitted himself with credit in the King's service.

27th.—Versailles. The duchess de Lude, madame de Mailly, and other ladies of the bed-chamber were together in the King's apartment. On leaving his cabinet, he embraced the duchess de Lude*, saying to her, "Madame, I cannot speak with you yet; we shall meet again." Madame de Maintenon requested them to visit her at six o'clock, that they might see the King with less interruption.

March 7th.—Versailles. The new dauphin is very ill, it is thought with the measles. The duke d'Anjou has the measles also. As these two princes are seriously ill, the King has had them baptized, and ordered that some of the persons present should be their sponsors. The count de Lamotte stood godfather, and madame de Ventadour godmother, to the dauphin; Mr. de Prie and the duchess de la Ferté, to the duke

* Who had been devotedly attached to the dauphiness.

d'Anjou*. They were, by the King's desire, both named Louis†.

8th.—Versailles. As soon as the King awoke, he was informed that the dauphin and his brother were growing much worse. In addition to the court physicians, five of distinguished eminence have been sent for from Paris.

A little before midnight the dauphin died. He was a very promising prince (although only five years old), and well proportioned. Thus has death carried off within a year, three dauphins, the grandfather, father, and grandson, and a dauphiness.

The duke d'Anjou seems to be in a rather better state.

10th.—The young dauphin's corpse was transferred to Saint Denis, and his heart to the Val-de-grace. The duke d'Anjou is better, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

17th.—Versailles. All the women who belonged to the establishment of the dauphin of Bretagne, are to be removed into that of his brother, who will then have thirty-two female attendants. This prince now enjoys good health.

* It is the only instance of private persons having had the honour of standing sponsors to princes of the royal family of France.

† The dauphin was Louis duke de Bretagne, born in 1705, died 1712: the duke d'Anjou was born February 15, 1710, and was afterwards Louis XV.—*Ed.*

18th.—Versailles. After dinner, the King gave audience to the marquis de Dangeau, who was just come from Paris, where illness had detained him. His Majesty told him, he allowed him and the marshal de Tessé an annual pension of twelve thousand livres, and confirmed the grant of all the pensions he had settled upon the ladies of the bed-chamber, and *menins*.

April 9th.—Marly. A memoir, unfavourable to the cardinal de Noailles, was found in the dauphin's strong box; it has been sent to the Pope and shewn to many persons; it is now printed with the King's permission.

12th.—Marly. In the afternoon, the King had a wish to go shooting, but considering that the ground being wet, a great deal of corn, belonging to individuals, would be damaged, he put it off to another day, and took a walk in the gardens.

13th.—Marly. The King held a council of state; he had again a mind to go shooting, but was deterred by the same motives as yesterday.

13th.—Whilst the court was at Saint Denis, madame de Villecerf died at Paris, through the unskilfulness of a surgeon, whom she had sent for, to bleed her, by way of precaution, and who cut the artery, without even opening the vein.

18th.—Marly. Marshal Berwick came to the *levee* from Saint Germain, which he does every day when the court is there. The King enquired

of him after the princess of England, who had passed a bad night. He told his Majesty that on his setting out from Saint Germain, the physicians had assured him, that a perspiration had appeared, which indicated the termination of her fever; but on his return to Saint-Germain, he found that she had expired about ten o'clock, and came back to inform the King of it.

19th.—Marly. In the afternoon, the King held a council of finance. He ordered his dinner to be sent to madame de Maintenon's. As he was coming out from his cabinet, my son, who during my illness, had come to Paris to spend a few days with me, went to meet him to take his leave previous to his departure for Flanders; but the King kindly forbade his going, and gave him to understand, that he might probably require his services when he was in better health; upon my son's urging the point, the King spoke peremptorily: the courtiers, who attended his Majesty, applauded him for his kindness, in preventing a man who had had a thigh amputated, from going to the wars; the King then turning to my son, said: "You must allow, Sir, as I receive so many applauses, that I should have been very much blamed, if I had suffered you to depart." I am much gratified by the King's kindness, as I should not have presumed to have spoken to him on the subject.

May 27th.—Versailles. M. de la Rochefaucault,

who yesterday again paid his compliments to the King, has had this morning a fainting fit, and is considered by the physicians to be in imminent danger. He is seventy years old, and has been blind some years. The offices of grand master of the wardrobe, and grand huntsman, will devolve to his eldest son, the duke of Rocheguyon.

Although great presents in money and lucrative offices have been bestowed upon him by the King, it is thought he will leave his affairs in a very deranged state, as he always lived in a most splendid style. He long enjoyed the King's favour, and was always earnest in serving his friends.

30th.—Versailles. The cardinal de Rohan, who was yesterday prevented from attending, appeared among the courtiers at the King's dinner; his Majesty bade him come within the baluster, and when the dinner was over, he approached the King's canopy-bed, and kissed his hand. The King said to him: "The Pope kept us waiting a long while, but is it all over now? and the cardinal's robes will fit you very well."

June 19th.—Marly. In the evening, a servant of M. de Vendôme brought the news of his master's death. He died on Friday se'nnight. This courier did not pass through Madrid.

20th.—Marly. M. de Vendôme died at Vignares, in the kingdom of Valence, near the sea. He dictated a letter to the King on his death-bed,

which he could not sign, but it is said to stand good, there having been several general officers in his bed-room, who can attest that weakness alone prevented his signing it.

The duke du Maine, who had an interview this morning with the King, is confident that it will be judged valid, and the King will permit the grand prior, who is now at Lyons, to return to court.

25th.—We have received the speech addressed by her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain, to her parliament, on the 17th of this month, in which the conditions of peace between England and her allies are proclaimed. It is not yet known whether the earl of Strafford has returned from London to Utrecht, to make them known there. We are informed, by the Queen's speech, that the King of Spain resigns all pretensions to the crown of France, for himself and successors, and that if he dies without issue, he is to be succeeded by the duke of Savoy. The King of Spain made these concessions to put an end to the war, for other conditions had been proposed to him perhaps more advantageous to us, but he has pursued this line of conduct, which will endear him still more to the Spaniards.

July 8th.—Marly. This evening M. Voisin introduced M. de Jarnac to the King, who was of opi-

nion that Quesnoy had not been well defended; but M. de Jarnac has endeavoured, by cogent arguments, to clear the character of the governor and garrison. They were all made prisoners.

9th.—Marly. Certain brokers have been arrested in several coffee-houses in Paris, who, to raise the value of their money, had circulated most unfavourable reports of the state of affairs, pretending that the Queen of England had been imprisoned.

11th.—The duchess de Ventadour brought the dauphin here, and the King is delighted at his being able to walk.

Notwithstanding M. de Jarnac's intercession for la Badie, so many letters, accusing him of misconduct, have been received from the army, and marshal Villars blames him so openly, for not having defended Quesnoy in a proper manner, that it is thought the King is much displeased with him. The enemy have permitted him to come here; he had an interview with M. Voisiñ, but the King would not see him.

12th.—Marly. The King left off mourning for the princess of England and M. de Vendôme.

26th.—Fontainebleau. The King was not to have been called until a quarter-past eight, at which hour he is awakened every morning; but his attendants woke him a little earlier, on account of

M. de Voisin's arrival, in company with M. de Nangis, who has brought intelligence of the forcing of the intrenchments of Denain*.

All the enemy's troops, in the intrenchments, were either killed, drowned, or taken prisoners, and their loss is estimated at 10,000 men.

Lord Albemarle, the commander, and three field officers, have been made prisoners, two others have been killed. The prince de Tingry made a sortie from Valenciennes, with part of his garrison, and was successful in the attack of a post, defended by the troops of prince Eugène, and it is even thought by himself. We lost, in the entrenchments, young Tourville, a colonel of infantry; the marquis of Meuse, a colonel of infantry, was dangerously wounded, and the chevalier de Tessé, a colonel of Champaigne, slightly wounded.

At the *levee*, the King, by way of compliment, spoke to marshal Tessé, respecting his son's wound, and bestowed unqualified praise upon the regiment of Champaigne, and their colonel; he then conversed with the abbé de Broglio, and said to him: "Your brother has, on this occasion, behaved as usual." He also said to the president de Maisons: "I am sure you rejoice at this event, for more reasons than one:" and highly commended marshal Villars, his brother-in-law.

August 1st. Fontainebleau. At one o'clock

* An event which saved France.

in the afternoon, M. d'Artaignan, a nephew to marshal Montesquieu, brought the intelligence of the taking of Marchiennes. There were, in the place, six battalions, a detachment of five-hundred men, from the garrison of Douai, and Waldeck's regiment of cavalry, who intended to effect a junction with prince Eugène; but the place was invested, just as they were on the point of leaving it. They have all surrendered. A hundred and fifty waggons, laden with ammunition and provisions, six of which carried each two hundred thousand weight of powder, and sixty pieces of cannon have been taken.

The King, on rising from dinner, thanked his courtiers for their congratulations on the late event.

2d.—Fontainebleau. The duke of Fronsac, who was liberated six weeks ago, from the Bastille, is going to serve in Flanders, among the mousquetaires, and has taken his leave of the King, who recommended him to be more prudent, and spoke of his father, the duke of Richelieu, in terms of the highest regard.

3d.—Fontainebleau. The King, on awaking, received the agreeable intelligence of the raising of the siege of Landrey.

5th.—Fontainebleau. Monsieur le duc has requested the King, through the medium of his mother, who had gone to Saint Maur, to pay her court to him, to be allowed to join the army. The King

was averse to it, not thinking him able to bear the fatigue of a campaign; but the King was at last prevailed upon, by his earnest entreaties, to give his assent, and he sets off to-morrow.

9th.—Fontainebleau. The abbé Talman died in Paris a few days ago, after a long illness. He was one of the forty members of the French Academy, and the second in point of seniority. He had a few small and unimportant livings.

14th.—Fontainebleau. Lord Albemarle, who was made prisoner at Denain, is in Paris, at the Hotel de Soubise, where the prince of Rohan offers him every accommodation. He has the option of residing at Orléans, or at Chartres; but his request is to be allowed to live on an estate he possesses in Guelderland.

15th.—Fontainebleau. The King has granted lord Albemarle leave to reside on his estate in Guelderland; and the cardinal de Rohan, with whom he dined yesterday, has just sent to inform him of it. The King has even permitted him to go to the baths at Aix-la-Chapelle, whither he had expressed a wish to go.

Five or six persons of distinction, who were taken at Denain, have been set at liberty on their parole.

16th.—Fontainebleau. Letters have been received from lord Albemarle, full of grateful acknowledgments for the King's favours; in these he enquires what road he is to take, that he may not

incur his Majesty's displeasure. He only expresses a wish to be allowed to pass through Tournay, of which he is governor, and the King has consented to it.

18th.—Fontainebleau. After dinner, the King received the address of the corporation of Paris, and was made acquainted with the results of the ballot, which usually takes place about this time. M. Rolland, a counsellor, presented the address on his knees.

Pasteur, a colonel of Spanish dragoons, and a famous partisan, is making an incursion into Brabant, a country with which he is well acquainted, with twelve hundred horse, as the enemy made one into Champaigne, under the governor of Bouchain. The success is yet doubtful, but all Brabant is in an alarm.

31st.—Fontainebleau. We have heard that Pasteur has spread terror throughout Holland. Prince Eugène had ordered thirty squadrons to cross the Scheldt at Tournay, to prevent the ravages attendant on this incursion, but these squadrons, finding they could not overtake him, returned to the main body of their army. Pasteur proceeded as far as Bergen-op-Zoom, burnt several towns and villages, passed into the territories of Breda, and the mayoralty of Bois le Duc, and carried off many hostages. He has not yet re-entered France, but no danger seems to threaten him on his return, there being

many fords on the Meuse, which he can easily cross.

SEPTEMBER 1st.—Fontainebleau. We hear that Pasteur has returned without the loss of a single man. He has carried off sixty hostages, all Dutch subjects, and a considerable booty. He has not set fire to many places, nor did he make any prize in Spanish Brabant, on account of the poverty of that country. He went as far as Bergen-op-Zoom, and returned by Breda, and the mayoralty of Bois le Duc.

4th.—Fontainebleau. The wolves are committing dreadful ravages in the forest of Orléans, and have devoured nearly one hundred persons. The King sends his wolf-pack to the assistance of the inhabitants.

The King has this day attained his seventy-fourth year, and, thanks to God! enjoys perfect health.

9th.—Fontainebleau. A courier arrived this morning from Flanders, with the intelligence that the three half moons of Douai, were stormed and taken on Wednesday at noon. Our loss amounts to four or five hundred men, but no person of note was either killed or wounded.

10th.—Fontainebleau. M. Voisin arrived with M. d'Aubigny, colonel of the royal regiment, and a brigadier, who left Valenciennes at two o'clock yesterday, with intelligence that the governor of Douai, on the morning of the 8th instant, the

day after the taking the half moons, had offered to capitulate, stipulating only, that he should remain a prisoner of war, which was readily granted by Albergotti, who had been left to conduct the siege.

29th.—Versailles. The marquis de Reffreges, one of our oldest field officers, and governor of Metz and Charlemont, which, by means of the peace, will become places of importance, is dead. He was the most learned man in genealogy, not only in France, but in Europe, knowing even the christian-names of all the women who have married into noble families.

30th.—The beautiful madame d'Hervalle, who lived in retirement, and whose piety was exemplary, died a few days after M. de Bretonvilliers her brother, through grief, as it is reported, that her brother had died without confession.

October 1st.—Versailles. In the morning, the King held a council of finance, and in the afternoon an extraordinary council, when he decided the suit between madame la duchesse and her sisters-in-law. She had appealed to the high court of justice. After the sitting, the chancellor represented to the King, in very strong terms, that he ought to advise them, or even compel them, to refer the matter to arbitration, as legal proceedings would involve the Condé family in ruin. Madame la princesse went, in the evening, to the King's apartment and returned him thanks for his decision, begging him to in-

terpose his authority for the settling of their differences, and assuring him, that this would be highly gratifying to the duchess du Maine and madame de Vendôme, but that she could not answer for the princess de Conti, her daughter. When the King entered his cabinet, he conversed with the duke du Maine, and then with the duchess, who leaves every thing to his discretion; there is, therefore, every reason to hope, that all will be settled without legal proceedings.

4th.—Rambouillet. The King set out to hunt the stag, a little before twelve, and had good sport.

I heard, yesterday, that this estate was made a duchy a few months ago.

Nothing can exceed the magnificence of the furniture and equipages that are to be seen here, or the order and regularity with which the tables are served. The comte de Toulouse provides every thing, except for the King's table.

5th.—After mass, the King went to see the stables, which he admired, as well as the horses, 250 of which belong to the comte de Toulouse.

On his return from the chace, the King went as usual to madame de Maintenon's apartment, and transacted business with Messrs. Torcy and Voisin severally.

The King dines here with the princesses and ladies, and his table consists of sixteen covers, as it did at Marly.

8th.—Versailles. The King, as soon as he was up, gave audience to M. de la Bourdonnais, the *échevin* of Orléans, although he received into his presence, at Rambouillet, those only who had attended him to that place. His Majesty, who was already acquainted with the death of M. Ribert, father-in-law to M. de la Bourdonnais, said to him: "I cannot console you for the loss of your father-in-law better than by giving you his situation." The King recalled him after mass, and said to him: "Your father-in-law several times requested me to allow him to resign his place to you."

13th.—Versailles. The King is establishing, by letters patent, at the request of the duke de la Force, an academy of belles-lettres and sciences, at Bourdeaux; to consist of twenty academicians, all natives of that part of the country, and twenty honorary or supernumerary members of any country. The duke de la Force will be the patron, as the cardinal d'Estrées is of that of Soissons, and I am of that of Arles, which are ancient institutions.

17th.—Versailles. This morning the King received my son's oath previous to his setting out for the government of Touraine, to which he is appointed. He was so kind as to excuse his kneeling, on account of the loss of a leg. My son, however, contrived to kneel down, and even acquitted himself with some dexterity.

20th.—Versailles. The comte de Choiseul, bro-

ther-in-law to marshal Villars, arrived in the evening with the news of the surrender of Bouchain. There were in the town four battalions, which remain prisoners. Marshal Villars sends the governor and garrison into Champaigne. It was this governor who lately caused so great an alarm, by his incursion into Champaigne, and carried off so many hostages. The inhabitants of that province will be glad to see him a prisoner. The King said that he would have acted as marshal Villars has done.

27th.—Versailles. His Majesty dined early, and took an airing to Marly. He was observed to be asleep in his carriage on his journey thither, which never happened before. On his return from Marly, there was a select music party at madame de Maintenon's, where he appeared fatigued; this was supposed to arise from his having taken much exercise. His health is so precious, that the most trifling particulars are attended to.

November 2d.—Marly. M. Castelmoron, who was in the navy, and who had become the eldest son by the death of his brother who was unfortunately killed in Flanders last year, has lost his life in a singular manner. He had a slight indisposition; for which a friend of his gave him, by mistake, a pill, which was poison, and which terminated his existence three days after.

7th.—The courier who arrived yesterday from Madrid, brought the copy of the act of renuncia-

tion to the kingdom of France by the King of Spain, which this King was to have had passed on Saturday in the assembly of *the Cortes*, in the presence of the English ambassador. He likewise brought the minute of a projected act of renunciation to the kingdom of Spain, by the duke de Berri and the duke d'Orléans.

9th.—Marly. A great misfortune happened at Saint-Germain. Marshal Berwick's eldest son, who will be an English duke, having gone to shoot a deer, which he intended as a present to the Queen of England, who is at Chaillot, killed a gentleman on the opposite side of a wood, in his father's service, and to whom he was much attached. This young man, whose name was Bayerlé, and who was well known here, was not to have joined the hunting party. The duke of Berwick's son, full of the most poignant grief for what had happened, remained a long while in prayers beside the corpse, and was with difficulty prevailed upon to leave it.

The English and Dutch no longer call the King of England the *Pretended*, but the *Pretender*.

11th.—The King, after mass, transacted business with father le Tellier. Before sitting down to dinner, he had brought before the window of his cabinet, two garden chairs, made after the fashion of that in which he rides daily. He was highly pleased with their beauty and workmanship. He sends them as a present to Queen Anne, who has frequent

fits of the gout, and who will find them very convenient for riding.

13th.—Marly. The duchess de Charost died at Paris on Friday; she had been fourteen years labouring under so dreadful a disease, that she could neither endure day-light nor conversation in her apartment.

14th.—Marly. The King grants an addition of four hundred thousand livres to the duke de Berri's income; the total amount of the increase of his revenue, is now one million nine hundred thousand livres.

20th.—Marly. The duke de Berri and the duke d'Orléans, have drawn up a deed of renunciation to the throne of Spain, signed by two notaries. The terms of renunciation, such as they were sent from Spain, are very strong.

DECEMBER 1st.—Versailles. The King dined at an early hour, and took a turn as far as Marly, whence he did not return until midnight. There was afterwards a musical party at madame de Maintenon's; this sort of entertainment affords much amusement to the King, who has always been very fond of music, and is a very good judge of it.

2d.—Versailles. We hear, from London, that the lord high treasurer lately received a box, in which were two pistols, loaded with ball, and cocked; had he opened it upwards, as it was likely

he would do, he might have been killed. Inquiries have been set on foot, to discover the authors of this scheme. Diabolical boxes have not unfrequently been made use of, for the purpose of destroying obnoxious persons. It is a well known fact, in Italy, that M. de Valbel, the father of the present bishop of St. Omer, received one from Genoa, and, on his opening it, the pistol went off, and occasioned the loss of one of his eyes.

6th. — Versailles. The *bailli* de la Vieuville made his entry here, and was received with the honours due to the ambassadors of Malta; marshal Bezons went to meet him, in the King's carriage, as he did on Sunday, on his coming to Paris. The ambassador was attended by all the commanders and Knights of Malta, who are in Paris. All the professed members, belonging either to the church or the military service, wore short cloaks; small crosses of white cloth were also sewed in their surtouts, and a larger one, of the same sort, on their cloaks, both on the left side; the knights grand crosses wore a very large cross, which covered the front of their vests.

13th.—Versailles. The King of Spain has in view the enactment of a kind of Salic law, and will propose it to the assembly of the Cortes, which is not yet dissolved; the result is yet doubtful.

21st.—Versailles. In the evening, there was a concert at madame de Maintenon's, and the King saw a few scenes of the *Bourgeois Gentilhomme* performed by the musicians, who had their theatrical dresses.

22d.—Versailles. When the King left his cabinet, to retire to rest, I was at the door, waiting for him, and he said to me: "The duke and duchess de Berri have requested me to choose a governess for their children; I thought I could not find a more eligible person than madame Pompadour; I commission you to acquaint her with my choice. I thanked the King warmly for his kindness to her. He answered: "Return thanks also to the duke of Berri, (who had left the cabinet with him). I assure you that he and the duchess were very desirous that I should make choice of madame Pompadour." When the King had retired to rest, I went down to the duchess de Berri, who was going to her chamber; she permitted me to see her, and when I had given her thanks, both for madame Pompadour and for ourselves, she answered, that I had only to thank her for her good wishes; that she was highly pleased with the King's choice, and that the joy I expressed increased her own.

23d.—Versailles. The King did not go out the whole day; he was all the afternoon alone with his confessor, and then went into madame de Maintenon's apartments, whither madame de Dangeau

conducted madame Pompadour, about ten o'clock; and when the King went out to supper, she thanked him, and was answered with the utmost kindness. My daughter-in-law was not with her, because she is ill in Paris.

24th.—Versailles. The King received the communion, and touched many diseased persons. The duke de Sully went to bed yesterday in good health, and his servants, on going into his chamber, at eleven in the morning, found him dead. He has left no issue; and therefore the chevalier de Sully is heir to all his estates, and the dukedom.

26th.—Versailles. La Richardie, a nephew to the marquis de Varennes, and an exempt in the life-guards, and who would have been now on duty about the King's person, died this morning. The day before yesterday he was in good health.

There was this evening in Paris, a great dispute at the funeral of the duke de Sully: the duke de Charost, as a duke and peer, wished to take precedence of the marquis de Béthune, a son-in-law to M. Desmarets, the next of kin to the deceased. The matter was referred to the duke de Béthune, the father of the duke de Charost, who decided against his son with regard to the precedency at the funeral, but determined nothing as to who should have the precedency when they went to salute the King.

29th.—Versailles. The King dined immedi-

ately after mass, and then took a turn at Marly. During his walk, he said that many of the courtiers had livery servants dressed in *justaucorps*, and surtouts laced with gold, and he forbade it henceforward. It is said that many disturbances have already taken place in Paris, in consequence of servants being taken for officers, and demeaning themselves insolently.

END OF THE YEAR 1712.

1713.

JANUARY 5th.—Versailles. M. le Grand, who has been indisposed for the last two months, feeling a little better, was carried to the royal apartments, and after dinner the King received him before setting out for Marly, and desired him to be seated. M. le Grand said he came to request a favour which was very near his heart, for his end was approaching, and he should leave mademoiselle d'Armagnac totally unprovided for, unless the King would be so kind as to settle something upon her.

The King answered: "Well, Sir, what do you wish for her?" bestowing upon her at the same time unqualified praise, for never having consented to marry a foreign prince. M. le Grand requested him to settle upon his daughter after his death, the pension of thirty thousand livres, which he receives: the King granted his request immediately.

6th.—Versailles. In the evening, when the King was undressed, as conversation pleased him, he talked with us a whole quarter of an hour before getting into bed, which never happened before to my knowledge, and which I gladly notice as an indication of his cheerfulness.

March 8th.—On Wednesday next, the duke de Berri and the duke d'Orléans will go to parliament, in order to make renunciation of all claims to the throne of Spain; and the renunciation of the King of Spain to the throne of France will be recorded.

13th.—Versailles. The protestants who emigrated from France, were in hopes that, on the restoration of peace, some concessions would be made to them, so that they might return to their country. They required at first the restoration of their property, and leave to return to France; which was denied them; they then begged leave to return for six months, then for three, and at last for a fortnight; but the King would listen to no such proposals, and ordered his plenipotentiaries to state to

those of England, that as he did not require that the catholics should recover their property either in Great Britain or Ireland, nor that the articles of the capitulation of Limerick should be adhered to, their government ought not to require any thing in the treaty in favour of French protestants.

23d.—Versailles. The Elector of Bavaria arrived from Surène, and went hunting with the King; they had good sport, and the Elector returned to Surène. One of the horses of the King's calèche tripped in a sloping and rather dangerous place; but the King, who is an excellent driver, directed the three other horses to the safest side. Madame, whose calèche always follows that of the King, says that he would have been in a great danger but for his dexterity; and all the officers, who followed the King, were at one moment much alarmed.

8th.—Versailles. The King held a council of finance, and then remained engaged with M. Desmarets. In the afternoon, he reviewed the French and Swiss guards, in the court of the secretaries of state. The review was to have taken place in the little court, but it was apprehended that the sound of the drums would stun the duke of Alençon, in passing under his windows; he must be extremely weak, being only a seven-month's child.

29th.—Versailles. Four questions have been proposed in the University of Cambridge, by what is called the *filius terræ*; these questions have a re-

lation to the late King James, and it appears that they are proposed with a view to impugn the rights of Queen Anne.

May 8th.—Marly. After supper, the duke de Berri remained but a short time in the King's cabinet, and returned with the princes to the drawing-room, to which the Elector also returned shortly after; they again sat down to play; the King, at whose coming the company was delighted, played for some time; having laid down his first stake before the Elector, and the Elector attending too much to him, to take up the money, he said to him: "That money belongs to you." The Elector replied: "You see, gentlemen, that the King watches over my interest in trifling as well as in important matters."

13th.—It has been declared to the archduke, with the consent of the Queen of Great Britain, that if he does not sign peace this month, the fort of Kell and Old Brisack, (which two places were to have been restored to him,) will be levelled with the ground, and that the places which may be taken from him, if the war continues, will not be restored.

14th.—Marly. La Faye, a gentleman belonging to the King's household, arrived this morning, with the ratification of the peace, by England, Savoy, and Holland, and M. de Torcy acquainted the King with his arrival, as he was leaving his apartment

for mass. The ratification of it, by the Elector of Brandenburg, whom we shall now call King of Prussia, has been received at Utrecht, from which place la Faye departed three days ago. Bonfires have been ordered at Utrecht, and at the Hague. It is likely we shall do the same in a few days. The King begins this day to date—of our reign, the seventy-first year.

16th.—Marly. On Monday the peace with England, Holland, Savoy, and the King of Prussia, will be proclaimed at Paris, and a *Te Deum* will be sung on Sunday, at Notre Dame.

21st.—Marly. The Elector of Bavaria entertained a numerous party at Surène; several courtiers and many ladies went there to dinner from Paris. In the afternoon, there were great festivities, and at six o'clock the company went into the garden, where six scaffoldings had been erected for the violins and hautboys. After vespers, all the young men and women of the village, to whom the Elector had given favours of the colour of his livery, danced; more than five hundred carriages from Paris were in attendance, some of them full of dominos. The supper was no less sumptuous than the dinner; the festivities were continued till after midnight. Madame, on leaving the King's apartment, went to the entertainment with the princesses her daughters, and some of the ladies who were in attendance. On their arrival, orders were given

for commencing the performance of a play, written expressly for the occasion, a temporary theatre having been erected at the extremity of the garden, on a terrace, near the water. When the performance was over, the dancing and other amusements were resumed, and kept up till six in the morning.

22d.—Marly. Peace was proclaimed in Paris in twelve different places, and the herald passed through the principal streets. The duke and duchess du Maine, who were at Sceaux, went to the duke de Rohan's house, in the *Place Royale*, from whence they saw the procession, and heard peace proclaimed; they threw money to the people from their balcony. Many houses were illuminated, and there were bonfires in every street.

M. d'Argenson, the secretary of the home department, who headed the procession, also distributed money amongst the people.

23d.—Marly. We hear that the plenipotentiaries of all the German princes, who were at Utrecht, have left that place, and little doubt is entertained of the determination of the Emperor to continue war, although, according to appearances, he is unable to cope with us.

25th.—Marly. A *Te Deum* was sung in Paris, and in the evening there was a display of fire-works in the Grève. The duke de Turenne, governor of Paris, gave a sumptuous supper at his own expense,

in the Hotel de Ville, to more than fifty persons, who were seated at two tables, amongst them were the English ambassador and his lady, and twelve other ladies, and many strangers. I went to the supper from this place with marshals Berwick and Tallard, the dukes d'Antin, de Torcy, Livri, and my son. During supper the twenty-four violins played. The Elector of Bavaria and count Saarose had been invited to the entertainment; but the Elector saw the fireworks from another house in the Grève, were he remained to supper with some ladies, and count Saarose saw them from another place, and would not come to the supper on account of the ceremonial. The nuncio, who had also been invited, saw the fireworks with us, but did not stay to supper.

29th.—Marly. The duke of Shrewsbury will make his *entrée* as ambassador extraordinary, on the Sunday after Whitsuntide. Marshal d'Estrées is to introduce him. On the Tuesday following, he will go to Versailles, in order to be admitted to the first public audience; he will then be introduced by prince Charles of Lorraine.

31st.—Marly. The Moreaux, merchants of Paris, gave a splendid entertainment to the Elector of Bavaria, at a house they have near Paris, called Villières. After supper there was a grand ball, to which many dominos came from Paris. The Elector, and all the ladies who supped with him,

were likewise masked. Many rumours are afloat concerning that ball, which perhaps are unfounded.

The King has granted to the Queen of Great Britain, the release of the French protestant galley slaves, and even of those who were condemned to the gallies for other causes than disobedience.

June 6th.—Versailles. The Elector of Bavaria gave a splendid entertainment at Surène, where the party enjoyed the sight of goose shooting on the river, from his garden terrace. There was on both sides the river a most numerous assemblage of people, and more than six hundred carriages. No ball was given in the evening, in order to avoid what had taken place at the Moreaux ball at Villières.

7th.—Versailles. After dinner, the King caused the cardinal of Rohan, who had requested an audience, to be shewn into his cabinet; the cardinal gave him an account of many things touching the diocese of Strasburg; and renewed his solicitations for the dignity of grand almoner; the King conferred it upon him, saying, that he had long delayed bestowing it upon any one, because a proper choice required mature deliberation, but after the fullest consideration, he was, in all respects, perfectly satisfied with his present election.

11th.—Versailles. Madame la princesse has been here some days, and has had several conversations with the King. Her opinion, as well as the King's, is, that nothing is so well calculated to re-

store unanimity in her family, as a double match, which has long been in contemplation, namely, the marriage of monsieur le duc* with mademoiselle de Conti, and of his brother, with mademoiselle de Bourbon. The princess de Conti, the mother, starts many objections, and says that the pending law-suits must be first determined. The King declared that he insisted upon her acceding to this proposal. She has returned to Paris in anger, but it is hoped that she will come to a sense of the propriety of complying.

12th.—Versailles. The duke of Shrewsbury entered Paris yesterday. Marshal d'Estrées waited on him at the house of Dunoyer, near la Raquette, in the faubourg St. Antoine. M. de Torcy's carriage having given occasion to a little dispute about precedency, was sent back. The ambassador will make his *entrée* here to-morrow, and the duke d'Aumont will soon make his in London.

The princess de Conti is already a little appeased, with regard to the marriages. The King has dispatched M. de Pontchartrain to her, being determined to conclude this affair, even without her consent. It is likely, therefore, that she will accede to what is but reasonable, and what she cannot prevent.

13th.—Versailles. The King held a council of

* Son of M. le duc, already mentioned, who died in 1710.

finance. He gave the first public audience to lord Shrewsbury, who made his *entrée* here. In the little court of the chateau a quarrel took place between the servants of his retinue, and there was even blood shed, although servants in livery do not wear swords. Mr. Prior, who accompanied the ambassador, was obliged to alight, and put an end to the fray with much difficulty. In the afternoon the King transacted business with M. Voisin, and whilst he was engaged in his cabinet, M. de Pontchartrain came in on his return from Paris, whither he had gone by the King's order, to speak to the princess de Conti, and acquainted him that she would comply with his wishes. Both matches will therefore take place with the consent of all parties.

These two marriages will cost the King five hundred thousand francs; for he gives fifty thousand crowns to every prince of the blood, and a hundred thousand francs to every princess of the blood, when they marry.

16th.—Versailles. Father Daniel, a Jesuit, has lately written a history of France, in three large volumes folio. The King, to reward him, has given him the title of Historiographer of France, with a pension of two thousand francs.

21st—Versailles. Many French protestant galley slaves have been released, as the King had promised the Queen of Great Britain; but upon being

set at liberty, they were informed that they must leave the kingdom.

22d.—Versailles. The King has given the government of a province, with an annual pension of eight or ten thousand livres, to M. de Menou, an old officer of cavalry, who has a wooden leg, and is much esteemed.

23d.—Versailles. Rumours were afloat here yesterday, concerning an affair which took place between the count d'Harcourt and the duke d'Estrées, at a supper given by the duchess d'Albert: it is even said that the duke was struck. The King has not yet heard of it.

28th. — Rambouillet. Yesterday, when the King went out with his hounds, prince Ragotsky, who is always called count Saaros, had on a dress like those of the hunt. Having been told that these dresses were not worn without the King's permission, he begged me to apologize for him to his Majesty; which I did, and the King answered, there was no need of any permission, but had it been requisite, he should nevertheless have approved of what count Saaros had done, and that he was pleased at his wearing this dress. The first time the hounds were at fault, count Saaros went to his Majesty's calèche to excuse himself, not knowing that I had spoken for him. The King said to him: "Sir, I am pleased with what you have done, a man like you is an honour to my hunt.

July 17th.—Marly. The duke du Maine and the count de Toulouse, went some days ago to Paris, in expectation of a visit from the duke of Shrewsbury, the English ambassador; but as they did not agree in regard to ceremonial, the visit was put off. The English ambassador maintained that the princes ought to meet him on the middle of the stair-case, but they will only consent to go down four steps, it having been ascertained by the records of the ushers of ambassadors, that these princes never went down lower; but Prior, who had brought an account of the manner in which former English ambassadors had been received, maintained his opinion, and thereby prevented the visit.

19th.—Marly. The duke of Shrewsbury, who wishes to remove all objections that may prevent his paying a visit to the duke du Maine and the count de Toulouse, refers for the ceremonial, to the records of our ushers.

24th—Marly. The marquis d'Effiat brought to the King, on Sunday, a setter bitch; and the King sent him word by Blouin, that as he is fond of the sport, he may, in the shooting season, come when he pleases, and shall have an apartment prepared for him; but as he is very fond of his liberty, he need not consider himself bound to make a long stay.

28th.—Marly. The duke of Shrewsbury went lately to pay a visit to the duke du Maine and the

count de Toulouse at the Arsenal, in Paris, and referred for the ceremonial to what is recorded in the register of our ushers. The princes went down four steps, and met him on the fifth, but led him back to his carriage, and stood on the last step of the stair-case leading into the court.

August 11th.—Marly. The duchess d'Angoulême died near Paris, at the age of ninety-two; she had not come to court these many years, and had but seldom visited it at all. She was the relict of M. d'Angoulême, an illegitimate son of King Charles the Ninth. The King had settled upon her a pension of twelve thousand livres. She wrote to him before her death, to thank him for having supported her, by his generosity, to so advanced an age, and begging, at the same time, that he would pay her creditors what remained due of her pension.

21st.—Marly. The King, after his *levee*, gave a private audience to the duke of Shrewsbury, and although it was an audience of leave, there was no usher, contrary to the etiquette observed, when ambassadors, who have made a public *entrée*, take their leave. The duke of Shrewsbury considers his being exempted from this formality as a high favour. The King has sent to him, by M. de Torcy, his portrait, which is set with dia-

monds, and valued at twenty thousand crowns. After dinner, the King received the visit of the duchess of Shrewsbury, who had dined with the princess de Conti. The duke will return to England a little after the King's departure for Fontainebleau.

SEPTEMBER 12th.—Fontainebleau. The marquis de Souliers, the first gentleman of Madame's household, died at Paris. Madame, having promised him, a long time ago, that, in the event of his death, he should be succeeded by a brother of his, residing in Provence, whom we do not know, and who has never visited this part of the kingdom, he wrote to her a very affecting letter, just before his death, to remind her of her promise; she has kept her word, and would have done so even without having been reminded of it by a letter.

OCTOBER 17th.—Versailles. The Queen of England is very ill at Chaillot, and growing very thin. The King, who entertains much friendship and esteem for her, makes very anxious inquiries about her health every day.

25th.—Versailles. The King intended to go and see the Queen of England, who is very much indisposed: but she sent a gentleman to request him not to come, as she hoped soon to be strong enough to be removed to St. Germain.

NOVEMBER 9th.—Marly. There was a lottery at madame de Maintenon's, who won a very good prize, which she sent, the next day, to madame de Dangeau, who had drawn a blank. The present was accompanied with a very polite note.

END OF THE YEAR 1713.

1714.

JANUARY 12th.—Versailles. The chancellor, being lately at Pontchartrain, witnessed a very melancholy occurrence. A vice-bailiff of Alençon, who had lost a law-suit, came to request the chancellor to have the whole matter revised; the chancellor answered him with his usual mildness and affability; but the man, being aware how difficult it would be for him to succeed, said to him, "There is a more expeditious way of dispatching the business;" and whilst the chancellor was stepping into his carriage, stabbed himself with a dagger. The chancellor, on hearing the cries of his servants, alighted, had the man carried into a room, and sent

for a priest. The man confessed to him with great composure, and died an hour after.

18th.—Versailles. The King has settled a pension of eight hundred livres on La Mothe, a member of the French Academy, for having translated Homer.

30th.—Versailles. M. de la Rochefaucault introduced in the morning, to the King, the abbé de la Rochefaucault, his eldest, and M. de Duretal, his second son. The King had the kindness to exhort the abbé de la Rochefaucault, in strong terms, either to remain in the church, or to enter the military service, that he may inherit the dignities and estates of his family. The irresolution of the abbé greatly perplexes his relations. The King represented to him several times, in terms of the highest regard for all his family, how necessary it was that he should come to a determination, and that it was not right that he should enjoy rich livings, unless he determined to take orders.

February 8th.—Versailles. The King, on retiring to rest, made enquiries respecting the health of the Queen of England, of Dodart and Boudin, who had passed the day with her at St. Germain; he has a great regard for her, which she well deserves. The physicians think her illness dangerous, but are not without hopes of her recovery.

10th.—Versailles. The Queen of England had the last sacraments administered to her in the morning.

She received a visit from madame de Maintenon, to whom she spoke as a person, who rather wished for than feared death. She requested her to dissuade the King from coming to see her, because it would affect her too deeply.

The Queen of England is a great deal better than yesterday; she, however, expects to die.

14th.—Versailles. The Queen of England is gradually recovering; a messenger was sent the day before yesterday to the King, her son, who is at Bar, to inform him that she is out of danger.

The Queen of England sent hither the duke of Berwick, to give her last compliments to the King. She still thinks herself at the point of death; although the English and French physicians have declared her out of danger.

March 14th.—Versailles. The King, on his return from Marly, had marshal Villars, who was waiting for him in his anti-chamber, shewn in, and paid him very high compliments. He granted him the privilege of free admission into the royal apartments, an honour, enjoyed only by the first four gentlemen of the chamber; and the survivorship of the government of Provence, for the marquis de Villars, his son, who is only fifteen. These favours have been conferred upon the marshal, unsolicited by him. In the evening of the same day, he availed

himself of his new privilege, and came in before the King retired to rest.

18th.—Versailles. The King held a state council, heard a sermon in the afternoon, and then transacted business with the chancellor alone. He determined the pending suit for precedence, between the dukes de la Rochefaucault and St. Simon. The judgment has been, in all respects, favourable to M. de St. Simon, for he will have the precedence in parliament and at court.

28th.—Versailles. The duke de Berri conferred on marshal Villars, at twelve o'clock, in his own apartments, the title of knight of the Fleece.

29th.—Versailles. M. de Montauban, who had been confined to the Bastille, on accusations preferred against him, in regard to religious matters, by his wife's relations, has been exculpated. He is now at liberty, and the King has confined madame de la Motte, his wife's mother, who was the principal author of the petitions presented against him to M. de Pontchartrain. M. de Montauban is now soliciting the King's pardon for his mother-in-law.

April 9th.—Marly. The prince de Rohan spoke twice yesterday to the King, of an unfortunate *rencontre*, in which the chevalier de Rohan, and M. de Montauban, both sons to M. de Guemené, are implicated. On going out of a coffee-house, in Paris, at eleven o'clock in the evening, they had

words with some servants of the duke d'Aumont, to whom they were unknown; and having drawn their swords, they mortally wounded one of the servants, and left another so dangerously hurt, that he is likely to be a cripple. They were apprehended by the night-guard, and conveyed to the Chatelet; when they had given their names, they were placed in a room, where they are allowed to see their friends. The duke d'Aumont, although much grieved at the misfortune of his servants, shews great forbearance.

24th.—Marly. An event has happened which throws great odium on the duke of Ossuna, and will do him much injury in Holland, in this country, and perhaps in Spain. Suspecting a Frenchman, in his service, of having stolen a piece of plate, he had him put to the rack, which was the cause of his death: the plate was afterwards found, and thus proved his innocence. The duke, alarmed at the outcry of the people against him, set off for Amsterdam immediately.

30th.—Marly. The King took medicine, and transacted business with M. de Pontchartrain till six o'clock; he then went to the duke de Berri's, whom the physicians thought it advisable to bleed, and remained till the bleeding was over. The physicians argued favourably of the prince's health, from the blood which was drawn from him. He rose with a fever, which had been upon him some

time, without his mentioning it, intended to go to the King's mass, and to hunt in the afternoon, but was taken with a violent shivering at nine in the morning, in the drawing-room, as he was leaving madame de Maintenon's apartments: he was obliged to go to bed again, and his fever was very violent the whole day. When the physicians went in the evening, to inform the King of the state in which the duke was, they said that the attack was of such a nature, as to make it desirable that it might be a malignant disorder; he had just vomited a great quantity of black matter. M. Fagon maintained it was blood; the other physicians that it was only chocolate, of which he took a great quantity on Sunday.

May 1st.—Marly. Emetic medicines, and afterwards manna, were given to the duke de Berri. The King, who was to have gone out shooting in the afternoon, contented himself with walking in the gardens, and then returned to see the duke de Berri, who had two fits in the course of the day, although the emetic had had a great effect. The King inquires every moment about his illness, which makes him very anxious, and the physicians give him little hopes.

2d.—Marly. After mass, the King went to see the duke de Berri, who had been bled in the foot in the morning, and had passed a very bad night.

The duchess de Berri sent in the morning M.

de Cœtenfaut, to request the King to permit Chirac to attend the duke de Berri; the King sent her word, that all the physicians who were in attendance agreed in their prescription for him, and that Chirac might be of a different opinion, which would only perplex them. In the afternoon, she sent madame Pompadour and madame de la Vieuville to request the King to allow her to come, as she would no longer remain in suspense, and would rather come on foot than not come at all. The King represented to those ladies, how great a danger the duchess would expose herself to, in her present situation, and as they seemed not to acquiesce in his wish, in consequence of the orders of the duchess de Berri, he said to them: "I will not have my doors shut against her if she comes, but she will be very imprudent if she does." He also requested Madame, and the duchess d'Orléans, to go to Versailles, and try to prevail upon her not to come.

After the review, the King went to see the duke de Berri; whilst he was changing his dress, the duke d'Orléans came and told him, that the duchess de Berri had acceded to his request, and would not come. The King commissioned the duke d'Orléans to go to Versailles and confirm her in this prudent resolution.

The duke de Berri was again bled in the arm; he has copious vomitings, in which he also discharges

blood, which prevents his receiving the sacrament. Father la Rue, his confessor, was sent for on Monday night, and heard his confession: he is very patient and resigned. He has taken three times some Rabel water, to cool his blood, and at midnight, when the King retired to rest, he was thought to be better.

3d.—Marly. The King, who inquires every moment after the health of the duke de Berri, was informed, on awaking, that he had passed a very bad night. The physicians have had no doubt, since yesterday morning, of his having broken a vessel in his chest, from an effort he made last Thursday in hunting, when he pulled up his horse that had plunged. It is even said, that he was bruised upon the pummel of his saddle, but this was made known only yesterday morning. He has since that accident, been in the habit of expectorating and vomiting blood every day. His vomiting ceased at nine in the morning; he is therefore thought to be worse. The King, who was to have gone hunting, countermanded his equipage.

At six o'clock, the duke de Berri could not keep his bed from suffocation; however, at eight o'clock he thought himself better, and told Madame that he was in hopes he should not die; but soon after the illness increased, and there being no vomiting to prevent his receiving the sacrament, his confessor told him the time was come when he ought

to think only of receiving the viaticum; far from opposing it, he expressed a wish for it, and a little after ten the King went to the chapel, where a host was kept, which had been consecrated on the first days of his illness. He received the viaticum, and the extreme unction. The King remained near an hour in his chamber, and saw him receive the holy sacrament, which he did with the most fervent devotion.

The King supped privately, and did not receive the princesses in his cabinet after supper. The duke d'Orléans went to Versailles, at two in the morning, to see the duchess de Berri, who had again wished during the whole day to come hither.

4th.—Marly. The duke de Berri breathed his last at four in the morning. Before dying, he acquainted father la Rue with the accident which had befallen him on Thursday in hunting. When he had lost his speech, he took the crucifix which his confessor held, kissed it, and laid it on his heart; and died in that attitude with the utmost resignation and piety.

The King supped privately. He has ordered the establishment of the duke de Berri to be kept up, till the lying-in of the duchess de Berri, and if she has a male child, all the officers will be continued.

The cardinal del Guidice has come here every day since the illness of the duke de Berri, whose death has caused universal regret at court and in

Paris. He was a most amiable prince, and never gave offence to any one.

5th.—Marly. The King held a council of state, and in the afternoon went to Versailles to see the duchess de Berri. The duke and duchess d'Orléans were present, and as they were all very much affected, the King remained only a quarter of an hour.

JUNE 16th.—Rambouillet. M. de Cœtenfaut arrived here whilst the King was out sporting, and went to meet him, as he was coming down from his calèche, to inform him that the duchess de Berri had been brought to bed of a daughter, at two o'clock in the afternoon. As this is a seven month's child, it is not likely to live.

17th.—Rambouillet. After mass the King went to madame de Maintenon's, where he remained in consultation with M. Torcy and M. Voisin. Whilst he was thus engaged, a letter was brought to him, by M. de Pontchartrain, from madame Pompadour, with the intelligence that the daughter of the duchess de Berri had died in the night; she lived only twelve hours; madame Pompadour had her baptized three hours before her death; she had been half-baptized. The King has ordered M. de Pontchartrain to write to M. Dreux that she is to be buried as soon as possible, without any ceremony.

19th.—Marly. The duchess de Berri was unwell the whole day, till the evening, when she got better.

20th.—Marly. The King held a council of state. He dined at madame de Maintenon's, and went in the afternoon to Versailles, to see the duchess de Berri, who is quite recovered from her indisposition.

23d.—Marly. It was settled at Utrecht last year, that the Queen of England, provided she gave up the arrears, should receive her dowry, which amounts to seven hundred and fifty thousand francs, under the title of a pension, because the dowager Queens of England must spend their dowry in England, and the Queen cannot go thither. But some objections were afterwards made to the wording of the receipt, as she cannot acknowledge Queen Anne, which would be prejudicing the rights of the King, her son. It was therefore agreed, that the money should be delivered to M. de Torcy, who should give his own receipt for it, and that the Queen should give her receipt to M. de Torcy.

24th.—Marly. A son of the duke d'Orléans, born of an opera-singer, called *Florence*, whom he has not acknowledged, but educates with the greatest care, under the name of St. Aubin, successfully maintained some philosophical theses, in presence of all the cardinals and prelates, who are in Paris.

25th.—Marly. Alterations have again been been made in regard to the manner in which the Queen of England, who is in France, is to receive

her pension; she is to appoint a person in London to receive it, and give the receipt here, signed only *Mary*, in the presence of an Englishman in Queen Anne's interest. M. de Torcy has conducted Mr. Prior to Chaillot, where the Queen is now, and she has given a receipt according to the agreement. The person appointed by the Queen to receive her money in London, is the abbé Gautier.

26th. — Marly. The duchess de Berri wishes to have a captain of the guards, and says her claim is supported by precedent. It is known, that if she makes it good, she will give her appointment to chevalier de Roye, who was the senior captain of the duke de Berri's guard. The King has not yet decided on this claim.

28th.—Marly. It has been currently reported, for some days, that the chancellor wishes, from religious motives, to retire from office, which grieves his friends and relations much. The truth of this report is no longer doubted. It is even said, that he has mentioned it to the King. M. Voisin and the first president are talked of as likely to succeed him.

29th. — Marly. The Queen of Poland, (the widow of King Sobiesky,) who has been at Rome a long time, embarked in one of the Pope's gallies for France, which country she longed to see. and for which passports had been sent to her several times. She is to land at Marseilles, and the King

has sent orders that she is to be treated with the same honours as himself. She is going to reside in some town on the Loire. The King has offered her the château de Blois, or the château d'Amboïs, and if she does not like to live in a town, the château de Chambord; but she will not be allowed to come either to court or to Paris.

JULY 1st.—Marly. The King has at last permitted the chancellor to retire, and the latter will deliver the seals to-morrow morning. It is not yet known who will succeed him, but scarcely any one doubts but that M. Voisin will be his successor.

2d.—Marly. After mass, the King called the chancellor into his cabinet, who brought him the seals. The King, as a proof of his satisfaction, for his past services, settles upon him a pension of twelve thousand crowns a year. The chancellor had not requested any pension for himself, but only a small one for his two secretaries, to each of whom the King grants two thousand francs annually.

3d.—Marly. The King held a consultation on the subject of finance, and then transacted business with M. Desmarets. In the afternoon he was engaged with the new chancellor, who has left off mourning for his wife, who died a few months ago, because chancellors never wear mourning.

8th.—Marly. The duke of Richmond, son of Charles the Second, the late King of England and the duchess of Portsmouth, has received two

dangerous wounds on the Pont neuf. Inquiries are making for the discovery of the perpetrators. It is supposed not to have been a duel.

18th.—Marly. The château de Blois is fitting up for the Queen of Poland, as the King thinks she will be better accommodated there, than in the château d'Ambois.

13th.—Marly. The Queen of Poland will reach Marseilles on the 4th; the King sends the marquis de Béthune, son to madame de Béthune, her eldest sister, to meet her; she will remain at Marseilles a few days, and then go and take the baths at Bourbon. The château de Blois will then be ready for her reception, and furnished with every convenience for herself and retinue. She has brought with her the daughter of King James, her eldest son, who is of a marriageable age and handsome person, and will be very rich.

28th.—Marly. The Queen of Poland, who was still at Marseilles when we received our last intelligence from that city, declined being treated as a Queen, saying, that on leaving Rome, she had laid her crown at the foot of the Pope; and that in France, she wished to be considered only as a subject.

August 4th.—Marly. It has become the fashion in Paris, to go to the public walks at midnight; at which time, they are as full of carriages as when it was customary to go earlier, and there

is dancing within the inclosures almost every evening.

7th.—Marly. A live sturgeon was brought to the King in the morning, which he ordered to be carried to a large basin, in which it is said it can live.

25th.—Versailles. Never was there such a crowd of visitors at Versailles as to-day, the anxiety to see the dauphin after his recovery; the King, who had not, for many years, spent St. Louis's day here; the apartments and the fountains are the great attractions.

27th.—Versailles. It is now known why the King sent yesterday for the first president and the attorney-general; every thing will be made known to-morrow. The noble and wise conduct of his Majesty cannot be too much praised, and will excite fresh admiration, while his confidence in his parliament, of which he gives such an undeniable proof, must insure general approbation.

28th—Versailles. The King's will has been delivered to parliament: it is all in his own hand writing, as well as the proclamation which is inserted below: the will is sealed with seven seals, and the King told the first president, that nobody knew its contents. It has been deposited in the register office of parliament, where it is inclosed in the wall, and secured by an iron door. There will be three different locks to it, the key of the first

lock will be in the hands of the first president; of the second, in those of the procureur-general; and of the third, in those of the first clerk of the parliament.

The King's Proclamation.

Louis, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre, greeting, to all persons present and to come. Whereas, after the infinite favours that we have received from the goodness of Divine Providence during the many years of our reign, it would have been a consolation to us, in the decline of our years, to know, that after us our crown would pass to the dauphins, our grand children, who by their virtues and merit had given to all our subjects well-founded hopes of a wise and happy government; but by the decree and order of that Providence, whose impenetrable secrets we adore with an entire submission, we have been afflicted almost at the same time with the loss of those two princes; and the dauphin, our great grand-child, the presumptive heir to the crown, is of so tender an age, that it is very uncertain whether we shall live to see him attain the age of fourteen, which will be the time of his majority, we think ourselves bound to prevent the disorder and confusion which might ensue in our dominions, if, when it shall please God to call us unto him, we should not have provided for the safety and guardianship of the minor, and ap-

pointed a council of Regency such as we may deem necessary for the due administration of the affairs of the state during the King's minority; nevertheless, from good and just considerations, we think it expedient not to make known, before that time, what persons we have chosen as competent to fulfil so high and important a trust, and to take for the execution of our design all the precautions that prudence suggests to us, with the conviction that as we act only with a view to the maintenance of tranquillity in our dominions, all our subjects will concur with us, as it is their duty, in the execution of our commands. In consequence of the well-known sentiments of our subjects in this regard, of our full power and royal authority, we have by the present perpetual and irrevocable act, said, decreed, and ordered, and hereby say, decree, desire, order, and it is our will and pleasure, that the act signed with our own hand, inclosed in a packet sealed with the arms of France, hereunto affixed under the counterseal of our chancellor, be looked upon as our last will and testament, and deposited in the register office in our court of parliament of Paris, till the end of our life: we require, also, that when it shall please God to take us from this world, all the courts of parliament meet with the princes of our blood, and the dukes and peers of the realm who may be present, and that the said packet be publicly opened, and after the reading of the act,

its purport be made known to the public, and complied with without any deviation, and for this purpose, duplicates or copies of the said act be sent immediately after, by the orders of the council of Regency, to all the parliaments, and other courts of the kingdom, to be entered in the records after the usual manner. We therefore command our beloved and loving subjects, members of our parliament of Paris, to cause our proclamation to be read, registered, and kept sealed, in the register office of the said parliament, not to be opened on any pretence whatsoever, till our decease, and to keep and observe the contents of the present edict, and of the said act according to their form and tenour, without suffering them to be contravened in any way or manner whatsoever, for such is our pleasure; and in order to give full force to this edict, we have set our seal to it. At Versailles, in the year of grace, one thousand seven hundred and fourteen, and our reign, the seventy-second.

By the King,

PHILIPPEAUX.

And lower,

Witnessed by me,

VOISIN.

And sealed with the great seal, with green wax,

Journey to Fontainebleau.

29th.—Petit-Bourg. The King's proclamation was recorded by parliament, and this late act seems to have increased the love of his people for him.

SEPTEMBER 4th.—Fontainebleau. The King, after his *levee*, gave a long audience to the cardinal del Guidice, who took his leave of him, and is very much grieved at his departure. Far from concealing his sorrow, he told me he thought he was leaving a terrestrial paradise to return into a country, where he will find only thorns, and not a man he can trust, and that he would willingly give up all his employments in Spain, if the King his master would appoint him perpetual ambassador to the court of France.

15th.—Fontainebleau. The princess of Parma has made a present to cardinal Aquaviva, who came to request it for the King of Spain: the present is a picture, drawn by herself. Cardinal Aquaviva gave four hundred pistoles to the man who delivered to him the present from the princess.

24th.—Fontainebleau. A *Te Deum* will be sung here to-morrow, and at Paris on Saturday, for the taking of Barcelona. The following is a copy of a letter, which the King wrote to the duke de Tresmes on that occasion:—

"MY COUSIN,—After having obtained a glorious peace for my kingdom, by several treaties, en-

tered into with all the powers who were engaged in war, I had nothing to wish, but that the states and subjects of the King, my grandson, should enjoy the same tranquillity. The rebels of Catalonia alone opposed this happy state of things, and, by an unconquerable obstinacy, wished to maintain themselves in privileges which they had always abused, and to shake off their dependence on their sovereign. To reduce them to obedience, I was obliged to send a considerable number of my troops, under the command of my cousin, the marshal duke of Berwick, to whom the King, my grandson, gave the command of his army in Catalonia. Few instances are on record, of so obstinate a resistance, as that of the inhabitants of Barcelona. Driven to despair by the consciousness of the enormity of their crime, they could hardly be subdued by the valour of my troops, joined with those of Spain; they were forced in their intrenchments, after two month's siege, and compelled to surrender. The consequence of this event would most likely have been the pillage of the city, and the destruction of a people undeserving of mercy, but owing to the wise orders of the general and discipline of the troops, this capital may still experience the clemency of its King. We are bound to return thanks to God, for an event so conducive to the peace and tranquillity of Europe. I have therefore ordered a *Te Deum* to be sung in the Metropolitan church

of my good city of Paris, and commanded the attendance of the corporative societies of my said city. I have also commanded the grand-master, or master of the ceremonies, to invite you, and inform you of the day and hour on which you are to repair to the said church. I pray God, my dear cousin, to grant you his holy protection."

Done at Fontainebleau.

September 24, 1714.

28th.—Fontainebleau. In the evening, *Le Mariage Forcé* was performed at madame de Maintenon's.

October 13th.—The new Queen of Spain, who had embarked at Sestri Levante, had a rough sea, and was so ill, that she dares not venture on board again. She will travel by land through Monaco, Provence, Languedoc, and Guienne, in order to see the Queen dowager of Spain, sister to the duchess of Parma, her mother, at Bayonne*.

15th.—Fontainebleau. The King has ordered

* The Queen of Spain, who was sister to the duchess of Burgundy, died in February, 1714. The princess Orsini at first entertained hopes of succeeding her, but finding there was no chance of the success of this ambitious project, she chose a new wife for his Majesty, and imagined she had found in Elizabeth Farnese, the niece of the duke of Parma, an ignorant girl, who would allow her to retain all her influence. The match was easily made up. The princess Orsini went to meet the new Queen at Quadraqué, and to her great surprise, was immediately taken into custody, and carried off to France, the new Queen having secretly obtained the King's orders for that purpose. *Duclo's Mem. Sec.—Ed.*

des Granges, master of the ceremonies, to go and meet the Queen of Spain, and wait for her in the first town of Provence she comes to; and although she travels incognito, the governors and municipal officers have received instructions, to do whatever she orders, and see that she is attended throughout the kingdom, and furnished with what she may wish for.

In the evening, the comedy of the *Plaideurs* was performed at madame de Maintenon's.

The King, on rising from dinner, called into his cabinet the prince de Rohan, to tell him that he made him a duke and peer, a favour which the prince de Rohan ardently wished for; had begged it of his Majesty more than once, and had reasons to expect it, from the favourable answers he had received. The King commanded him to acquaint the prince d'Espinois, that he conferred the same honour on him, in acknowledgment of the merits of madame d'Espinois, his mother. She came to thank the King, on his return from hunting; he saw her in his cabinet, and treated her with the utmost kindness and civility.

23d.—Fontainebleau. The Queen of Poland, who is at Blois, will come to Paris, to spend a few days, and then go to Versailles to see the King, whom she is very desirous of seeing, and by whom she wishes to be looked upon as a subject, not as a Queen.

23d. — Fontainebleau. When M. d'Espinois went to thank the King, for the favour which he had bestowed upon him, the King replied: "Sir, you are under great obligations to your mother, and cannot give her too many proofs of your regard and gratitude."

29th.—Versailles. The King will no longer allow all who have the justaucorps of the hunt, to think themselves entitled to join in the chace; their number had much increased, which was a great annoyance to him; those only are to join, who have his permission.

NOVEMBER 1st.—Versailles. The number of ladies, who attended yesterday at supper, to obtain invitations to Marly, including the princesses and ladies of their retinue, amounted to seventy-two, of whom many must be excluded from the party; and to-day, a hundred and eighty gentlemen have requested leave to attend it. The King cannot take with him above half the number; but as he wishes to oblige, he is looking out for a place at Marly, where they may be accommodated, which is rather a difficult matter, there being very little ground to dispose of.

21st.—Marly. Marshal Berwick arrived here, and was cordially welcomed by the King, who told him they would talk matters over the day after to-morrow, and he must in the mean time go and rest himself at Saint Germain. He has long enjoyed

the privilege of coming daily, and never fails availing himself of it. Upon taking Barcelona, he wrote us word, that he should arrive here on the 21st of November. He remained at Madrid only seven days, where he paid frequent visits to the King and the princess Orsini, and tried to avoid all suspicion of interfering in Spanish affairs. The King of Spain made him a present of a sword set with diamonds, which had belonged to the dauphin, his brother, saying: "He loved and esteemed you so much, that I think you will accept with pleasure any thing that has belonged to him."

DECEMBER 2d.—Versailles. The King of Spain will meet his consort at Guadalaxara, where the marriage is to take place. According to an old Spanish chronicle, the place were the ceremony of the marriage of a King took place, was to be free from taxes; it was therefore the custom to select small villages for that purpose; but the present King, having ascertained that no charter warranted this exemption, has chosen Guadalaxara, where the duke del Infantado has a noble palace, and this town, which is a considerable place, will nevertheless pay the usual taxes.

3d.—Versailles. The duchess du Maine, who is still at Sceaux, and is not to return until the end of this month, still continues to give entertainments. She had *Athalie* performed, which was attended by the most distinguished personages at

court. There are now and then also at Sceaux evening entertainments, called *nuits blanches*, which afford a scope for the display of much wit and elegance.

7th.—Versailles. The Queen of Spain saw at Pau, on the day of her arrival, the dowager Queen, her aunt, who had come from Bayonne; the Queen made her *entrée* at Pau, with eight coaches, each drawn by six mules: they alighted both at the same time, and got into a caleche provided by the dowager, of which she made a present to the young Queen. They supped together privately. The old Queen conducted her niece as far as St. Jean de Pied de Port, and gave her many presents, among which was a set of diamonds.

8th.—Versailles. The duke de St. Aignan met the Queen of Spain at Pau, and delivered to her the presents sent by the King; she immediately put on her arm the King's picture, which is set with four beautiful diamonds. The duke will go as far as Madrid, as he requested the King to allow him to do, before setting out.

30th.—Versailles. The marquis Grillo, a grandee of Spain, whom the Queen had dispatched from Pampeluna, to thank the King for the handsome presents he had sent her, arrived here. He informs us that the Queen will go to Guadalaxara, where the King of Spain awaits her. It has been rumoured since the arrival of the marquis Grillo, that

the Queen is displeased with the conduct of the princess Orsini towards her, and complains of the little respect she has shewn her, since her arrival on the French territory, and of a letter which was written to M. Vauvrai, at Marseilles; she lays every thing to her charge, and as this Queen is very haughty, it is supposed, that on her first interview with the King of Spain, some changes will take place at that court.

END OF THE YEAR 1714.

1715.

JANUARY 4th.—Versailles. The archbishop of Cambrai is in the greatest danger. The marquis de Fénelon, his nephew, posted to Cambrai with Chirac, the physician to the duke of Orléans, who ordered him to go the journey.

5th.—Versailles. The princess d'Isenghien was lately brought to bed of a dead child, and is in a very great danger. She is the only daughter of the late marquis de Rhodès, grand master of the cere-

monies; her mother was the widow of the marquis de Moncha, by whom she had several daughters. The mother and daughter were not on good terms, because the latter married without the consent of her relations: madame d'Isenghien, on the point of dying, sent to beg her mother's pardon, beseeching her, in the name of religion, to come and see her; which the mother acceded to, and the reconciliation which took place, was truly affecting.

8th.—Versailles. We have heard of the death of the archbishop of Cambrai, a man of extraordinary merit; this intelligence causes universal regret.

The princess d'Isenghien died this morning at Paris, in her mother's arms.

13th.—Versailles. The King held a council of state, dined at madame de Maintenon's, where an admirable musical performance was given as usual. The King played at *brelan* with the ladies.

17th.—Versailles. The King, being in bed, said he had never felt so cold as during his excursion to Marly; he was never heard before to complain of the severity of the weather.

FEBRUARY 2d.—Versailles. The Persian ambassador will make his *entrée* into Paris next Thursday. On the Tuesday following, he will make his *entrée* here, when the King will give audience on a throne placed in the grand gallery. The King will double

his guard, as he wishes the ceremony to be on the grandest scale*.

7th.—Versailles. The Persian ambassador made his *entrée* into Paris on horseback at one o'clock, having marshal de Matignon on his right, and the baron de Breteuil on his left; he mounted his horse in the faubourg St. Antoine, and had several disputes in regard to the formalities with marshal de Matignon, who was so dissatisfied with him, that he left him as soon as he came to the ambassador's hotel, without going into his apartment. There was no pageantry in the procession; the ambassador was preceded by a sort of litter, drawn by three of the King's mules, on which were three chests containing the presents of the King of Persia to his Majesty.

9th.—Versailles. M. de Torcy went to Paris on Thursday last to see the Persian ambassador, and settle with him trifling difference to which his *entrée* had given rise. The ambassador wishes to have the ceremony postponed for a week. His

* This ambassador came, says Duclos, to express the admiration of the King, his master, for the greatest monarch of Christendom. But many people maintained, that this ambassador was but an adventurer, brought forward to divert the King's melancholy, by reminding him of his past greatness. Dipi, the interpreter of oriental languages, had died suddenly between the ambassador's entry and his audience; a country curate, who had been in Persia, performed the office of interpreter, and he considered the ambassador an impostor. *Mem. Secrets.*

motive is, that he has some scruples concerning the first days of the moon, being persuaded that this moon is unlucky till the 13th. He even said to M. de Torcy that this alone accounted for his misunderstanding with marshal Matignon and baron de Breteuil, on his entrance into Paris. He was pleased with M. de Torcy, who judges him to be a man of merit, but whimsical and obstinate. The King complied with the ambassador's wish, and has readily postponed the audience for eight days more, because the court will have time to make preparations for a splendid exhibition.

19th.—Versailles. The King rose as usual, and wore a coat of black and gold cloth, embroidered with diamonds, of the value of twelve millions five hundred thousand livres; and it was so heavy, that he changed his dress immediately after dinner. Besides the precious stones he had on him, he lent a set of diamonds and some pearls to the duke du Maine, and a set of coloured stones to the count de Toulouse. The duke d'Orléans had a blue velvet coat embroidered with pearls and diamonds, and this mosaic embroidery was much admired.

The Persian ambassador came about eleven o'clock; the King appeared at his balcony; the populace assembled in the court of the château, uttered enthusiastic cries of, Vive le Roi! The shouts were re-echoed by the crowd, which filled the court of the secretaries of state; and by that which reached

in the avenues of Paris, as far even as Bontem's house, where the ambassador alighted from his carriage, to take horse. He entered with his suite into the court of the château, went round it, and descended at the apartments of the duke de Guiche. On his arrival, the King passed into the gallery, on which were four flights of steps, from one end to the other, entirely occupied by more than four hundred ladies, in magnificent attire. The ladies of the court were on the steps, near the throne, and the ladies from Paris in the lowest part of the gallery. The King was so kind as to pass as near the ladies as he could, that they might see his dress. He took his seat on the throne, on the right of which was the dauphin, who had a coat and a cap covered with precious stones. The duchess de Ventadour held him in leading-strings: on the left, were the duke d'Orléans, and all the princes of the blood, according to their rank. There were on both sides of the throne projections, on which were seated, the duchess de Berri, Madame, and all the princesses of the blood, with the ladies in their retinue; and behind them, the princes of the blood, the four gentlemen of the chamber, and the two masters of the wardrobe. The duke de Bouillon, first chamberlain, and the duke de Rochefaucault, grand master of the wardrobe, were not present, being confined by illness. None of the princes had their heads covered. The gallery was filled

with courtiers, splendidly dressed, and a great number of strangers, who had been admitted before the audience, which lasted a long time. The ambassador did not seem satisfied with the interpreters; he understands a little French, and thought they did not explain his meaning.

The duke de Noailles, captain of the guards for this quarter, ascended the steps of the throne with him.

The Elector of Bavaria, and count Lusace, were on the second step. Coypel, an eminent painter, and de Roze, the secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions, had been placed at the foot of the throne, the one to represent the scene, the other to take notes. After the audience, the ambassador visited the dauphin, who had passed into the apartment of the late dauphiness. The ambassador took such a fancy to the prince, that he would have kissed him. He calls him the *requisite prince*, which is the name given in Persia to the presumptive heir to the throne; it applies very well to the dauphin.

After dinner, the ambassador went to Messrs. Torcy and Pontchartrain. The rain compelled him to go in his carriage to Paris, whither he had intended to ride on horseback. The presents are neither worthy of the King who receives them, nor of the King who sends them: there are one hundred and four very ordinary pearls, two hundred wretched tourquoises, and two gold boxes, full of a balm,

which is said to have a great virtue in curing wounds, and to be very scarce, as it falls drop by drop out of a rock, inclosed in another, so that a small phial is a long time filling. When the King had received the letter, and presents of the King of Persia, he delivered the whole to M. de Torcy.

The day before yesterday, the duke de Tresmes spoke to the King when he was in bed, and expressed his sorrow for having displeased him, and the King forgave him with his usual kindness.

23d.—Two foreigners, the one a German, named Boutler, and the other a Pole, named Mikalourki, to whom count Lusac was much attached, fought a few days ago so desperately, that both were killed on the spot. The fall of the Pole, who was known and beloved, excites much commiseration at court and in Paris. Count Lusace petitioned the King, that the bodies of the two foreigners might not be drawn on the hurdle, which the King granted. Count Lusace desired me to thank the King, who desired me to tell him, that the orders had been given before the prince made the request.

Princess Orsini will arrive at Paris to-morrow, and will reside with her brother, the duke de Noirmoutiers. The duke d'Orléans has requested the King to command her never to go to any place where she may meet with the duchess de Berri*, Madame†, the duchess d'Orléans‡, or himself.

* His daughter. † His mother. ‡ His wife.

March 15th.—The King has given a pension, and the rank of lieutenant-colonel, to the officer who brought him the fine pearl, which fell from his coat on the day he gave audience to the Persian ambassador.

22d.—Versailles. The King transacted business with father le Tellier, and, in the afternoon, went to hear a sermon, and had an interview with the Elector of Bavaria, who took his leave on returning to his dominions; they were both very much affected. The King embraced the Elector several times, and the Elector most gratefully acknowledged the King's kindness towards him; he does not conceal his grief at leaving France, which damps his joy at being restored to his dominions.

27th.—Versailles. Madame des Ursins had an audience of the King, which lasted two hours. She afterwards went to madame de Maintenon's, where she remained part of the evening.

April 9th.—Versailles. The King held a council of finance; previously to which he had a report made to him of the particulars of a question relating to a benefice, of which M. de Bouillon claimed the patronage as lord of Chateau Thierry, whereas, the King thought this nomination belonged to him, because the sovereign counts of Champagne had always possessed it. M. Gilbert, who had thoroughly examined into this affair, made a complete report on the subject to his Ma-

jesty. He stated in his report that he had thought it his duty to use more than ordinary care, because he was aware of the King's constant inclination to condemn himself. The King gained this cause by unanimous votes.

19th.—Versailles. It was thought that the Persian ambassador would have left this country after Easter; but there is now no talk of his departure; it is, however, a great expense to the King, who gives him five hundred livres a day, and also pays considerable extraordinary expenses: it is not yet known what propositions he has made to the King, but it is confidently asserted that they are of great importance.

22d.—The King has forbidden the officers, when dressed in uniform, to wear gold upon their clothes, on account of the ruinous expense.

Madame des Ursins had a pension of twenty thousand livres from the King, which his Majesty has converted into annuities secured on the Hotel de Ville; and as his Majesty is certain that madame des Ursins, notwithstanding the high degree of favour she enjoyed in Spain, has returned poor, and that in fact her affairs are in a very bad state, he is determined to reward her disinterestedness; the King, therefore, gives her twenty thousand livres more in annuities on the Hotel de Ville; so that she will have a life annuity of forty thousand livres upon that security.

May 3d.—Marly. The King rose a little earlier than usual, and before going to mass, stopped in the garden at nine o'clock, to see the eclipse. Almost all the ladies were in the garden by eight o'clock; Cassini came there from the observatory, and brought telescopes and all that was necessary to observe an eclipse properly.

26th.—Marly. The princess de Conti, who retains a great affection for the memory of the dauphin, the King's son, is thinking of settling a daughter he had by la Raisin, a celebrated actress; she is called mademoiselle de Fleury. Monseigneur would never acknowledge her publicly. The princess de Conti, by some private arrangements, has obtained two hundred thousand livres for her. The wedding will take place in the country; the princess de Conti will defray the whole expense of it. The King has signed the articles, but privately, and few people are informed of it.

31st.—Villières, who was attached to the late M. de Vendôme, from whom he had a pension, has just gained his cause against madame de Vendôme, who refused to pay it him. This princess is condemned in all costs and interest, and moreover in a penalty; and Villières would not spare her in any one point.

On the 24th of this month, the parliament enrolled an edict of the King's in favour of the duke du Maine, the count de Toulouse, and their de-

scendants in lawful wedlock. The following is the substance of this edict:—

"We had expected, that, having so precisely expressed our will, by our perpetual and irrevocable edict of the month of July 1701, there could have been no hesitation in rendering to our said sons the same honours as to the princes of our blood, after the last of the said princes; nevertheless, we have been informed that in every one of the chambers of our court, difficulties have been made in entertaining the suits of our said sons, with the title of princes of the blood, and in giving them that title in the decrees to which they are parties, which is contrary to our intention; for these reasons, we have said and declared that it is our will and pleasure, that in our court of parliament, and every where else, there be no distinction made between the princes of the blood royal, and our said legitimated sons and their descendants in lawful wedlock; and consequently, that they take the title of princes of the blood, and that it be given them in all judicial and other acts whatsoever; and that with regard to rank, precedence, and generally all manner of prerogatives, the princes of our blood and our said children, and their descendants, be treated equally, but they following next after the last of the princes of our blood."

JUNE 4th.—There was a council held after dinner, touching the affairs of the Jesuits; twelve

judges and the King were present. The twelve judges were divided: six were for the Jesuits, and six against them; the King decided in favour of the Jesuits, who gained their cause, by which they can inherit property till the age of thirty-three. M. Chauvelin, counsellor of state, was the reporter; his report was wonderfully fine, and it was against them.

JULY 1st.—Marly. Montargis, keeper of the treasury, was bringing the King two hundred thousand francs, in four bags, of fifty thousand francs each. The weight of the money, though it was in gold, burst the portmanteau in which he had deposited his four purses. On his arrival here, he found nothing in his portmanteau; but a quarter of an hour after, one of the purses was found at no great distance, opposite a place called *le Cœur-Volant*. A number of people have been sent on the road by which he came, and it is hoped that they will be able to trace the property.

4th.—Marly. The fourth purse, of fifty thousand francs, which Montargis had lost, in coming here, has been found by a peasant, who took it to a curate, not knowing, he said, to whom it belonged. A hundred pistoles had been promised to any person who should restore it, (of which the peasant was ignorant,) and they have been given to him.

5th.—Marly. Within these few months, two distinguished foreigners have been received as as-

sociates, in the Academy of Sciences; they are, the duke d'Escalona, who is frequently called the marquis de Villiena; and M. de Marcilly, who is general of the Pope's troops. There have always been foreign associates, since the establishment of this Academy; and upon the death of one of them, two persons are named to the King to supply his place. There was but one vacancy; they proposed these two individuals to the King: he found that their reputation was so great, that he wished them both to be admitted; so that there is one associate more than usual.

7th.—Marly. A custom prevailed last year, of going to the public walks at midnight; and they were beginning to renew it; but from some reasons, with which we are unacquainted, orders have been given to close the gates of the court at ten o'clock in the evening.

10th.—Marly. The dauphin came here at the King's *levee*. He is in better health than ever; he grows fast, and speaks with astonishing grace and propriety: he knows many things for his age, and particularly geography, to which he applies himself with great pleasure*.

22d.—Marly. We hear, by letters from London, that the earl of Oxford, who was accused of

* This prince, afterwards Louis XV., always retained a taste for geography, with which he was intimately acquainted; indeed, he wrote a book on the course of rivers, which has been printed.

high crimes and misdemeanours, by the house of commons, has been tried by the house of peers, and found guilty. It was wished, to send him to the Tower; but as he is unwell, though he appeared in the house of lords in that state, his confinement in the Tower has been commuted, and he is retained a prisoner in his own house, in the custody of the usher of the black rod. This lord spoke in the house with surprising firmness and eloquence, considering that he was suffering the most dreadful torments from a nephritic colic to which he is a martyr.

24th.—There is much talk of an alteration in the ladies' dress and head-dresses, and there is to be a meeting to-morrow, after dinner, at the duchess de Berri's, where skilful tailors, celebrated dress-makers, and Bertin, designer to the Opera, are ordered to attend.

25th.—The princesses assembled after dinner, at the duchess de Berri's, as had been agreed on. It is probable that the present style of dress will be retained.

31st.—Marly. M. de Cellamare, brother to the ambassador from Spain, has sent the King a picture, by Michael Angelo Buonarotti, which is on a very hard stone, and painted on both sides. The subject is the same; it is David killing Goliath, but the attitude is different. It is a highly esteemed picture. It is on a magnificent revolving pedestal.

AUGUST 1st.—Marly. Three sorts of new dresses for ladies have been invented. The duchess d'Orléans took one, the young princess de Conti another, and went in them to the King's closet, after his supper. The King told these princesses, that they might dress as they pleased, and adopt such fashions as were most convenient and agreeable to them; that, for his part, it was perfectly indifferent to him; he acknowledged, however, that he liked neither their aprons nor their scarfs. Many ladies do not approve of these new dresses; hence it is thought the matter will lead to nothing.

4th.—Marly. The King permitted some soldiers of his regiment to come here to execute a military dance to the sound of the drum with drawn swords. The King ordered money to be given them, and allowed them to go to Versailles to perform the same dance before the dauphin.

15th.—Versailles. The King slept very indifferently till three o'clock, and drank several times, for he suffers much from thirst. He slept tolerably well from three o'clock till six. He heard mass in his bed, and, after it, conversed with the chancellor, then with M. des Marets, and afterwards with M. de Pontchartrain. He appears to be sufficiently easy; he suffers however, continually from his sciatica. He dined in bed at one o'clock, ate with a pretty good appetite, rose at five, and was carried to madame de Maintenon's.

16th.—The King's chamber was open for admission at eleven o'clock. He heard mass in his bed, dined there at one o'clock, rose soon after, and gave audience to the envoy from Wolfenbuttel, and then was conveyed to madame de Maintenon's, where he played with the ladies; and in the evening there was a grand concert. He felt himself a little relieved from his sciatica; but is still much affected with thirst, which makes many people think that he may probably have a slight fever. At night, he will have no physician sleep in his chamber: however, it is hoped that he will consent to it out of courtesy to the persons who intreat him to do so.

17th.—Versailles. The King passed the night till four o'clock very restlessly, being exceedingly thirsty and drinking often; but from four till ten he slept composedly. He dressed at one o'clock, dined as usual, and afterwards gave audience in his closet, to the general of the order of Sainte-Croix de la Bretonnerie, and then went to madame de Maintenon's, in his wheel-chair.

18th.—The King passed the night very quietly. He had allowed M. Fagon to sleep in his chamber, which he has hitherto refused to do. M. Fagon perceived neither fever, agitation, nor thirst, in him.

19th.—Versailles. The King passed the night rather restlessly. From three o'clock till ten he slept quietly. He went to madame de Mainte-

non's. At six o'clock, there was a little concert. The sciatica still torments the King. M. Fagon wishes to send for some waters from Bourbonne for him; but that is not yet determined on. M. Fagon is persuaded that the King has no fever; but Maréchal, and some others, think he has a little at nights.

20th.—Versailles. The King has passed this night better than the preceding, and only drank three times. He heard mass in bed. He saw few persons at his dinner; but he caused the ambassadors to be admitted, and then sent for madame de Maintenon to come to his room. His leg gives him much less pain when he is in bed, and after rubbing it well, they put bandages on it, which prevent his dressing himself. Madame de Caylus and madame de Dangeau were a considerable time in his chamber with madame de Maintenon, and he appeared to them to be very composed.

21st.—The King passed this night still better than the last. He saw four of the physicians who are assembled here; he will see four others to-morrow, and they are all of the same opinion on the report that has been made to them of the King's indisposition. The King kept his bed the whole day. He has postponed the review of the *gendarmerie* till Friday, on account of his having taken cassia. At seven o'clock, madame de Maintenon and the ladies went to his room, where there was a

grand concert. He got up to supper at nine o'clock in his *robe-de-chambre.*

22d.—Versailles. The King did not sleep very well till three o'clock. On waking, he saw the four physicians whom he did not see yesterday; they are, Geli, Dumoulin, Falconnet the younger, and the physician of la Charité. Some of these physicians were of opinion the King has had fever at nights; they are all agreed as to the remedies to be given him. The disorder in his leg is what gives him the most uneasiness. About seven in the evening, he took a glass of Peruvian bark in water; and they will begin to-night to give him asses' milk.

23d.—Versailles. The King passed the night tolerably quietly. His leg is troublesome; he feels continual pains in it.

24th. — Versailles. The King passed the night tolerably well; but his leg still gives him great uneasiness, and it is feared that the disorder in it is much more serious than was at first apprehended. However, he dined in public, held a council of finance, and transacted business with the chancellor as if he had been in perfect health. Madame de Maintenon and the ladies came to his apartment. After being engaged with his ministers, he supped at nine o'clock in his *robe-de-chamber*, and admitted the courtiers; but soon after begged them to retire, as his pains increased. He did not go into his closet to see the princesses,

but sent for father le Tellier, and confessed. It is feared that his leg is gangrenous; there are black spots on it, which give rise to that opinion. In this lamentable condition, the King neglects no business, and seems not to fear death. They will not give him any more bark or milk; all the physicians are greatly perplexed. It is thought that he has frequently and almost constantly had an inward fever since Whitsuntide; and the physicians, to excuse themselves, say that he would take no remedy, not thinking himself to be so ill.

25th.—Versailles. The King passed a bad night, his pain increased, the danger begins to be serious; however, he desired that nothing he was in the habit of doing on this day might be altered. The drums and hautboys came under his window when he awoke, and he did not seem incommoded by the noise; he even desired that the four-and-twenty violins should play in his anti-chamber during his dinner; he transacted business with his ministers. He saw madame de Maintenon and the ladies till seven o'clock; but the pains increasing, and some convulsive symptoms making their appearance, he asked for the viaticum, which was brought him by the cardinal de Rohan, and he afterwards received extreme unction with equal firmness and piety. After receiving the sacraments, he sent for the duke d'Orléans, and conversed with him for a long time with great esteem and affection.

26th.—The King passed the night pretty quietly; he heard mass in bed, and permitted the courtiers who have the *entrées* to see him dine.

He conversed with cardinals de Rohan and de Bissi, on the state in which he was leaving the affairs of the church: he declared to them that he would die as he had lived, in the Apostolic and Roman faith, and that he would rather lose a thousand lives than entertain other sentiments. This discourse lasted a long time, and the King held it in such dignified and affecting terms, and with so much energy, though he is already extremely ill, that it was easy to perceive that he was deeply impressed with what he was saying, and with the general expressions he addressed to those persons who were present; accordingly, all who heard him were affected to tears. The following is word for word what he said to the courtiers: "Gentlemen, I ask your pardon for the evil example I have given you; I have greatly to thank you for the manner in which you have all served me; for the attachment and fidelity you have always manifested towards me. I am much grieved not to have done for you what I could have wished to do; unfortunate circumstances are the cause of it. I request of you for my grandson the same assiduity and the same fidelity as you have shewn in my service; he is a child who may encounter many difficulties; let your example be one for all my other subjects.

Attend to the orders my nephew will give you; he is about to govern the realm, I hope he will do it happily; I trust too that you will all contribute to promote union, and that, if any one go astray, you will endeavour to reclaim him. I feel that I become affected, and that I affect you also; I ask your pardon for it. Farewell, gentlemen; I trust that you will sometimes think of me." He spoke to marshal Villeroy in private, and said to him: "M. le Maréchal, I give you at my death a new mark of my confidence; I make you governor of the dauphin, which is the most important office I can bestow. You will know, by the contents of my will, what you are to do with respect to the duke du Maine. I do not doubt your serving me after my death, with the same fidelity as you have during my life; I trust that my nephew will live with you on the terms of respect and confidence due from him to a man whom I have always loved. Farewell, M. le Maréchal; I hope you will preserve the remembrance of me."

27th.—The King sent for the chancellor about two o'clock, and made him open some boxes full of papers, of which he ordered a part to be burnt, and gave him his orders as to what he wished to be done with the others. He dismissed the chancellor about six o'clock, and for the remainder of the day madame de Maintenon, who had been there all the time with the chancellor, remained alone

with him, and from time to time called in father le Tellier, who had been there all the morning; since his confession, he has not passed an hour without pious conversation, either with his confessor, or madame de Maintenon, who notwithstanding her grief at the state in which she sees the King, has attended to nothing but to his conscience. He had heard mass at midnight, and given orders that none should enter the chamber but the grand-almoner and two almoners in rotation; we were in the large closet, in which the altar was, which he could see from his bed.

Towards evening, he sent for M. de Pontchartrain, by father le Tellier, and said to him: "As soon as I am dead, you will expedite an order for conveying my heart to the professed establishment of the Jesuits, and for depositing it there in the same manner as that of the late King my father." He gave this order with perfect calmness. He had ordered, the day before yesterday, that the dauphin should be conveyed to Vincennes, as soon as he had expired. He recollected, this evening, that Cavoye, *grand-maréchal des logis*, had never made the distribution of the apartments in this palace, where the court has not resided for fifty years; he ordered that they should go and take from a box he pointed out, the plan of the palace, and that it should be taken to Cavoye, to facilitate this distribution of apartments, which it would be

necessary to make in it. He said, in the evening, to madame de Maintenon, "I had always heard that it was difficult to make up one's mind to death; for me, who have now before me that moment so terrible to men, I do not find it so painful as is imagined." Madame de Maintenon said to him: "This resolution is difficult when we have an inordinate attachment to the things of this world; when we have hatred in the heart, restitutions to make."—"Ah! as to restitutions to make," said the King, "I owe none to any person as an individual; but for those which I owe to the kingdom, I trust, in the mercy of God." This idea seemed to trouble him; during that night, he was much agitated: every moment he was seen joining his hands, and praying to God. He said all the prayers in his bed, which he usually said when he was in health, striking his breast at the *confiteor*.

28th.—About seven in the morning, the King sent for father le Tellier, and while he was conversing with him about God, he perceived, in the mirror, two grooms of the bed-chamber, who were weeping at the foot of his bed, and said to them: "Why do you weep? did you imagine that I was immortal? for myself, I had no such idea, and at my age, you should have prepared yourselves to lose me."

They have given him a quack medicine, from

which no great hopes are entertained. Madame de Maintenon went in the evening to sleep at Saint Cyr. He was advised to take some broth in the morning: "You must not," said he, "talk to me now as to another man; it is not broth I require; let my confessor be called."

Towards evening, his senses failed him for a time; as soon as he came to himself again, he said to father le Tellier: "Give me again a general absolution of all my sins." His confessor asked him if he suffered much: "No," said he, "that is what makes me uneasy; I wish I suffered more for the expiation of my sins."

SEPTEMBER 1st.—The King died at a quarter-past eight this morning. The courtiers went immediately to the duke d'Orléans, who presented them, without regard to rank, to the new King, who wept much on receiving their compliments. The duke d'Orléans fell upon one knee before him, and kissed his hand. There had been, for some days, previous meetings of several dukes, who claimed that the duke d'Orléans should present them to the young King, in a body, and separate from the rest of the nobility; the duke d'Orléans did not consider their pretensions well founded; it was represented to him, that there were but three bodies in the state: the clergy, the nobility, and the third estate. These reasons appeared so valid to the duke d'Orléans, that he did not hesitate a

moment to decide against the dukes, and he presented them with the courtiers, saying to the King: "Here is the chief court of your kingdom, which comes to assure you of its fidelity."

2d.—The duke d'Orléans went to the parliament in the morning, and after dinner, demanded the regency before the opening of the King's will; he claims it by his birth, and he had scarcely a doubt, from the conversations the King held with him, a week before his death, that he was declared Regent in the will; however, by the will, he was only appointed president of the council of Regency; it was adjudged in his favour unanimously. There are still further variations made from the King's will, and all of them in favour of the Regent, who permits the parliament in future, to make remonstrances on all matters that may be brought before them.

M. le duc, who was not to enter the council of Regency, till after he was twenty-four years of age, and who is upwards of twenty-three, will not only take his seat in the council, but will be the president of it. The authority which the King, by his will, gave to the duke du Maine, is diminished; he has solicited to be discharged from the care of the young King, and only retains the rank of superintendant of his education.

5th.—There are already great reductions made

in the King's household, in the buildings, and in the hunting establishments, which are put on the footing they were on at the death of Louis XIII.

7th.—In the conversation, which the duke d'Orléans had yesterday, at Saint Cyr, with madame de Maintenon, he told her that the four thousand francs, which the late King gave her monthly, would be continued; and I have just heard, that this money will be taken from the duties on tobacco*. The duke d'Orléans assured the ladies of Saint Cyr, of a special protection.

9th.—Vincennes. The King left Versailles at two o'clock, and arrived here at five, in excellent health. There were, in his carriage, the duke d'Orléans, and the duchess de Ventadour at the back, with M. du Maine and marshal Villeroy in front. The King did not enter Paris, but passed along the rampart. Throughout the road, and particularly on the rampart, he saw an immense concourse of carriages and people. Cries of, *Long live the King!* were heard even in the streets near the ramparts. In the evening, the King's body was conveyed from Versailles to Saint Denis, by way of the forest of Boulogne, and the plain of

* The warrant for this pension contained by order of the Regent, the following expressions highly honourable to madame de Maintenon: *A pension which her extraordinary disinterestedness has rendered necessary.*

Saint Denis. The monks of Saint Denis advanced far into the plain, to meet the body; and when they were at the door of the church, cardinal de Rohan addressed an eloquent discourse to them, particularly pious and affecting. M. le duc accompanied the body in one of the King's carriages, and had with him the chevalier de Dampierre, his first equerry.

10th. Vincennes.—The duke d'Orléans transacted business very early with M. de la Vrillière and M. de Pontchartrain separately. It related to the prisoners who were in Paris: many of them were set at liberty, and the duke d'Orléans examined very minutely the grounds of their imprisonment. After dinner, he went to Vincennes, where he held a council, which lasted three hours. At this council were present, M. le duc, the duke du Maine, the count de Toulouse, and the late King's ministers.

12th.—Vincennes. The King set out hence at one in the afternoon, to go to the parliament, having in his carriage the duke d'Orléans, madame de Ventadour, M. le duc, the duke du Maine, the count de Toulouse, and marshal Villeroy. In a carriage, which preceded the King's, were his great officers, who threw money to the people. He found, at the entrance of the faubourg Saint Antoine, the mayor and sheriffs of the city of Paris, who were presented to him by the duke de Tresmes,

as governor of Paris. From this place to the palace, the crowd was very great: they were obliged, in order to clear a passage, to order the soldiers to fix bayonets; notwithstanding which, several persons were crushed to death in the crowd. On arriving at the palace, the King aseended the grand staircase on foot. The duke de la Trémouille, first gentleman of the bed-chamber, carried the train of his mantle. When he was at the top, prince Charles carried him in his arms to the entrance of the great chamber; and there the duke de Tresmes, as gentleman of the bed-chamber for the year, performing the office of great chamberlain, took him in his arms, and carried him as far as his *lit de justice.* The duke de Tresmes was at the King's feet, as representing the grand chamberlain; marshal Villeroy on the right of the duke de Tresmes, and the duchess de Ventadour on the left. When all was arranged, the King said, with a very good grace: "Gentlemen, I am come here to assure you of my affection. My chancellor will inform you of my will." The chancellor, who was seated in a sort of wooden arm-chair, came and knelt before the King, as if to take his orders upon what he was to say; then returned to his place, and spoke with his cap on.

13th.—The princess des Ursins, who intended to go to Avignon, having heard at Lyons of the

King's death, changed the whole plan of her journey, fearing she might be arrested on the road. The duke d'Orléans, however, never thought of such a thing, and she has taken the road to Chambéry.

27th.—Vincennes. The grand prior returned to court. They oblige him to furnish the grand priory. The duchess de Vendôme, his sister-in-law, with whom he was at variance, asked the duke d'Orléans, within these few days, if he might not now return, stating that she thought she ought to make that request, because it was impossible he could make it himself, as he could scarcely be aware of the King's death. The duke d'Orléans answered her, that he had no occasion for permission to return; but that she might assure him, that he would be well pleased to see him again; that he was much gratified by her speaking to him in favour of her brother-in-law, particularly as he was not on good terms with her.

28th.—Vincennes. The council of Regency was held here after dinner, for the first time; all the presidents of the other councils were admitted; an arm-chair is left at the end of the table, as is done at the *conseil des parties*, in case the King should choose to come there; and the late King, in the first years of his reign, sometimes attended those councils. The duke d'Orléans, at these councils,

takes the same rank as the other counsellors, and only has a stool, or a folding-seat, as they have.

30th.—Vincennes. Active preparations are being made at the Tuileries, whither it is expected the King will be brought at the end of this month. His chamber there is already hung with violet.

Plays will commence again in Paris to-morrow; it was thought that they ought not to re-commence so soon; but it is stated to have been found in the registers, that on the death of Louis XIII. they were not suspended so long.

October 11th.—Vincennes. The duke d'Orléans has determined that the King shall receive monthly, for his private expenses or charities, 10,000 livres, and 1,000 crowns a month also for his clothes. Madame de Ventadour did not require so much, and the duke d'Orléans wished to allow more.

13th.—The plan of a bank proposed by Mr. Law, a Scotchman, will be investigated the day after to-morrow, at the duke de Noailles's, where the duke d'Orléans will order the attendance of several other persons, besides those who are of the *conseil des finances*. This bank is not for the purpose of relieving the King from certain debts as was stated at first; it is only for the security and facility of commerce; it will be of great utility to the kingdom, when confidence in it is established, which, it is believed, will shortly be the case both with re

spect to the French and foreigners. By the precautions proposed, no person will be obliged to place his money there, but the notes will be received as cash in all payments made to the King throughout the kingdom.

18th.—Yesterday, there was a numerous council held at M. Amelot's, to examine the project of the bank; it will meet again to-morrow at M. d'Argenson's: several of the bankers and principal merchants of Paris will attend. M. Law has only requested the duke d'Orléans to exclude Bernard.

The duchess de Berri had a private interview at her own apartments, with the duke d'Aumont and the duke de Tresmes, for the purpose of regulating the affairs of the actors, which she wishes to take in hand; they dismiss four of them, who were considered too immoral, and reinstate in the company, the two Poissons, father and son: they give to each of those who are dismissed a pension of five hundred livres.

19th.—Vincennes. The affair between the duke du Maine and M. le duc was determined at the princess's. M. le duc withdraws all the protests he had made against the acts in which M. du Maine takes the title of prince of the blood, and promises the duke d'Orléans not to renew them without his consent; he would not make this promise either to M. or madame du Maine, refusing to give his word on the subject, save to the duke d'Orléans. The

princess could have much wished that, being all at her house for the purpose of this accommodation, there might have been more warmth of friendship among them; but as they have been highly incensed, there must be time allowed for their regaining their former calmness.

23d.—Vincennes. The funeral service of the late King was performed at Saint-Denis. The cardinal de Rohan officiated; the bishop de Castres pronounced the funeral oration. I have but too good an excuse for not describing this sad ceremony, which lasted till half-past five in the evening.

24th.—Versailles. This morning, the *conseil des finances* was held, which was attended by a number of the most noted mercantile bankers. The duke d'Orléans was present at this council, where a thorough investigation took place of M. Law's proposal for the establishment of the bank, which many persons considered ought to be accepted, and declared beneficial to the kingdom. But after a long examination, it was decided that it should be rejected; and the duke d'Orléans, who had kept M. Law employed upon it for some days past, yielded to the opinion of the majority, as he always does, with much courtesy and discretion.

31st.—Vincennes. The duchess de Berri, who had for her confessor father du Trévoux, who is also confessor to the duke d'Orléans, will not, in future, retain one about her. She went to sleep at

the Carmelites, in the faubourg Saint Germain, after confessing in a church to which she went in the carriage of one of her friends.

November 15th.—Vincennes. There has been a grand consultation of physicians, to determine when the King may be brought to Paris without danger. All the physicians are pretty much of the same opinion on the subject, that he ought not to come to Paris until after a frost, on account of the impure air.

20th.—The duke d'Orléans gave audience in Paris, to the Academy of Sciences in a body, who had not been to pay their respects to him, since his regency, it having been their vacation. They thanked him for the special protection he affords to that society, the care of which he reserves to himself, and, at the same time, informed him of the election they had made of cardinal de Polignac, to fill the place of honorary member, vacant by the death of the celebrated father Malbranche.

21st.—Marshal Villeroy will not return to Vincennes, where he always resided near the King, because the marquis de Villeroy, his grandson, has the small-pox. He does not see him; but as he receives tidings of him continually, he thinks he ought not to come into the King's presence.

27th.—In a little excursion the duke d'Orléans made to Chantilly, whither he took a number of the young courtiers, some acrimonious and un-

guarded language passed over their wine, which has given rise to quarrels. The duke de Richelieu has even had the misfortune to give offence to M. le duc, who refuses to see him again.

" 29th.—The duke d'Orléans was informed this morning, that the duke de Richelieu and the chevalier de Bavière had had a quarrel some days ago at Chantilly, and that they had made arrangements for fighting in the forest of Boulogne, where the duke d'Orléans was to give a grand hunting-party to the ladies. He sent some officers of his guards to arrest these two gentlemen, whom he had brought before him, reprimanded them severely, and declared to them, that if, for ten years henceforth they had the smallest contention, he should consider it as arising out of this affair. He required them to pledge their word to him, and said to them: "Do not deceive me; for, if you break your word, I will not fail in mine."

30th.—Madame de Villeroy, superior of Calvaire, is dead of the small-pox. She was a lady of great merit; and the marshal, her father, is in the greatest affliction.

December 17th.—Vincennes. A fresh source of difference has arisen between M. le duc and the duke du Maine and the count de Toulouse, respecting the first reception of a duke, that shall take place in the parliament. M. le duc maintains that when the King and the duke d'Orléans shall

not be present in the parliament, and when, consequently, he will be at the head of the princes of the blood; he maintains, I say, that the duke du Maine and the count de Toulouse should not pass the bar. The duke d'Orléans endeavours to bring them to a more perfect reconciliation, and to remove all causes of dissention among them.

18th.—Vincennes. The duke de la Feuillade was appointed ambassador to Rome; he had been at variance with the duke d'Orléans some years ago; but this prince is reconciled to him, and thinks of conferring some considerable favours on him, to assist him in supporting the great expense of this embassy.

21st.—Vincennes. The duke d'Orléans held a council of regency. He has shewn some marks of civility to madame d'Argenson, whom he has hitherto refused to see, since her arrival at Paris. He considered that some attention was due to her from him on account of confining herself with his son, the chevalier d'Orléans, who has the small-pox. She has had the misfortune to take it, while attending him, and is, indeed, in some degree of danger.

END OF THE YEAR 1715.

1716.

JANUARY 30th.—Paris. Madame has been much indisposed with a violent cold, and has not seen any person for some days; indeed, she has been unable to go to mass; she is better at present. The duke d'Orléans constantly pays her great attentions, and she always maintains a good understanding between the duchess d'Orléans and him. Reports are circulated that this prince is concerned in some affairs of gallantry, and she takes great care to put a stop to these reports as far as she can.

31st.—Paris. M. de Coulange, a most agreeable man in society, and much beloved by all who knew him, is dead; he was eighty-two years of age. He was famous for writing songs*, which he did with great talent and facility; some of them are printed.

FFBRUARY 1st.—Paris. We heard that the Queen of Poland, who is at Blois, died suddenly on Thurs-

* And particularly for his close intimacy with madame de Sévigné.

day. The princess, her grand-daughter, who was with her, has written briefly to Monastrotte, to request him to apologize for her to the Electress of Bavaria, her aunt, because she has not strength to write to her in the distress in which she is. This princess is eighteen years of age, and is daughter of prince James Sobieski, eldest son of the Queen who is just dead. This prince usually resides in Silesia, in the duchy of Dolo, which is his principal domain. He married a princess de Neubourg, sister of the Empress-dowager.

3d.—Paris. Cavoye died here after a long illness, universally regretted. He had a great deal of merit, and many friends, and was respected by every one. He was *grand maréchal-des-logis*, and some years ago, M. de Cagny gave him a hundred thousand crowns for the reversion of the office, which is worth about twenty-five thousand livres a-year. Madame de Cavoye attended her husband to the last moments of his life, speaking to him of God like one inspired, and without letting a tear escape her, which is the more extraordinary, as no woman ever carried her affection for her husband to a higher degree than she did.

21st.—Paris. The duke d'Orléans suffers much inconvenience from a blow he gave himself with a racket, while playing at tennis, a few days ago.

25th.—Paris. Mademoiselle de Chartres, the eldest of the duke d'Orléans's unmarried daughters,

persists in her desire to take the veil, and seems more devoted to religion than ever.

28th.—Paris. The duke d'Orléans gave audience only to cardinal de Noailles, with whom he transacts business every Friday, and then retired again to his private apartments. He suffers great pain in the eyes and head; he is to be bled to-morrow; however, that does not prevent him going after dinner to the Luxembourg, to see the duchess de Berri.

29th.—Paris. The duke d'Orléans was bled in the morning, which did not prevent his attending the council of regency after dinner.

March 10th.—Paris. The duchess de Berri went to the Opera, where her guards stopped the prince de Conti's carriage, which was coming up: the guards themselves behaved rather roughly to the coachman, the prince de Conti being in the carriage. The prince, on his arrival at the Opera, complained to the marquis de la Rochefaucault, captain of the guard to that princess, and was not satisfied with the manner in which the marquis received his complaint.

23d.—Paris. With regard to the affair which occurred some days ago, relative to the duchess de Berri's guards, who, it is asserted, beat the prince de Conti's coachman, when that prince was in his carriage, and of which the prince de Conti complained to the duke d'Orléans, the duchess de Berri

wrote a letter to the prince de Conti, making an appointment for this evening, in order to come to an explanation; and the prince de Conti went in the evening to meet her at the Luxembourg: she chose to speak with him in the presence of several ladies, and reproached him for not addressing himself to her personally, as he conceived he had cause to complain of her. She justified her guards in some measure, admitted that her coachman was in the wrong, but ended the conversation by telling him, that, since he desired that the guard should be imprisoned, it should be so, but that she requested him not to let it be for long.

24th.—Paris. The duchess de Berri's guard was committed to prison, and to-morrow the prince de Conti will request her to set him at liberty.

25th.—Paris. The duke d'Orléans has placed himself again in the hands of Gendron, who will have him bled to-morrow: his eye is in a very bad state, and the water recommended by madame de Maquerre has been very injurious to it.

26th.—Paris. It was wished to oblige dukes to give up their swords on entering the Bastille, and an order was made to that effect; the dukes have represented that they have always exercised the privilege of never resigning their swords. Barnaville, governor of the Bastille, has certified their exercise of that privilege, but that he did not know on what title it was founded. Persons of quality

not dukes, have complained of the introduction of such a distinction, and it is certain that many of them were not deprived of their swords, and they hope to have that privilege as well as the dukes.

30th.—Paris. The King saw the tragedy of *Athalie* performed in his anti-chamber about five o'clock; the crowd was very great, notwithstanding the arrangements that had been made.

April 12th.—Paris. The King heard the sermon, and father Massillon, who preached, paid him a compliment so tender and affecting, that he caused tears to flow from all who heard him.

15th.—Paris. The duke d'Orléans's eye is going on a little better, and Gendron entertains hopes that he will not lose it.

27th.—Paris. The duchess de Berri has ordered all the doors which opened into the garden of the Luxembourg to be closed up, except that of the princess. The shutting of these doors is a great grievance to the inhabitants of that quarter, and will cause a great diminution in the rent of houses, which has already fallen considerably in Paris, since the chamber of justice was held*.

May 1st.—The duke d'Orléans went in the

* The duchess de Berri was not liked, and this contempt for the public was one of the chief causes of it. True magnificence in princes is that which is capable of producing some advantage to private individuals; this alone has a real splendour, because it is a benefit.

morning to the council of finance, and made a proposition for a new bank, which was approved of; M. Law is at the head of this bank, and no person will be compelled to place money there, or to have recourse to it; it is stated, that it will be a great convenience to trade.

9th.—Paris. The cause in which madame de Baqueville, daughter of M. de Châtillon, knight of the Holy Ghost, sought to be separated from her husband, was decided; it has been decreed, that she shall go into a convent for six months, where she may see all her family, and that she shall receive a provision of three thousand livres during these six months, and a thousand livres to pay the expenses of a miscarriage she suffered subsequently to leaving her husband's house. In this affair, M. de Châtillon took the part of his son-in-law against his daughter, and the husband's relations were in favour of the wife.

12th.—Paris. All the colonels of cavalry having received orders to join their regiments, my son went to take leave of the duke d'Orléans. The prince had the goodness to tell him, that the orders were not intended for men so crippled as he is, and that he forbade his going.

13th.—Paris. Little Arouet, a very satirical and most imprudent poet, has been exiled. He is to go to Tulle, and has already left Paris*.

* This little Arouet was Voltaire.

15th.—Paris. The son of M. d'Avarey, who is about quitting the *mousquetaires*, has been arrested, with two other young men, who were with him. On leaving a tavern, where they had supped, they began a quarrel with the watch. There were persons wounded on both sides, and a serjeant of the watch killed.

18th.—Paris. The Italian players performed for the first time, at the Opera, where they will continue to play for some time. During the interval, previous to the completion of the preparations making for them, in the hôtel de Bourgogne, they are not under the control of the first gentleman of the chamber, because they are not the King's comedians; but those of the duke d'Orléans. This prince attended the performance, in the duchess de Berri's box, and madame de Berri was in the King's box. Never was a theatre more full, and the actors were considered a very good company. They received upwards of four thousand francs on this day.

June 3d.—Paris. Marshal Tessé sells his commission, of general of the galleys, to the chevalier d'Orléans, who is only fourteen years of age. He is recognized as the son of the duke d'Orléans, and mademoiselle de Serri, who is now called madame d'Argenton. Marshal Tessé receives six hundred thousand francs in hard cash. Croisat advances the money, and will be indemnified out of the

revenues of the office, which are about fifty thousand francs. The bargain was concluded some days ago; but the duke d'Orléans had requested secrecy of the marshal, that he might have an opportunity of informing Madame, and the duchess d'Orléans, of the circumstance.

10th.—Paris. In consequence of the representations of persons in trade, it has been determined, that the duration of mourning shall be diminished by one half. That which it was customary to wear for a year, will, in future, be worn for six months only, and so on for the rest.

11th.—Corpus Christi Day, Paris.—The duke d'Orléans went to Saint Eustache, his parish church, followed the procession on foot, and attended it back to the church.

18th.—Petite Fête Dieu, Paris. The altar, prepared in the Luxembourg palace, was extremely magnificent. The duchess de Berri attended the procession thither from Saint Sulpice, and then back again, on foot, to the church. During the procession, there was a serious affray between the officers of the watch, and those of the Mint, who disputed for precedency. There were even persons wounded on both sides. The duchess de Berri's guards had much difficulty in appeasing the tumult, and the marquis de la Rochefaucault, their captain, was wounded in the hand, but very slightly. The ladies who attended the duchess de Berri, were

greatly alarmed; but this princess was not so in the least. Some of the officers have been imprisoned.

24th.—Paris. They bled M. le duc in the foot, in consequence of his fall; they had no suspicion of the small-pox, but it made its appearance about eleven o'clock; the physicians considered him in very great danger: towards evening, he was much composed.

The duke d'Orléans went, after dinner, to the hôtel de Condé, to enquire about M. le duc; but did not see him. The count de Toulouse also went to make enquiries, though the families are much at variance. Madame la duchesse has shut herself up with her son; the duchess, his wife, wished to do the same, but was not permitted.

25th.—Paris. M. le duc passed the day with tolerable ease; he is better than he was last night; he has no delirium now, and the fever is greatly abated.

JULY 3d.—Paris. A meeting of Huguenots took place in Guienne, at which it is stated, a preacher exhorted them with rather too much vehemence. Information was given of this assembly; troops were marched thither; they had no difficulty in dispersing them, as they were unarmed; but there were found, pretty near the place where they had been assembled, two carts, laden with pistols, muskets, and bayonets.

10th.—Paris. The prince of Portugal, who was here, set out in the night of Tuesday last, in a post-chaise, to join the army in Hungary. The ambassador was not aware of his intending to go; he returned that day from seeing Marly; and on entering Paris, met the post-chaises he had ordered to be in readiness.

The son of the count de Jarouca, ambassador from Portugal to the Hague, is the only person who attends him. The ambassador, who had accompanied him to Marly, fell on his knees before him, to intreat him not to set out, representing to him, that the King, his brother, had committed him to his guidance, while he was in France, and would never forgive him for having suffered him to take that journey. The ambassador's lady added her intreaties to those of her husband, but neither of them could make any impression on him. The resolution this prince has taken is much commended here; he appeared very amiable wherever he was seen. He had neither been to the King's, nor to the duke d'Orléans's, from motives of etiquette.

16th.—Paris. Madame came from Saint Cloud, to dine with the duke d'Orléans; when she comes here, she always brings the princesses, her granddaughters; she was present in her box at the Italian play, which is much in fashion, while the French play is greatly neglected.

28th.—Paris. The marshals of France have re-

solved not to enforce payment on those persons who shall come before their tribunal, for debts incurred at faro, basset, and hoca. Faro is much in vogue; it is played in many great houses.

AUGUST 5th.—Paris. There was a tragedy at the Jesuits', whither the King intended going; but madame de Ventadour did not consider it proper to take him to a place so numerously attended, on account of the prevalence of the small-pox in Paris.

The chevalier d'Orléans distinguished himself in this tragedy; there were several dances between the acts, and even some dancers from the Opera.

12th.—Paris. M. le duc constantly maintains that the legitimated princes ought not to be considered as princes of the blood, and he is preparing a memorial against them.

15th.—Paris. The duke d'Orléans was to have attended the procession from Notre-Dame, and part of his officers were there expecting him; but he did not go, on account of etiquette; the parliament claims, at that procession, to take the right of every one but the King, and not to yield it to the Regent: they have found, in their records, that M. Gaston, son of the King, and lieutenant-general of the kingdom, attended this procession, without disputing the right with them. There are no precedents respecting a Regent; it was Louis XIII. who intituted this procession.

18th.—Paris. M. le duc was closeted with the duke d'Orléans for a long time this morning, and he is about to present his memorial against the duke du Maine and the count de Toulouse.

The Jesuits have no longer permission to confess in Paris; there are but four to whom that permission is continued, these are father Gaillard, confessor to the Queen of England; father la Rue; father Liguière, confessor to Madame; and father Trévoux, confessor to the duke d'Orléans.

22d.—Paris. M. le duc presented his memorial against the duke du Maine and the count de Toulouse, to the King and the duke d'Orléans; it is signed by the count de Charolois and the prince de Conti.

24th.—Paris. There was a grand concert in the evening, in the garden of the Tuileries; this takes place every year, on the eve of Saint Louis. The King was on the terrace; and the people, who were in crowds in the garden, testified their joy by continued cries of *Vive le Roi!*

26th.—Paris. The prince de Conti was bled in the foot in the morning, for the second time, and after dinner the small-pox made its appearance; his mother and his wife are shut up with him. His wife has never had the small-pox, and dreads it much.

29th.—Paris. A council of regency after dinner. On leaving the council, the duke d'Orléans

gave the duke du Maine M. le duc's memorial, and said to him, with a smile: "You see I perform the functions of tipstaff: I allow you a month's time to reply to it." We still flatter ourselves that the duke d'Orléans will find means to adjust this matter, which he much desires to put an end to.

SEPTEMBER 10th.—Paris. The duke d'Orléans went, at noon, to la Meute, to see the duchess de Berri, and after dinner, to Saint Cloud, to see Madame and Mademoiselle, whose fever has not been attended with any consequences. He found Madame in her calash, in the gardens, and got into the carriage with her, in which were the grand duchess, the duchess de Brancas, and madame de Dangeau, to whom Madame was shewing the gardens of St. Cloud, which she had not seen for a long time; she was indeed a little embarrassed, for she had never seen the duke d'Orléans since the King's death. She pays her court to no one but Madame; and even her she only sees in the convents, when Madame is in Paris.

14th.—Paris. Mademoiselle d'Orléans, who was with Madame at Saint Cloud, requested her permission to go to Chelles, where she wished to perform her devotions. She was allowed to go; she took with her only madame Desbordes, her undergoverness, who reckoned on bringing her back in the evening; but Mademoiselle sent her back, and wrote by her, to the duchess d'Orléans, that she

had always an intention of taking the veil at Chelles; that she was more determined on it than ever, and that she had therefore made up her mind to reside there, and never quit it more.

18th.—Paris. The duke de Chartres had a slight fever; the physicians ordered him to be bled, and shortly after the small-pox appeared. They sent to fetch friar Dusoleil, who has an excellent remedy for young persons, ill of that disorder, and it is intended that he shall have the care of him during his illness. This friar Dusoleil is the apothecary of the Jesuits's College.

19th.—Paris. The duke d'Orléans will be six weeks without seeing the King, on account of the duke de Chartres having the small-pox, whom, however, he will not see either; but he will be frequently with the duchess d'Orléans, who will see him every day. The duchess de Berri will also see him. The duke d'Orléans takes every kind of precaution, to prevent those persons, who go to the Palais-Royal, from going to the Tuileries. It is said, that the duke de Chartres's small-pox comes out very favourably, and that his illness will not be dangerous. Friar Dusoleil, who is attending him, speaks of it as of a very slight indisposition.

22d.—Paris. The duke de Chartres goes on better and better; he sings in his bed; he says that he is very lucky in having the small-pox at his age. The duke d'Orléans would not quit the Palais-

Royal though many persons advised him to do so, as he has never had the small-pox.

29th.—Paris. The King was in rather an ill-humour in the morning; he began, by putting himself in a passion with the duke de Villeroy, his captain of the guard on duty; he would not see the ambassadors, who came, as they do every Tuesday; he would not go to mass. Madame de Ventadour sent, to request the duke du Maine to come up to the King's apartments. He came, but could succeed with him no better than she had done; however, after dinner, he was sensible that he had been in the wrong; he promised seriously, that it should not occur again, and was extremely affable, good-humoured, and agreeable, all the rest of the day.

30th.—Paris. The duke d'Olonne felt himself much indisposed yesterday evening, and the small-pox has made its appearance this morning. The duke de Châtillon, his father, though he has been very unwell for a long time, has shut himself up with him; he has no other children, and the duke d'Olonne has none. The duchess d'Olonne has also shut herself up with her husband, though she has an excessive dread of the small-pox.

October 7th.—The duchess d'Olonne was taken ill in the evening; the physicians have no doubt of its being the small-pox. She was very apprehensive of it; but that did not prevent her attending her husband, and previously to doing so, she took

leave of all her family, saying to them: "I shall take the small-pox to a certainty, and shall die of of it; but we must do our duty." She made her will before she entered her husband's chamber.

18th.—Paris. The duchess d'Orléans went to Saint-Eustace, to hear the *Te Deum* that was sung there for the recovery of the duke de Chartres. *Te Deum* had been sung in a similar manner at Saint-Sulpice, for the recovery of M. le duc, and at Saint-André, for that of the prince de Conti.

19th.—Paris. Madame d'Armenonville has the small-pox; she is the wife of M. d'Armenonville, secretary of state; her daughter is shut up with her in opposition to her family, who wished to prevent it*.

21st.—Paris. The duchess d'Olonne is dead (as she had predicted), of the small-pox.

24th.—Paris. The duke d'Orléans has had the courtesy to grant me the honours of the Louvre, and I have entered on the enjoyment of them.

26th.—Paris. Madame d'Armenonville died last night of the small-pox. Her will has been opened, and she gives a hundred thousand crowns to her daughter; she was able to make her that present, for she was very rich: she was devotedly fond of her daughter, towards whom her tenderness was increased by her attending her in the small-pox.

November 1st.—Paris. The King heard grand

* She was not married.

mass in the lower part of the chapel; the bishop of Fréjus officiated; the duchess de la Ferté made the collection; the abbé de Breteuil, as master of the chapel, sat on a stool, in his rochet and camail. It seemed that the King's almoners were not pleased at seeing him in that situation, and with his camail.

2d.—Paris. The King's almoners complained to the duke d'Orléans of the abbé de Breteuil having been seated on a stool yesterday, at the King's mass, and wearing the rochet and camail. The duke d'Orléans has spoken of it to the cardinal de Polignac, who sold the situation of master of the chapel to the abbé de Breteuil: enquiries are making as to what was done in this respect by the archbishop de Rheims, who held the situation when only an abbé some years before he became archbishop.

15th.—Paris. Yesterday, after dinner, the King saw, in his closet, the monk who teaches writing in two hours; it seemed to afford him much entertainment and amusement.

December 14th.—Paris. Madame Fouquet died within these few days; she was eighty-four years of age, and was the widow of the late M. Fouquet, superintendant of finance. She had lived in a very retired manner for many years, and practiced great piety; the poor are great losers by her death.

21st.—Paris. It is said that the duke d'Orléans intends to consult some eminent persons of the mi-

litary and legal professions, and that separately, in order to ascertain whether he can judge the affair of the princes of the blood; and in case he is competent to decide it, in what manner he shall conduct the proceedings.

END OF THE YEAR 1716.

1717.

JANUARY 31st.—Paris. On the 18th M. de Bonneval appeared in parliament at the bar, as a criminal, for having deserted the King's service; and parliament ordered that the letters of remission and pardon which were granted him in the month of September 1716, signed "Louis," in the second year of our reign; and on the fold, *by the King*, the duke d'Orléans, Regent, present, signed "*Philippeaux*," with *griffe* and paraphe*, and beside it on

* The *griffe* seems to have been a sort of printed signature, to which the *paraphe* or flourish was added with the pen, as a security that the signature was not surreptitiously applied.—*Ed.*

the same fold, having written *visa*, signed "*Voisin*," should be entered in the records of the court, that the said Claude-Alexandre de Bonneval may enjoy the effect and contents thereof; and that they be executed according to their form and tenour. Done in parliament, January 18th.

FEBRUARY 2d.—Paris. The apoplexy with which the chancellor Voisin was seized, was so violent, that he died at one in the morning.

3d.—Paris. The day before yesterday, the King was seen naked by several physicians and surgeons: a *procès verbal* of the fact will be drawn up; this is customary to observe, on the eve of transferring Kings and dauphins into the care of men, to afford evidence that the governess has delivered them up in a good state of health.

7th.—Paris. The prince de Conti had complained to the duke d'Orléans, of certain language addressed to him by the chevalier de Rohan at the Opera: an order was issued for putting him in the Bastille; but they have not met with him this evening; so that he will not be taken there till to-morrow.

8th.—Paris. The memorial of the princes of the blood, against the legitimated princes, is beginning to appear in public; it is printed: there are some passages in it, of which M. du Maine conceives he has reason to complain personally.

The chevalier de Rohan was put in the Bastille;

the prince de Conti has begged of the duke d'Orléans, that he might only remain one night there, and be released to-morrow.

9th.—Paris. The prince de Conti yesterday requested the duke d'Orléans to permit the chevalier de Rohan to quit the Bastille, and he was released this morning; but at the ball, in the theatre, this evening, the chevalier entered the box in which the princess de Conti was, whom, however, he could not have recognized as she was masked; she obliged him to leave it, at the same time taking off her mask: she pretends that she has fresh cause to complain of him; so that this affair is not yet terminated, particularly as the chevalier de Rohan refuses to go to the prince de Conti to ask pardon for what occurred at the Opera a few days ago.

13th.—Paris. The King is taken out of leading-strings, and marshal Villeroy commenced serving him at dinner; madame de Ventadour absented herself purposely to leave him this duty to perform, in order that he may be less embarrassed on the day that he really enters on the functions of his office, which will be on Monday.

A very singular affair is going on at Ivri, near Paris: the marquis de Bonneval, elder brother of him who has recently obtained his pardon in parliament, has a house in that village, which is attacked every night: it is pierced with musket-shots; fire-works too are thrown into the rooms to burn

down the house, and some of the furniture and the wainscots have been entirely destroyed; this is said to be done by fifteen or sixteen armed men: they have been fired upon from the house. They have intimated to the inhabitants of the village, that they have nothing to fear, and that they intended no harm but to the marquis de Bonneval alone, who is at his estate in Limousin.

14th.—Paris. It is again rumoured, that the duke d'Orléans will judge the affair of the princes, and M. le duc states, that he has promised him to do so.

They write from London that the King of England has caused M. de Gillemberg, envoy from the King of Sweden, to be arrested; that he has ordered all his chests and boxes to be broken open, and has seized all his papers. It is stated that this minister wished to excite fresh troubles in that country in favour of the young King James.

15th.—Paris. The King rose in the morning in pretty good spirits; but when the duke d'Orléans arrived, and madame de Ventadour resigned to him the precious charge that had been entrusted to her, and kissed the King's hand on taking leave of him, he threw his arms round her neck, and embraced her tenderly, at the same time bursting into tears. Madame de Ventadour said to him: "But, Sire, we must listen to reason." "Ah! mamma," he replied, "I cannot attend to reason when I must part

with you." The duke d'Orléans bestowed great commendations on madame de Ventadour, while he thanked her for the care she had taken of the King; he then put the King into the hands of marshal Villeroy, his governor. The King would take no dinner, and was in very low spirits the whole of the day.

Madame de Ventadour has received a magnificent present of jewels, which came to the King by inheritance from the dauphin, his grandfather, and which are estimated at sixty thousand crowns.

16th.—Paris. The King is still much grieved at being separated from madame de Ventadour; she is gone to-day to Saint-Cyr, with the cardinal de Rohan, to see madame de Maintenon.

Marshal Villeroy will sleep almost constantly in the King's chamber, where there are two new beds, very handsome and nearly alike.

17th.—Paris. The King is not yet consoled for the absence of madame de Ventadour; she comes frequently to see him, and he still seems strongly attached to her.

22d.—Paris. The peers presented to the King and to the duke d'Orléans, a memorial against the legitimated princes, the bishop de Laon, the bishop de Châlons, and six lay peers. The dukes de la Force, de Noailles and de Chaulnes, carried it to the duke d'Orléans. The following is the substance of their demand in this memorial :—

"For these reasons, Sire, may it please your Majesty, in revoking and annulling the edict of the month of July 1714, and the declaration of the 23d May, 1715, also to revoke and annul the declaration of the 5th May, 1694, in its whole extent, as well as the edict of the month of May 1711, in so far as it attributes to the duke du Maine and the count de Toulouse, and to their male descendants, the right of representing the ancient peers at the coronation of the King, to the exclusion of the other peers of France, and permits them to take the oaths in parliament at the age of twenty years."

23d.—Paris. The princes of the blood have come to a resolution that, if the duke d'Orléans will not judge their affair, they will attack the legitimacy of the legitimated princes in the regular forms of law, to cause them to be declared to be the sons of M. de Montespan.

March 6th.—Paris. Ravechet, syndic of the Sorbonne, has not been found; it is not known where he is. He has taken away the registers with him, from which the duke d'Orléans wished to have erased certain resolutions, and which has not been done.

7th.—Paris. Diligent enquiries are made to discover what is become of the abbé Ravechet, syndic of the Sorbonne; it is thought that he is concealed in Paris.

13th.—Paris. Madame de Maintenon, who does not quit Saint Cyr, has been dangerously ill with a violent continued fever, attended with paroxysms. They gave her asses' milk, which is a remedy, that excited much apprehension for a person of her age; the milk has reduced the fever; but she is in a state of such extreme weakness and emaciation, as to leave every thing to be feared.

25th.—Holy-Thursday. Paris. During the sermon of the sacrament, the grand prior was seated in the rank of the princes of the blood, having a hassock before him, as they have. It is said, that M. M. de Vendôme never occupied such a situation; complaints have been made of it to the duke d'Orléans, who has promised to make a regulation on the subject.

26th.—Good Friday. Paris. Mademoiselle, who is at Chelles, will take the religious habit there on Tuesday; there will be no extraordinary ceremonies. The duke and duchess d'Orléans wish that no person should go there. She will not make her profession until she be twenty years of age, and she will be only nineteen on the 13th August.

30th.—Paris. The duchess d'Orléans returned from Montmartre, where she had been staying for a week; Mademoiselle, her daughter, took the habit at Chelles; this was performed without any ceremony. The duke and duchess d'Orléans have forbidden any one to go there. It is said, that the

duke d'Orléans gives her a pension of ten thousand francs, and some ready money.

April 1st.—Paris. There is much talk of diminishing the pensions secured upon the Opera, without which it is not conceived that the theatre can continue: no one is willing to undertake the arrangement of the business, and still it is much wished that the Opera should not fail; for, in a city like Paris, it is requisite to have abundance of entertainments.

3d.—Paris. The duchess d'Orléans went to Chelles, whither she took the duke de Chartres, and mademoiselle de Valois; she returned much edified at the firmness and joy manifested by mademoiselle on having taken the religious habit.

4th.—Paris. The Czar is coming to France. They have dispatched Dulibois, gentleman in ordinary to the King, to go and receive him at Dunkirk. Dulibois takes with him carriages, horses, and officers of the King's household, that he might have every accommodation throughout, as well in respect to conveyances as to provisions. All his expenses will be defrayed during his stay in France, where he intends to remain a hundred days.

28th.—The apartments of the Queen-mother, in the Louvre, were ordered to be got in readiness for the Czar; but it is thought, that he would rather not lodge in a royal palace; and at all events the *hôtel* de Lesdiguières is preparing for him; so that

he may have his choice. They say, that he often changes his mind in trifling matters, but that in affairs of importance he shews a great understanding.

May 4th.—Paris. We have heard of the Czar, from the intendants. The marquis de Neste met him at Calais. He is to sleep to-morrow at Beauvais; to dine on Thursday at Beaumont, and reach Paris in the evening; it will be late when he arrives. He will alight at the Louvre, at the apartments of the Queen-mother, which have been prepared for him, and furnished magnificently. He has only twelve or fifteen persons of distinction with him, and about the same number of servants.

7th.—Paris. The Czar arrived at the Louvre at nine in the evening, and was conducted to the apartments of the Queen-mother, which were splendidly furnished and lighted; but he considered them too magnificent. Two tables, of five-and-twenty covers each, were laid for him. He would neither sup nor sleep at the Louvre, and they conducted him to the *hôtel* de Lesdiguières, which had also been prepared for him, in case he should not choose to remain at the Louvre: he thought the apartments, in the *hôtel*, also, too magnificent for him, and ordered his camp-bed to be made up in one of the closets. Marshal de Tessé has an apartment in the *hôtel* de Lesdiguières, that he may not quit the Czar. The Czar entered Paris in one of the mar-

shal's carriages; but there was no Frenchman with him, not even the marshal.

8th.—Paris. The duke d'Orléans went, in the morning, to the *hôtel* de Lesdiguières, to see the Czar. They were closeted together for a long time with prince Kurakin, who served as interpreter between them. There were two arm-chairs in the room, one for the Czar, and one for the duke d'Orléans. His royal highness considers the Czar a very sensible man. The duke d'Orléans has informed M. le duc, that he intended to decide his dispute with the legitimated princes; but that, for that purpose, he wished to have the opinions of a number of persons, whom he will choose out of the several councils. They reckon thirty-two, who are appointed, besides the King's law-officers. Among those, whom his royal highness named to M. le duc, he has already objected to the archbishop de Tours and M. de Coetlogon. The legitimated princes will not object to any one in particular; but they will recognize neither these nor any other judges. They constantly demand to be judged by the states of the kingdom, or that the cause be deferred until the King be of age.

9th.—A council of Regency was held this morning. It is decided, that the King shall go to-morrow to the *hôtel* de Lesdiguières, to see the Czar; the whole ceremonial is agreed upon.

10th.—Paris. The King went, about four o'clock,

to the *hôtel* de Lesdiguières, to see the Czar. The guards entered the court, sword in hand, as usual. The Czar came to receive him, as he alighted from the carriage, and conducted him to the upper apartments, giving him the right all the way. They found two arm-chairs in the room, and the King sat down in that on the right. A short speech had been prepared for the King, which he repeated extremely well. The Czar appeared charmed at seeing the King, and embraced him tenderly. He was not confused by these caresses: he appeared to great advantage during this visit, which did not last a quarter of an hour, and still more so in the gallery, where they made him walk, to afford the Czar a better opportunity of seeing him. The Czar was continually embracing him, and all the Muscovites admired him extremely. As they descended the stairs, the Czar holding him by the hand, marshal Villeroy would not allow any other person to touch the King, and said to the Czar: "We leave him to your guidance." He conducted the King to his carriage. Prince Kurakin was the interpreter of all the conversation that was held.

11th.—Paris. The councils are prorogued for three weeks: M. le duc had objected to some of the thirty-two commissioners, whom it was intended to appoint, and madame du Maine complained yesterday, to the duke d'Orléans, that it was proposed to submit this affair to the judgment of per-

sons not sufficiently acquainted with the laws of the kingdom; it is thought that some changes will be made in the proposed arrangement. The Czar went, between four and five o'clock, to the Tuileries, to see the King; they paid him the same honours he had rendered to the King yesterday at the *hôtel* de Lesdiguières. The Czar still seems charmed with the King, and the court is well pleased with the Czar.

13th.—Paris. M. d'Armenonville is commissioned to inform the princes of the blood, and the legitimated princes, of the decree, by which it is ordered, that before the end of the month, they shall place, in the hands of the law-officers of the crown, the memorials and petitions which they have presented, or intend to present, relative to the affairs in litigation between them.

15th.—Paris. Yesterday, at the Opera, the Czar called for some beer to drink. The duke d'Orléans presented the glass and napkin to him; he made some difficulty of receiving them from his hands, but at last took them.

16th.—Paris. The Czar went to the *Invalides*. he wished to examine and observe every thing, even to tasting the men's soup, and drinking their health, calling them comrades, and slapping them on the shoulder, in token of good will. He was much pleased with the manner in which the officers are provided for; he visited the church, which he con-

sidered very fine; he was also delighted with the laundry, the dispensary and the infirmary; he felt the pulse of a soldier, who was in the most critical state, and assured him that he would not die; and, in fact, he is not dead. The *maréchale* de Villars came there as a spectator; the marshal, her husband, presented her to the Czar. He behaved with great courtesy to the *maréchale*, when he knew who she was.

19th.—Paris. Arouet has been put into the Bastille: he is a young poet accused of writing very imprudent verses: he had previously been banished some months ago; he seems to be incorrigible.

20th.—Paris. It is not true that the Czar had poison administered to him in his infancy: the *tic* he has does not arise from that cause, it is natural to him; his first wife is still living, but she has retired to a nunnery. Prince Kurakin, who is here with him, married a sister of that first wife.

24th.—Paris. The Czar went early to the Tuileries, before the King's *levee;* he went to marshal Villeroy's, where he saw the crown jewels, which were finer and more numerous than he expected; he said he was not a connoiseur; he then went to see the King, who was coming to visit him at marshal Villeroy's; they met in their way in a small closet, where they remained.

The Czar always testifies much tenderness and attachment to the King. The King had a roll of

papers in his hand, which he gave to the Czar, saying: "Here is a map of your dominions for you." The Czar went after dinner to Versailles, where he will remain for some days; he alighted at the great marble steps; he seemed surprised at the gallery and the chapel; the apartments of the dauphin have been prepared for him, and he will sleep in that part where the duke de Bourgogne had a communication made between the King's anti-chamber and these apartments.

Marshal Tessé, who attended the Czar to Versailles, left him in the hands of the duke d'Antin, and returned here in the evening.

25th.—Paris. The Czar saw Versailles, Trianon and the *menagerie*, and before the hour he had appointed for M. d'Antin, he had already traversed the gardens on foot, and embarked on the canal. It is said, that some persons in his suite brought ladies with them, and that they even lay in the apartments which madame de Maintenon formerly occupied: Blouin, who is in command at Versailles, and all the King's officers who witnessed this conduct, were greatly shocked at it.

26th.—Paris. After dinner, the Czar caused it to be intimated to marshal Tessé, who is in Paris, that he wished to see the procession to-morrow; that he would be at the *hôtel* de Lesdiguières at eight o'clock, and that he hoped to find the mar-

shal there to conduct him to a proper place for that purpose.

27th.—Paris. There was some public talk of assembling the states-general: it is even said, that some persons of distinction, in whom the duke d'Orléans reposes the utmost confidence, have proposed it to him; but, on the other hand, it is found that the assembly of the states-general may be attended with many inconveniences; and by the manner in which the duke d'Orléans speaks of it, it is apparent that he has no inclination for such a proceeding.

29th.—Paris. By a calculation made of the expense incurred on account of the Czar, it is found that it amounts to between five and six hundred crowns a-day, notwithstanding that the Czar has considerably reduced the tables that were provided for him at the commencement. He was at one time inclined to send for the Czarina here; but he no longer thinks of it now, and will go from hence to meet her, either at Aix-la-Chapelle, or at Spa. She is going there to take the waters, and will wait for him.

June 7th.—Paris. The Czar, who is at Versailles, wishes to stay some days at Marly, and to sleep there: for that purpose, the two pavilions nearest to the *château* have been prepared for him. He proposes sleeping there three or four nights, and not to return to Paris till Friday.

8th.—Paris. They are about purchasing, for the King, the fine diamond of which we have heard so much of late years. The price is agreed on at two millions, the interest of which will be paid at five per cent; and crown-jewels to the value of two millions, are given in pledge for the payment of the principal. The King, when of age, may annul the bargain, if he chooses; but there is no probability that he will do so; for it is an *unique* article, and of amazing beauty. It is not here at present: but it is sent for, and will be here in a fortnight. It is asserted, that it weighs nearly five hundred grains.

11th.—Paris. The Czar went to Saint-Cyr, after seeing the house, he went into madame de Maintenon's chamber, who was in bed, and drew the curtains to see her.

13th.—Paris. The celebrated madame Guion died at Blois. She was a woman who made a great noise in the affair of the Quietists: but during the latter years of her life, she remained silent, and the bishop de Blois was very well satisfied with her. She was mother of the countess de Vaux, and she also had some sons, who are less known.

15th.—Paris. The King has given the Czar two magnificent sets of Gobelins tapestry. They also wished to present him with a sword, enriched with diamonds; but he would not accept it; and the Czar, on his part, has distributed money among

those of the King's servants who waited on him. It is reckoned, that what he has given them, amounts to twenty thousand crowns. He has given to the duke d'Antin, to marshal Tessé, and to marshal d'Estrées, his portrait set in diamonds, and five gold and eleven silver medals, representing chief actions of his life.

18th.—Paris. The duke d'Orléans went rather early after dinner, to the *hôtel* de Lesdiguières, to bid adieu to the Czar, and the Czar came about four o'clock to the Tuileries, to take leave of the King, all which took place without ceremony; the Czar still further testifying his attachment and tenderness for the King.

19th.—Paris. The King went to the *hôtel* de Lesdiguières, to take leave of the Czar, and there was no ceremony observed, as there was none yesterday at the Tuileries.

The duke du Maine and the count de Toulouse went to parliament, and entered their protests against all that might be determined in the matter between them and the princes of the blood; they have positively assured the duke d'Orléans, that they had taken no part in any thing that was done by the nobility.

The Czar came to parliament, and after his departure, the parliament resolved to assemble again on Monday morning, to reply to the protests of the legitimated princes, and, in the mean time, to send

to take the orders of the duke d'Orléans on the subject.

20th.—Paris. The Czar left Paris, and went to sleep at Livry; he will have no one to accompany him to the frontiers, and goes direct to Spa, where he will meet the Czarina. He promised the duke d'Orléans here, that he would order his troops to quit the territory of Mecklenburg, King George, having earnestly besought the duke d'Orléans, to press the Czar strongly on that point. We hear, too, by all the communications from Poland, that all the Russian troops who are in that kingdom, refuse to leave it. So that the Czar has troops in different countries, which are productive of much disquiet in the places they occupy. His son is at variance with him, and is not in his dominions; and yet the Czar is travelling securely, and says, that he has no reason to apprehend any revolution in his states. He is having Petersburg fortified; indeed, he said here, that thirty-six bastions are being constructed; it will be the largest fortification in the world.

21st.—Paris. M. le duc and the prince de Conti went to parliament; they demanded that the protest of the legitimated princes should not be received: the prince de Conti read a short memorial himself.

July 1st.—Paris. The judgment which has been given, is not yet published; the two chief articles only are known, which are, that the edict of 1714, and the declaration of 1715, are annulled; some

privileges are left to the legitimated princes, but they are not yet fully arranged.

18th.—Paris. The Academy of Sciences is engaged in the examination of a secret, which is stated to have been discovered, for rendering sea-water as fit for drinking as spring-water, and at no considerable expense.

August 3d.—Paris. There is in M. Blouin's house, at Versailles, a physician, who asserts, that he is upwards of a hundred years of age; and who does not appear to be fifty; he pretends to possess an universal remedy, and says that it is the philosopher's stone. He calls himself Rose-croix, and says that he expects one of his comrades, who is above four hundred years old: these stories obtain very little credit, but still there are persons who persist in listening to him. It will probably end in the discovery that he is an impostor.

September 27th.—Paris. M. de Ventadour is dead. The King began to weep when he was informed of the death of M. de Ventadour, supposing that madame de Ventadour would be in great affliction; he was not aware, that, for a long time, there had been no intercourse between M. and madame de Ventadour.

29th.—Paris. It was proposed to Mademoiselle, who is at Chelles, to give her the abbey of Montmartre, after she had taken her vows; but she replied, that before she thought of governing, it was necessary that she should learn to obey.

October 30th.—Paris. Marshal Villeroy has resigned a grant which the late King made him, of fifty thousand francs a-year, paid by the city of Lyons. The late King gave it him in the first instance, for six years: at the end of that time, he continued it for six years more, and, at length, in 1712, he wished him to have it for ever; but the marshal would accept it only for six years: these six years would have expired at the end of this year, and the duke d'Orléans wished to renew the term, and even to grant it to him in perpetuity, as the late King wished to do, but the marshal has refused both these offers, telling the duke d'Orléans, that he is now rich enough to dispense with that favour, and that when he solicited it of the late King, his affairs were in a bad state; but that he had subsequently had several grants and large inheritances, and that it was not just, that, at a time like the present, when so many people suffer, he should abuse the good will that was felt towards him.

November 23d.—Paris. M. Dacier, keeper of the King's private library, which entitles him to a lodging in the Louvre, has obtained a *brevet de retenue* for ten thousand crowns on his office, in favour of his wife, eminent for her talents and information. She is the daughter of the celebrated Tannegui Lefèvre, who was the most learned man of his time.

DECEMBER 30th.—Paris. A servant of madame du Guesclin, the canoness, has been arrested here; he attempted to kill his mistress with a sword. She had the courage to seize the sword, and then said to him: "Wretch! make your escape." He was in league with her *femme de chambre*, who is taken. Madame du Guesclin is canoness at Poucé.

END OF THE YEAR 1717.

1718.

JANUARY 13th.—Paris. Madame la duchesse, the mother, wishes to have the box of the *maréchale* d'Estrées, at the Opera, which is a source of great uneasiness to the *maréchale*, who would willingly lend it to the duchess, whenever she desired it, but is unwilling to give it up entirely; and the duchess insists on being completely mistress of it.

16th.—Paris. There was a dispute concerning a box at the Opera, which the duchess was desirous of having, and which the *maréchale* d'Estrées wished not to give up altogether; she requested it might be left to the decision of the Regent, who has not thought proper to decide the question. The public, natu-

rally curious about trifling matters, as well as about those of importance, were anxious to know the result, and attended the Opera, in greater numbers than usual, to see who would occupy the box; the *maréchale* d'Estrées was advised not to expose herself to a quarrel with the duchess, who came there with mademoiselle de Charolois, her daughter.

19th.—Paris. Many of the *maréchale* d'Estrées's family no longer go to the duchess's; three or four of her sisters, or sisters-in-law, were there every day before the affair of the box.

28th.—Paris. M. de la Vrillière went, at seven o'clock in the morning, to the chancellor's, and demanded the seals, at the same time advising him, on the part of the duke d'Orléans, to retire to his estate of Frêne, till further orders. The chancellor was rather surprised; he enquired whether he might not see the duke d'Orléans, or at least write to him; M. de la Vrillière replied, that as to seeing him, it was a thing not to be asked at present, but that, with respect to writing, he would undertake to be the bearer of a letter to him. The chancellor went and wrote it, and read it to M. de la Vrillière, before he gave it him, saying: "Your name is very unlucky to chancellors." The chancellor went to communicate these tidings to his wife, who was lying in; he chose that she should hear it from him, rather than from another person, which might have rendered the matter still more unpleasant.

It appears, that both of them received the intelligence with considerable firmness. The chancellor will set out to-morrow, to retire to Frêne. M. de la Vrillière carried the seals to the duke d'Orléans, who has given them to M. d'Argenson. The duke de Noailles, on receiving a letter from the chancellor, to inform him that M. de la Vrillière had demanded the seals of him, got into his carriage, and went to the Palais-Royal, and seeing the seals, which were on the duke d'Orléans's table, for M. d'Argenson had not yet arrived, enquired of the duke d'Orléans: "What does this mean? why are the seals here?" The duke d'Orléans replied: "I have sent to demand them of the chancellor."—"And to whom do you give them, Monseigneur?" rejoined the duke de Noailles.—"To M. d'Argenson," was the answer. The duke de Noailles then said: "Monseigneur, I see clearly that the cabal obtains the ascendency; and as an attack is made on so estimable a man as the chancellor, and my best friend, I plainly perceive, that I am attacked also, and that I cannot do better than resign my commission, (which is that of president of the council of finance.) I place it in your hands, Monseigneur." The duke d'Orléans said to him: "Have you nothing to ask of me?"—"No, Monseigneur," replied the duke. The Regent said: "I had intended a seat in the council of Regency for you." The duke de Noailles answered: "I shall make

little use of it;" and retired, upon seeing M. d'Argenson enter, who is also put at the head of the finances.

30th.—Paris. The duke d'Orléans took the duke de Chartres to the council of Regency, where he took his seat. He will not vote yet. The members of the council were not aware that the duke de Chartres was coming there. He is not yet fifteen. He remained during the whole of the council: he will always attend. The duke d'Orléans will take him to-morrow to the council of war.

FEBRUARY 16th.—Paris. From what occurred at the discussion of the abbé de Saint Albin's thesis, at the Sorbonne, it is conjectured, that the duke d'Orléans will shortly acknowledge him; for Madame went to the Sorbonne, where never woman had entered before; she had an arm-chair on a platform, and cardinal de Noailles went before her with the cross; he handed her out of her carriage, and when she retired, he conducted her back to it in the same manner.

17th—Paris. Madame, the duke and duchess d'Orléans, the duke de Chartres, and mademoiselle de Valois, will go, to-morrow, to meet the court of Lorraine, who are coming to dine at Bondi, and in returning, will take M. and madame de Lorraine in their carriages. In order to avoid certain difficulties on the score of etiquette, M. de Lorraine will take the name of count de Blammont. A hundred

thousand francs of what is due to him by the treaty, have been paid him, and he will receive two hundred thousand more while he is in Paris.

18th.—Paris. The court of Lorraine arrived here about four o'clock. Madame, the Regent, the duchess d'Orléans, the duke de Chartres, and mademoiselle de Valois, who went to meet them, fell in with them on this side of Bondi, and took them into their carriage; they put madame de Lorraine beside Madame, at the back of the carriage; the duke d'Orléans, and the duke de Lorraine were at the doors; the duchess d'Orléans, M. de Chartres, and mademoiselle de Valois, in front. On her arrival here, madame de Lorraine found, in her chamber, a chest of drawers, full of rich stuffs, magnificent scarfs, ribbons, and all that is requisite for female dress. This present is made her by madame de Berri. The duchess d'Orléans also presents madame de Lorraine with a quantity of fine laces.

20th.—Paris. Madame took madame de Lorraine to the King's, where she saw him dine. When his Majesty saw madame de Lorraine enter, he rose from table, went to receive her, and embraced her, and then sat down to table again. M. and madame de Lorraine dined at Madame's; and after dinner, Madame took madame de Lorraine to the Carmelites. The duchess de Berri also went there.

March 1st.—Paris. The ambassadors were invited to madame de Berri's *fête*; but they did not

go, on account of some difficulties about etiquette.

M. de Magni, the introducer of ambassadors, who sat down to the courtiers' supper, at madame de Berri's, without invitation, received, after supper, a sharp reprimand from M. de Saumeri, first *maître d'hôtel*, by order of the duchess de Berri. M. de Magni received the reprimand with a very ill grace, and replied in such strong terms to M. de Saumeri, that the latter seized him by the cravat, to take him before the duchess de Berri. M. de Magni disengaged himself, and left the Luxembourg. The duchess de Berri is highly incensed against him, and particularly at the manner in which he spoke.

4th.—Paris. M. de Magni has been put into the Bastile. The duchess de Berri mentioned it to Madame, previously to requesting the duke d'Orléans to have him punished, because Madame has a great friendship and esteem for M. Foucaut, who is at the head of her affairs, and who is M. de Magni's father.

12th.—Paris. M. de Magni is released from the Bastile, at the request of the duchess de Berri.

14th.—Paris. Madame, and the duke d'Orléans, have made a very elegant and magnificent present to Madame de Lorraine.

30th.—Paris. M. Poirier, first physician to the King, died this morning, rather suddenly. The situation is worth nearly forty thousand livres a-year.

There are many candidates for it. The duke d'Orléans has declared that he will not interfere; he leaves the duke du Maine, and marshal Villeroy, to appoint, to this vacancy, whomsoever they may think most proper.

April 2d.—Paris. A considerable tumult took place yesterday, near the *Place des Victoires*, respecting a coachman who was put in the stocks; a number of livery-servants of that district assembled, threw stones at the officers, and into the house of the coachman's master, the door of which they also broke open, did considerable damage in the apartments, and burned a carriage, which they dragged into the street; the officers fired, and killed two or three of these misguided people, wounded some, and secured three or four others.

25th.—Paris. Plays recommenced, and the opera of *Amadis* was again performed: Madame went to see it. The duchess de Berri came to the opera from la Meute, and seeing madame de Clermont, in the count de Toulouse's box, which is opposite her's, she sent M. de Brassac, an officer of her guard, to tell her, that she desired she would never make her appearance in any place where she was. Madame de Clermont left the box and the opera; madame d'Estampes the younger, who was there also, went out with her.

A book, by the abbé de Saint-Pierre, which he calls *la Polycynodie*, has been printed; it excites

much conversation: many things are found in it offensive to the memory of the late King.

27th.—Paris. A fire broke out at the *Petit-Pont*, occasioned by a boat laden with heated hay, which got foul of one of the piers of the bridge; all the houses on the bridge are burnt, and the fire is not yet extinguished; a detachment of French and Swiss guards has been ordered thither, and it was feared the fire would extend to the Hôtel-Dieu, to which it was very near. The cardinal de Noailles and the duke, his nephew, passed a part of the night at the Hôtel-Dieu, ordering the removal of the patients, who were in a chamber that was the most exposed to danger from the fire.

28th.—Paris. The fire still continues, but there is now no fear of its extending further; the soldiers of the regiments of guards were of great service, and some of them are hurt. The King appeared very anxious about this fire, this has gained him a high degree of esteem, and has been much commended by every one.

There is a great outcry against the abbé de Saint Pierre's book; it has been determined that the Academy shall assemble on Thursday, and the members will be summoned to attend to consider what resolution shall be adopted in this matter.

29th.—Paris. The fire is not yet quite extinguished, and there are above thirty houses burnt or pulled down. The duke de Guiche was present

at the head of the French guards, who greatly exerted themselves. The duke de Chaulnes led the light-horse who were on duty, to the spot; they effectually protected the property which the tradespeople, whose houses were on fire, had been able to save, and which has been removed. The light-horse were mounted, the Cordeliers and Capuchins exerted themselves with great zeal; indeed some of them lost their lives. Marshal Villars passed the night there on horseback, and ordered some small pieces of cannon to be brought up, in case it had been necessary to make use of them to demolish some of the houses. The cardinal de Noailles and his nephew, gave excellent directions, particularly for the preservation of the Hôtel-Dieu, which has sustained very little damage. The mayor and all the city officers were of great utility; but they are not satisfied with the man who has the care of the engines, which did not afford such effectual assistance as they should have done. The curate of Saint-Sulpice, distinguished himself greatly, by distributing money among the labourers, and by the prudent orders he gave; he even risked his person, and spent several nights there.

The duke de Tresmes governor of Paris, who was in the country, came to town as soon as he was informed of the fire, and remained there all night.

30th.—Paris. The three officers of the Academy,

who are the abbé de Dangeau, director, the bishop de Fréjus, chancellor, and Dacier, perpetual secretary, spoke with the duke d'Orléans yesterday, on the part of the Academy, relative to the abbé de Saint-Pierre's book. Marshal d'Estrées, and the first president, who were at the Palais-Royal, and who belong to the Academy, joined them. The duke d'Orléans told them, that he had ordered the bookseller to be imprisoned, and all the remaining copies to be suppressed; but there are already a great number distributed among the public: we are anxious to see what resolution the Academy will adopt on Thursday, on this subject.

May 5th.—Paris. The abbé de Saint-Pierre was unanimously deprived of his seat in the Academy, for having written a book which he calls *la Polycynodie*, injurious to the memory of the late King.

7th.—Paris. We heard, this morning, at the King's, that the Queen of England expired at Saint-Germain. She died like a saint, and as she had always lived. It causes a dreadful affliction at Saint-Germain where she maintained a vast number of poor English. The King allowed her 200,000 crowns a-year: there was six or seven months' payment in arrears, which will be paid, to satisfy the debts she had contracted for her subsistence.

13th.—Paris. The cardinal de Noailles transacted business with the duke d'Orléans, as he does

every Friday. This prelate has issued an excellent mandate with reference to the fire which happened a week ago. All the parishes in Paris will make collections, and several ladies of distinction are appointed in each parish. It is thought, that these collections will produce a sum sufficiently large, to repair a considerable part of the damage occasioned by the fire. The King, the magistrates, and the corporation, are considering the means of rebuilding the *Petit-Pont*, which was burnt.

14th.—Paris. Yesterday, there was a battle in the forest of Saint-Germain: thirty smugglers had entered it with several horses laden with salt; information had been given of their march; some archers were dispatched, and orders sent to seventy Swiss soldiers, who are quartered in the vicinity of Saint-Germain. The archers, who arrived first, proceeded to attack them; but they would not have got the better, had not the Swiss arrived. The contest lasted a considerable time; the smugglers defended themselves well, killed some of the officers, and wounded some of the Swiss; but at last, they were driven into a sort of entrenchment they had made with branches of trees. Seven or eight of these fellows were killed, and ten or twelve taken, as well as the greater part of their horses, which are given to the officers and Swiss to sell.

July 2d.—Paris. The parliament went to the King, and received the answer to the remonstrances it had made. The keeper of the Seals read it,

and maintained the rights of the King, and the honour of his office, extremely well. The duke d'Orléans and all the princes were there, and an immense number of other persons. The King desires that his edict relative to the coin, should remain entire, without any change; the authority of the King was very clearly explained to them, as well as the power he had conferred on the parliament, which is not to incroach beyond its bounds.

6th.—Paris. Marshal d'Uxelles has hitherto declined signing a treaty which is making with England, to prevent a war in Italy. If he persists in refusing to sign it, it will be signed by M de Chiverne, who is a member of the council for foreign affairs: but the duke d'Orleans hopes that the marshal will sign it in a few days; which will attach an air of greater importance to the treaty, marshal d'Uxelles being at the head of foreign affairs.

Prince Carignano has arrived here. He quitted Piedmont without the knowledge of the King of Sicily, with whom he is greatly at variance. That King's ministers will not see him; and if he sees the duke d'Orléans, it will be *incognito*.

12th.—Paris. The King's law-officers came to the Palais-Royal this morning, to request permission for the parliament to present remonstrances to the King. In consequence of the answer made by the keeper of the Seals to their first remonstrances, it is thought that these will only be in writing, and

that the first president will leave them on the King's table. They have permission to attend the King for that purpose, on Monday, after dinner.

20th.—Paris. The count de Provana was at the duke d'Orléans's at one o'clock, waiting for this prince to quit his closet and see the courtiers; and while he was there, some one came to inform him that he was wanted, and that there were letters to be delivered to him. These were from the King of Sicily, his master. He returned to the duke d'Orléans's closet, where the courtiers were, and caused the duke to be informed, that he had an affair of importance to communicate to him. He gave him a letter, written by the King, his master, to the Regent, wherein he informs him, that the Spaniards have entered the city of Palermo by force, that the inhabitants shouted, "Long live King Philip;" that they drove the King of Sicily's garrison out of the city, and that they are about to attack the castle, and other places in the kingdom. As soon as count Provana had retired, the duke d'Orléans showed this letter to some courtiers who attended him. This news surprised the duke d'Orleans, and every one, and causes a variety of conjectures.

22d.—Paris. Some days ago, M. de Machault, being informed that Faro was played at madame de Pean's, sent some archers, to take the names of all who were playing there, and make them

pay the fines, to which they are liable by the edict. M. de Marolles, a captain of cavalry, who was the dealer on that day wished to leave the house; one of the archers stopped him, and wounded him with a bayonet, which it is expected will cause his death.

24th.—Paris. The duchess de Berri came to dine at the Carmelites; the piety of this princess is continued and increasing.

AUGUST 3d.—Paris. The news of the death of the Czarowitz, will afford much matter for conversation, and the Czar, who foresaw this, is taking measures to remove all suspicions. The Czarowitz leaves two children, a son and a daughter, whom he had by his marriage, with the princess of Wolfenbuttel, sister to the Empress.

4th.—Paris. This morning, the envoy, from the Czar, informed the duke d'Orléans of the death of the Czarowitz; he was condemned by eight archbishops, eight archimandrites, and some other ecclesiastics, who declared him guilty of high treason, and by a hundred and twenty boyards, who all sentenced him to death. His sentence was read to him on the 4th of last month, and on the same evening, he was seized with apoplexy, and died on the 7th. The Czar informs his envoy, that the sentence passed upon his son, had placed him in a state of great embarrassment; that he had scrupled to put him to death, because na-

ture forbade it, and yet hesitated to pardon him, because he had every reason to expect he would form new conspiracies. This letter was of the 4th, and by that of the 7th, he informs him: "God has relieved me from the anxiety I suffered, for my son ..... has died of apoplexy, after an interval of three days." He will cause his body to be opened, to obviate the suspicion of poison.

23d.—Paris. Mademoiselle made her profession at Chelles, and edified every one by the devotion, the firmness and the joy she testified on this occasion. She resisted both the letters of Madame, and the intreaties of M. Terrat, which he repeated this morning, on the part of the duke d'Orléans. Many ladies from Paris attended the ceremony; but there were none of the princes and princesses. The cardinal de Noailles officiated.

26th.—Paris. There was a council of Regency, which commenced at eight in the morning, and M. du Maine, who came to attend the council, left the room before it assembled, with his brother, who informed him that some matters would be agitated, which would be very disagreeable to him. Orders were sent to the parliament, to attend in a body at the Tuileries, and in red robes, his Majesty intending to hold his *lit-de-justice:* during the whole of the night they had been sending to the peers, the marshals of France, the governors of provinces, and the knights of the Holy Ghost, that they might be

present. The keeper of the Seals had also summoned four counsellors of state, and four *maîtres des requêtes* to attend in robes. The four counsellors of state, were M M. Pelletier, Caumartin, Nointel, and the abbé Dubois; the *maîtres des requêtes*, were Boissi, Tuisi, Bernagé the younger, and Lafond. The first president, who has a slight attack of the gout, came in a carriage, with the president d'Aligre, and arrived long before the rest of the parliament, who came on foot, and in such numbers (for there were upwards of 160) that the places, which were intended for them, were insufficient; they were obliged to bring more seats, and even to place some of them on the same seats with the marshals of France.

When every thing was arranged, the King came and took his place on the throne, having two steps below him; under him, was the duke d'Albret, as grand chamberlain; and below the last step, the keeper of the Seals, on a seat, with a small table before him.

The sitting commenced, by the keeper of the Seals reading the edict, for the creation of his office, the enrolment of which was executed immediately; he then read the resolution adopted at the council of the Regency of Sunday last, which annuls the decree of the parliament, and reduces the authority of that body to much narrower limits than it had pretended to: he demanded that it should be en-

rolled; the first president besought the King, that they might be allowed to examine the decree of his Majesty's council at more leisure. The keeper of the Seals turned to speak to the King, and then said to them: "The King will be obeyed, and that immediately." After that, he read a decree, which deprives M. du Maine of the rank which had been left to him last year, when the legitimated princes were divested of the title of princes of the blood, and of the right of succeeding to the crown, and reduced them to the mere rank appertaining to the seniority of their peerage; afterwards, by a new act, they conferred on the count de Toulouse, but limited to his person, the honours he enjoyed before this last alteration, and it was stated, to be on account of his great merit, and his important services. When that was concluded, M. le duc rose and presented a petition, requesting the superintendance of the King's education, to which he was entitled by his birth; the duke d'Orléans added, that M. du Maine being no longer any thing more than a peer, with his proper rank in the peerage, and consequently below marshal Villeroy, he could not exercise an authority over this marshal. The petition of M. le duc was granted, and every thing was enrolled before the conclusion of the *lit-de-justice*. On leaving the assembly, the duke d'Orléans ordered the duke de Saint Simon to go to Saint Cloud, to give an account to the duchess

d'Orléans, who had been there for some days, of all that had taken place, which information surprised and grieved her exceedingly. The regiment of body-guards was under arms from an early hour in the morning, in three different quarters of Paris; ten companies at the end of the Rue de Richelieu, near the Rue Grange-Batelière; and twelve companies in the green of the foire Saint-Germain; the *gendarmes*, the light-horse, and the *mousquetaires*, had orders to hold themselves in readiness, their horses saddled and bridled, and every officer and private with his troop; they were also directed to send every hour to the Tuileries, to ascertain if there were any orders for them.

After dinner, marshal Villeroy went to M. le duc's, who was not at the Hôtel de Condé; but he saw the duchess, his mother. He presented to her the King's tutor and under-tutor, and the *gentilshommes de la manche*, and solicited her good offices in their behalf. He then lamented in her presence the ill fate of M. du Maine; she was affected, and wept, and sent to the princess de Conti, the late King's daughter, who is at Choisé, to request her to come the following morning, to talk to the count de Toulouse, for whom she has a great friendship, to induce him to pursue, on this occasion, all those prudent measures which he was bound to adopt by the distinction made in his favour, and by the recommendations bestowed upon him.

The duchess d'Orléans returned in the evening from Saint-Cloud, and the duke d'Orléans used every means to console her.

27th.—Paris. The King rode out; M. le duc sat beside him in his carriage.

The parliament assembled, and postponed till Monday, the consideration of the measures they intended to pursue.

M. and madame du Maine dined with the count de Toulouse, whither madame d'Orléans went; and after dinner, she took the count de Toulouse with her to Bagnolet.

Last night, they began to remove the furniture from the apartments of M. and madame du Maine, at the Tuileries, where M. le duc will take up his residence immediately.

The princess de Conti, the late King's daughter, came from Choisi, and spoke in the most sensible manner to the count de Toulouse. He will pursue a prudent course in all respects, and that too by the advice of M. du Maine, his brother.

28th.—Paris. The duchess d'Orléans is still in great affliction; there is no longer play at her house.

29th.—Paris. Early this morning, the president de Blammont and two councellors, M M. de Saint-Martin and Feydeau de Calande, son of the president Feydeau, were arrested. This was executed by some of the King's *mousquetaries*, and they were

each put into a carriage with six horses. The president de Blammont is to be taken to the Isles Saint-Marguerite, and the other two, one to the Isle de Ré, and the other to the Isle d'Oleron. As soon as the parliament was informed of this, they sent the King's law-officers to the duke d'Orléans, to request him to allow them to send a deputation to the King; which they received permission to do at three o'clock in the afternoon. The following is the address of the first president to the King, and the reply of the keeper of the Seals, by command of his Majesty.

"Sire,

Your parliament filled with just affliction at having so severely experienced the effects of your Majesty's anger at the *lit-de-justice* held by you, on the 26th. of this month, at your palace of the Tuileries, could not have conceived that any thing could have added to its distress.

We have been overwhelmed this morning by the intelligence we have received of the violent seizure made last night, of three magistrates, whom we have ever seen conduct themselves with a great love of justice and a perfect zeal for your Majesty's services. The door of one of them was broken open, as would have been done to seize a criminal convicted of the greatest offences.

We now come, Sire, with the most profound respect, to intreat you in all humility, to grant to our

tears, the liberty of our colleagues. We only solicit it because we believe them to be innocent.

We feel assured that your Majesty considered them guilty when you ordered their arrest; in that case, Sire, leave us the honour of administering the most scrupulous justice. The privilege of trying our members has never been disputed with us; and your Majesty will see, by the severity of your parliament, should they be found guilty, that it is aware that the faults committed by its members, are less pardonable than those of your other subjects. We have the honour of being all officers of your Majesty, solely for the purpose of deliberating in perfect liberty on affairs which may occur, and of stating our opinions according to the impulse of our consciences.

It would be a great misfortune for your Majesty's service, were this liberty taken from us; we should then become absolutely useless to you; truth has so much difficulty in reaching the throne, that it would be completely closing all access to it.

Had our conduct been explained to you and to the Regent, with strict veracity, never would your Majesty have consented to the exercise of such severities against an assembly, whose firmness and inviolable zeal, in the service of your Majesty, and the Kings, your predecessors, have so frequently been of advantage to the state.

We confined, to our own bosoms, the bitterness

of our grief, in hopes of subduing your anger by respectful silence; but instead of finding it diminish, we have received fresh tokens of it, harsher, if possible, than the first.

We take the liberty of renewing to your Majesty the most urgent and most respectful solicitations, that it may please you to restore to us our colleagues. We beseech you to reflect, that clemency is a virtue which has always been the distinguishing characteristic of the greatest princes; that your parliament is, of all the bodies in the state, the most submissive to your commands, and the most faithfully attached to the sacred person of your Majesty."

The King's Reply to the Parliament.

"The affairs which bring before the King this deputation from his parliament, are affairs of state, which require silence and secresy. The King reserves it to himself, to cause his authority to be respected; and the conduct his parliament shall pursue, will determine the sentiments and the disposition of his Majesty in this respect."

M. and madame du Maine are at Sceaux, where they will not see any person.

30th.—Paris. The King's law-officers came again to the duke d' Orléans, and renewed their applications for the liberty of the three members, intending, they say, to proceed against them, if

they are criminal. The duke d'Orléans made answer, that the night had produced no change in what he had directed to be said to them yesterday.

31st.—The Parliament has been closed, and some persons proposed not to open it again; but more prudent counsels have prevailed, and they will renew their deliberations on the affairs of private individuals.

SEPTEMBER 1st.—Paris. It begins to be stated, that the duke d'Orléans will not grant an audience to M. du Maine, who earnestly solicits it, asserting, that he has neither done nor said any thing that could draw down such a disgrace upon him. The duke d'Orléans states, to those who speak to him on the subject, that he had weighty reasons for acting as he has done: and it is with respect to this, that M. du Maine seeks to justify himself.

3d.—Paris. The duchess de Mortemart, the younger, died in Paris, after a long and cruel illness. She died like a saint.

4th.—Paris. The duchess d'Orléans went, after dinner, to Sceaux, to see M. and madame du Maine. She continues as much affected by their misfortune as they themselves are, and does not conceal it even from the duke d'Orléans.

6th.—Paris. The first president, the president de Novion, and eight counsellors, were deputed by the parliament to go to speak to the duke d'Orléans. The parliament was not accustomed to

send a deputation to the Regent; they only did so to the King: they considered it proper to do so on this occasion, to solicit the liberty of the three members, who are prisoners. The first president made a very fine harangue. The duke d'Orléans replied, that the conduct which the parliament should adopt, would determine his, with regard to the prisoners. They had expected a more decisive answer.

The parliament of Bretagne has also written a very excellent letter to the Regent, as it is stated, to solicit the liberty of these three prisoners; and has addressed to the parliament of Paris a letter, filled with great praises and approbation of its whole conduct.

8th.—Paris. The King, after attending vespers, rode out in the *cours*. Marshal de Villeroi had the politeness to bring him, for a moment, after his dinner, into his own apartments, that he might see mesdames de Dangeau, de Caylus, de Seignelay, and de Courcillon, who were going to dinner, and all of whom he kissed. He appears to them to be in good health, and to become more amiable every day.

11th.—Paris. The duke d'Orléans is about to give in marriage, a daughter, he had by la Desmares, but whom he has not acknowledged.* He

* She was, from her earliest infancy, educated in a convent in Pontoise, and in complete ignorance of her birth till the age

gives her two hundred thousand francs, and M. de Segur, her intended, will have the reversion of the government of the province of Foix, and of the *lieutenance-générale* of Brie, which is one of the four *lieutenances-générales* of Champagne, of which his father is possessed.

The first president saw the duke d'Orléans within these few days, and shewed him the answer returned by the parliament, to the letter from the parliament of Rennes, which is extremely proper. The duke d'Orleans appeared to be perfectly satisfied with it.

of sixteen. At that period, a strange woman came one day for her in a carriage drawn by six horses, with attendants, dressed in grey, and conveyed her to Paris, without answering any of her questions. She was conducted into the Palais-Royal by a private door, which opened into the Rue de Richelieu; she ascended a very narrow staircase, which led to the *petits appartments* of the Regent. After passing through several rooms, her guide stopped at a door, and said to her, "I leave you here for a few moments; the person who is about to receive you is your father." She entered a closet alone, where she found no person but the Regent, who made known to her her birth, and gave her the choice of an abbey, with an income of a hundred thousand livres, or a marriage with a man of quality, but who would only have a slender fortune. He allowed her a fortnight to take it into consideration: she preferred the marriage. Madame de Genlis says, she had these particulars from the mouth of madame de Segur herself, who lived to the age of ninety, and whom she frequently saw in her youth. The Regent never acknowledged her; but subsequently, the duke d'Orléans, his grandson, allowed her to sign Bourbon.

NOVEMBER 8th.—Paris. Mademoiselle de Blanzac, sister to the countess de Tonnerre, is, to be married to M. de Comadeu, who is only sixteen, and who has a father and mother immensely rich; what led to this match, is, that M. de Comadeu, the father, is under an obligation to M. de Blanzac, father of the bride, for having effected his release from his imprisonment, in the castle of Saumur, nearly three years ago; he has planned this marriage out of gratitude. He only signed the marriage-contract this afternoon.

18th.—Paris. The players performed at their theatre, the new tragedy of *Œdipe*, written by Arouet, who has changed his name on account of the strong prejudice existing against him, from his having given offence to many persons in his verses; notwithstanding this prejudice, however, the tragedy was very successful, and much applauded.

24th.—Paris. The duke d'Orléans will allow the bishops, who have no printers within their dioceses, to have their mandates and appeals printed in Paris.

DECEMBER 9th.—Paris. The prince de Cellamare, ambassador from Spain, went, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to M. le Blanc's, to demand a packet of letters, which he was sending to Spain by the abbé Portocarero, who was accompanied by the son of Monteleon, ambassador from Spain to England, who is at present at the Hague. These

two young persons, who were in Paris but a few days ago, had obtained passports to return to Spain; they were arrested at Poitiers, because, it is said, they had with them a Spanish banker, established in England, who had become bankrupt to an enormous extent in London: certain Englishmen had obtained here permission and orders to arrest this banker wherever they might find him; and in arresting him, they seized all the papers of the whole three, and among these papers has been found a packet from prince Cellamare, which he was sending to Spain. It is this packet which the ambassador demanded to have returned. M. le Blanc replied to him, that the packet had been examined, that there were matters of importance in his letters, and that far from restoring him the packet, he had orders, from the abbé Dubois, to conduct him back to his *hôtel.* He got into M. le Blanc's carriage, and when they had alighted, a detachment of *mousquetaires,* who had been ordered for that purpose, took possession of the doors. The abbé Dubois, and M. le Blanc, were a long time with the ambassador; the seal was put upon all the papers found in the house; both the King's seal, and that of the ambassador. M. Libois, gentleman in ordinary to the King, was left with him, and the *mousquetaires,* who had been stationed at the house. The Regent summoned a council of regency at five o'clock, and at this council there

were read two letters from the ambassador to cardinal Alberoni, which all the members of the council considered highly injurious to the duke d'Orléans, and dangerous to the state. They did not read the names of those who are accused of being implicated in this affair: it is said, there are sixty-two new ones in the ambassador's memorial, and the duke d'Orléans stated, that he would not have the names read, in order to afford them leisure to repent*.

10th.—Paris, M. de Pompadour was arrested at eight in the morning; madame de Pompadour and madame de Courcillon, went, an hour afterwards, to the Palais-Royal, to speak to the duke d'Orléans, and ascertain the cause of his apprehension. M. de Orléans understanding that they were come to speak to him, sent word to them by marshal Villeroy, who was with him, that he had considered himself obliged to act as he had done; that he had always loved and esteemed M. de Pompadour, and that he earnestly desired he might prove innocent. Prince Cellamare will be sent back to Spain, and M. de Libois will conduct him to the frontiers.

The deputies from the parliament came, after

* The intentions of the conspirators were to have arrested the duke d'Orléans at one of his parties of pleasure, assembled the States General, changed the form of government, and lastly, to have raised the whole nation in favour of the King of Spain.—*Ed.*

dinner, to the Palais-Royal, to solicit, once more, the liberation of the president de Blammont. The duke d'Orléans told them, that he had caused the ambassador from Spain to be arrested, on account of a conspiracy; that he desired to receive information from those who had been concerned in it, and that he could not, at present, give them an answer on what they requested; that he was about to send back the ambassador to Madrid, and that he should request the King of Spain to grant him justice against him.

The two letters that were read yesterday in the council of Regency are to be printed.

13th.—Paris. The prince de Cellamare left Paris about four o'clock, in his carriage, with M. de Libois, a captain of dragoons, and a captain of cavalry, who have orders to accompany him. He will remain at Blois till intelligence is received of the return of M. de Saint Aignan to France.

16th.—Paris. The first president went in the morning to the duke d'Orléans; he was commissioned, by the parliament, to tell his Royal Highness that they very humbly besought him to revoke the edict relative to the royal bank; that they could not enroll it, though the duke d'Orléans should be displeased at their opposing its enrolment. This did not prevent his replying to the first president with his usual kindness and urbanity, that he would consider of what he had just repre-

sented to him, and that, in a few days, he would acquaint him with his determination.

17th.—Paris. The prince de Cellamare, before he set out, wrote to the other ambassadors, to interest them and their masters in his affair.

21st.—Paris. Father Massillon was consecrated bishop of Clermont, in the King's chapel. His Majesty was in his gallery, where the cardinal de Rohan, grand-almoner, was with him: there were no other cardinals present at this ceremony. There were twelve or fifteen bishops. M. de Fréjus consecrated him, assisted by the bishops of Nantes and Vannes. There is, I believe, no precedent of any bishop having been consecrated in the King's chapel. The late King was at the consecration of a bishop, but it was from curiosity, and in an ordinary church.

22d.—Paris. The new bishop de Clermont was elected to the Academy, in the place of the abbé de Louvois, as was M. de la Force, on Saturday, at the Academy of Sciences, in place of the same abbé.

The old buildings at Chantilly are pulled down; and also the chapel that was in the court-yard. Among the foundations of this chapel, they found a coffin, which is said to enclose the remains of admiral Coligny, whom the constable de Montmorency, his uncle, had conveyed thither, after the massacre of Saint Bartholomew.

23d.—Paris. We hear, from Venice, under date of the 10th, that on the night of the 24th of November, the lightning struck the old fortress of Corfu; that it set fire to 400 barrels of powder, which had blown up a part of the fortress, damaged several vessels, thrown down the neighbouring houses, and among them the palace of General Pisani, whose body was found in his bed, under the ruins; upwards of fifteen hundred persons have perished. The general is exceedingly regretted on account of the important services he had rendered his country.

24th.—Paris. Three large galleries are about to be fitted up in the church of the *Grands Augustins*, where the ceremonies of the Order of the Holy Ghost are performed, in which will be placed the portraits of all the knights who have been received into the order since its creation, in 1578. There are funds in the possession of the order, which will be employed for that purpose, and M. de Cotte has already made designs for it, which are stated to be very fine*.

27th.—Paris. The *mousquetaires* have orders to hold themselves in readiness, and to sleep constantly at the *hôtel;* this strengthens the rumours which are current for some days past, that it is

* This collection, continued down to the revolution, was destroyed in the year 1793.

intended to arrest some persons of great consideration.

28th.—Paris. Intelligence was received of the arrival of M. de Saint Aignan, at Saint Jean-Pied-de-Port, and that he had avoided passing by Pampeluna, where, it is stated, there was an order to arrest him; because, since his departure from Madrid, the King of Spain had learned that the prince de Cellamare had been arrested here.

29th.—Paris. The duke du Maine was arrested at Sceaux, by la Billarderie, lieutenant of the body-guard, and will be taken to the citadel of Dourlens. The duchess du Maine was arrested here by M. Dancenis, captain of the body-guard. He will conduct her to Essone, whence he will return to morrow; she will then be taken to the castle of Dijon, whither she will be conducted by a lieutenant of the body-guard. She was put into a hired carriage on leaving her house; they have taken her round the rampart, in order to avoid the greater part of the streets of Paris; and from the rampart she will be taken out by the gate of Saint Bernard, by crossing the Rue Saint Antoine, and the Isle Notre-Dame. Several upper servants of their household have been arrested, and even some footmen, who had carried their letters; mademoiselle de Montauban, her maid of honour, and mademoiselle de Launay*, one of the ladies of her bed-

* So celebrated under the name of madame de Staal, author

chamber, well known as a wit, are in the Bastile. Malézieux, both father and son, are there also.

D'Avivat, attorney-general of the parliament of Toulouse, who had been engaged on some memorials for M. du Maine, is in the Bastile, and two celebrated counsellors of Paris, who had been concerned in the same matter, are also there; one of them is named Barjetton; I do not know the name of the other.

The prince de Dombes has been sent to Moulin; the count d'Eu, to Gien; and mademoiselle du Maine to Maubuisson.

30th.—Paris. M. Dancenis returned from Essone, whither he conducted madame du Maine yesterday; she will sleep to-night at Fontainebleau. She complains greatly of the carriage, which is very uneasy for her. M. Dancenis was beside her in the coach, and in front were a lieutenant of the guard, and a subaltern; she had two female servants in the second coach. M. le duc solicits the duke d'Orlèans not to oblige her to remain at Dijon*.

of some very lively memoirs, and of a very pleasant comedy, entitled *l'Engôument*. She exhibited, in this lamentable affair, much firmness, presence of mind, and attachment to the duchess du Maine.

* Because M. le duc, nephew of the duchess du Maine, was governor of Dijon, and it was far from decorous that a nephew should be, in some degree, his aunt's gaoler.

31st.—Paris. Madame de Chambonas, lady of honour to the duchess du Maine, requests to be allowed to join that princess at Dijon, to share her imprisonment.

END OF THE YEAR 1718.

1719.

JANUARY 2d.—Paris. Madame la Princesse has obtained, of the duke d'Orléans, the permission which madame du Maine requested. The conduct of madame de Chambonas, who never took any part in public affairs, and who only desires to go and be confined with her mistress, is highly approved of.

7th.—Paris. Young la Billarderie, who is conducting madame du Maine to Dijon, writes, that she was taken very ill at Auxerre.

9th.—Paris. Mademoiselle des Forges has been sent to madame du Maine, with a female servant, to wait upon her. Mademoiselle des Forges is

related to Malézieu ; she is a person of great understanding; this will be a consolation for the princess, who suffers greatly from ill health, during her journey. They have been obliged to allow her to rest at Auxerre.

14th.—Paris. Two decrees have been published here: one, enjoining all Frenchmen who are in Spain to return home, but allowing them six months to settle their affairs ; and another, respecting the Spaniards in France, and which also allows them six months to arrange their concerns.

16th.—Paris. The parliament has made a decree for the suppression of a work, bearing the title, "*Declaration, made by his Catholic Majesty, December 25th,* 1710." The King's law-officers represented, that this work, which bears so respectable a name, being filled not only with the most calumnious observations and expressions, but moreover with maxims the most opposed to the principles of government they were far from conceiving it to be the production of a prince, acquainted with the rights of Sovereigns, and educated in the kingdom; that the authors of it seemed to have in view to inspire division and revolt, having had the audacity to assail the most sacred laws of the state, and even to disavow the legitimate authority by which we are governed. The court of parliament has ordered, that this work be suppressed, as seditious, tending to revolt, and contrary to the royal

authority, enjoining all those who have copies, to bring them to the Registry, and prohibiting all persons to print, sell, or distribute it, under pain of being prosecuted as disturbers of the public peace, and guilty of *lezè-majesté*.

18th.—Paris. The duchess du Maine arrived at Dijon on Saturday; the two women, who were sent after her post, came up with her on Friday. One of these women is possessed of great talents and virtue; she is called mademoiselle des Forges.

23d.—Paris. Permission has been granted to M. de Pompadour, to walk in the Bastile, without his family having solicited that favour, which, however, is gratifying to them.

27th.—Paris. The president de Blammont has permission to come to one of his estates. M. le president obtained that favour for him some days ago, and madame de Blammont came to day to return thanks to the duke d'Orléans.

FEBRUARY 2d.—Paris. Madame du Maine's physician has been sent to her; and she has given la Billarderie all her jewels, which she had taken with her, in order that they may be restored to her family. La Billarderie had orders to ask her for them; they are estimated at about a million.

12th.—Paris. The duke d'Orléans will not go to the Tuileries, because mademoiselle de Chartres, his youngest daughter, has the small-pox; she is in a court of the Palais-Royal, which has been

closed up; but notwithstanding this precaution, the duke d'Orléans also thinks it proper to adopt that of not going near the King.

17th.—Paris. The marquis de Benac was attacked in the afternoon, as he was leaving the fair, and received two sword-wounds in the abdomen, which are thought to be mortal. He has refused to tell who wounded him. He was very much addicted to play, and it is conjectured to have arisen from some quarrel he had at the gaming-table.

18th.—Paris. The King heard mass, and *De Profundis* was sung by the band, on account of the anniversary of the death of the dauphin, his father. There was no play at his Majesty's apartments.

21st.—Paris. The duke de Chartres went yesterday to return lord Stair's visit, who had been to see him on Saturday. The following is what took place at lord Stair's visit, and at that which the duke de Chartres afterwards paid him. The princes of the blood receive ambassadors near the staircase; they give them the right hand. The duke de Chartres received lord Stair at the head of the staircase; and after the audience, conducted him back to the same place, and said to him: "I am very sorry that this is not my house, that I might attend your excellency to the bottom of the staircase." He gave him the right hand all the time, and in the apartment, where he gave him audience,

there were two arm-chairs, one for the ambassador, and one for him; that for the ambassador, on the right. Yesterday, when the duke de Chartres returned the ambassador's visit, the latter came to receive him at the bottom of the stair-case; and after the visit, in re-conducting him, he even took a few steps into the court, to see him get into his carriage, and then stood on the last step of the stair-caise, until the prince had quitted the court-yard*.

23d.—Paris. The countesses de Fontaine and Ferrand have got up a little opera, which is but a cento from different French poets, who are no longer in existence. The prologue and the first act are already written, and Colin has composed the music for it. M. and madame de Conti went after dinner to madame de Fontaine's, where this *divertissement* was rehearsed, and succeeded amazingly. There was a great deal of company.

26th.—Paris. The prince de Conti went to lord Stair's, who had been to visit him in state on Saturday; but lord Stair did not come to receive the prince de Conti at the bottom of the stair-case, as he expected, and as has been the constant practice. The prince de Conti, not seeing him make his appearance, left the house without alighting, and went imme-

* After the regency, there were many discussions between the ambassadors and the princes, and the ambassadors at length entirely left off visiting the princes.

diately to the Palais-Royal, to make a complaint of it to the Regent. The ambassador had, previously to this, sent to request an audience of the princesses de Conti, and the duke d'Orléans sent to desire these ladies not to grant an audience to the ambassador, until he had fulfilled his duty with respect to the prince de Conti. The ambassador, on his side, maintains, that in his instructions there is no mention made of what the prince de Conti claims.

28th.—Paris. M. le duc will not return lord Stair's visit, until he has made satisfaction to the prince de Conti.

March 4th.—Paris. The duke d'Orléans has made a grant to the grand-prior, out of the lotteries which are drawn every month in Paris. It is thought that it will bring him in twenty or thirty thousand crowns a-year.

7th.—Paris. The marquis de Benac, who fought a duel a few years ago, is dead of his wounds. It was pretended that he was cured by the sympathetic powder, and in fact his wound was healed, and he got up; but he suddenly lost all his blood*. The person whom he fought, and whom he constantly

* It was Sr. Kenelm Digby, an Irishman, who invented and distributed in France this pretended sympathetic powder. Montfleuri ridiculed this piece of absurdity on the stage; and, as the French never believe in any thing they have once laughed at, be the ridicule well or ill-founded, there was an end of this wonderful remedy so much cried up at first.

refused to name, left Paris on the very day the affair happened, and took refuge in Lorraine. Thus it was a duel, and not an assassination.

The marquis de Rothelin having complained to the duke d'Orléans of not being made a brigadier, the duke d'Orléans answered him: "Blame none but yourself for it: I had inserted your name in the list; but you wrote me a letter with which I was not pleased; and upon receiving it, I ordered your name to be struck out."

April 4th.—Paris. Madame de Maintenon, who has been occasionally very subject to slight fevers, but which were never of dangerous consequence, has for some days past had a violent one, with occasional severe paroxysms; this, together with her great age, raises apprehensions for her life. She is calm during her illness, and does not appear to be at all alarmed at it.

7th.—Good Friday.—Paris. The duchess de Berri has made a vow to wear nothing but white* for six months; she reckons on passing that time at Meudon, whither she intends going on Wednesday.

15th.—Paris. Madame de Maintenon died this evening at Saint-Cyr, after a continued fever of a month's duration; she was eighty-three years of age. She was a woman of extraordinary merit, who did so much good, and prevented so much evil, during the time she was in favour, that

* In honour of the Virgin Mary.

too much cannot be said in her praise; indigent families, especially of the nobility, suffer a severe loss in her, for her charities were great; and constituted her whole expenses. During her illness, she communicated almost every other day, immediately after midnight.

May 4th.—Paris. Some days since, two of the duchess du Maine's carriages were forwarded, to remove her from Dijon to Châlons-sur-Saône; and la Billarderie, the younger, who is to conduct her thither, set off also with a detachment of the guard. In her carriage, are two female servants and a surgeon, whose assistance she requires; but it is not yet known whether her health will permit her to take this short journey, though she has a great desire to quit the castle of Dijon. La Billarderie has, within these few days, obtained a pension of a thousand crowns.

5th.—Paris. M. le duc, and the prince de Conti, paid their visits separately, some days ago, to lord Stair, who received them with the honours they claimed, and which were due to them, and without which, they would not have visited him.

A new square is about to be constructed in front of the Palais-Royal; the work is begun, and several of the houses, that are to be cleared away, are already pulled down. It is said, that a reservoir for water is to be constructed at the end of this square, and that it will be made very ornamental:

this improvement is effected at the expense of the city, which also enlarges the quay opposite to it.

9th.—Paris. The marchioness d'Arpajon has been delivered of a second son: I mention this, on account of a singular circumstance connected with it; which is, that the second sons of the elder branch of this family, are born knights of Malta, or become so immediately upon being baptized. The ambassador of the order, himself, puts the insignia round their necks, and at fifteen years of age they become grand crosses. The child, who is born, has nothing to pay to the order on this account; it is a privilege which the duke d'Arpajon obtained from Malta, for having, at his own expense, carried succours thither, when it was expected that the island would be attacked.

The eldest of the house of Arpajon is allowed to appoint which of his children he chooses, on their coming into the world, to be made a knight. I have stated, that it was the second, because, in general, they do not take the eldest for that purpose; this privilege even extends to the son of a daughter of the house of Arpajon; but for once only. I have seen the act of concession executed by the grand-master, and all the knights who were at Malta unanimously.

19th.—Paris. The duke d'Orléans went, in the morning, to the King, and told him there was an abbey vacant, of eleven or twelve thousand livres

a-year, and that he thought it could not be better disposed of than to the abbé Vittemant, his Majesty's under-tutor; and that if the King would be pleased to inform the abbé himself, of the favour he granted him, it would give him still further pleasure. The King was much pleased at this, and sent immediately for the abbé Vittemant, to whom he said: "I give you this wealthy abbey, and give it you with pleasure." The abbé thanked the King exceedingly, but refused the abbey, saying, he had sufficient property to live on. Marshal Villeroy, who was present, interfered, and said, "M. l'Abbé, the King commands you to accept it." The abbé persisted in his refusal, still saying, that he had more property than he required for his subsistence. "Well, then, M. Vittemant, said the marshal, you will employ it in charity to the poor!" The abbé answered: "It is not worth while to receive alms, for the purpose of distributing them." This proceeding is, I apprehend, unprecedented, and has been much commended.

25th.—Paris. Intelligence has arrived, that the princess Sobieski, who has made her escape from Inspruck, arrived at Boulogne on the second of this month; and it is said, that on the 7th, the son of lord Murray, authorized as the proxy of King James*, married her; and that on the 9th, she set

* Better known in England by the name of the first Pretender; he was the son of James II. and was born in 1688.

out for Rome. It is not doubted but that she will shortly embark from that country, to join King James in Spain; a voyage which cannot fail to be both difficult and dangerous for her.

27th.—Paris. The duchess du Maine must have arrived at Châlons, where, it is affirmed, she will be much more comfortable than at Dijon. They have even sent her a calash to take the air in.

JUNE 7th.—Paris. The princess Sobieski has arrived at Rome; she has been received, and is treated there as a Queen: it is certain that her marriage took place at Boulogne, as was stated.

10th.—Paris. M. de la Vieuville died yesterday in Paris; the children, by his two first marriages, have requested his widow to remain in her house, and have told her that they should always look upon her as their own mother.

JULY 21st.—Paris. The duchess de Berri died a little after midnight.

After being protected by Louis XIV., in March, 1708 he embarked at Dunkirk for Scotland, but was obliged to return in April. After the peace, he retired to Lorraine. In 1715, he again embarked for Scotland, but being again unsuccessful, returned, *incognito*, to France, whence he proceeded to Avignon, which he quitted in 1717, for Italy. In 1719 he visited Spain, whence he again returned to Rome: here he married, the same year, Maria Clementina Sobieski, daughter of prince James Louis Henry Sobieski. He died at Rome, on the 2d January, 1758, leaving two sons, Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimer, (the Pretender) and Henry Benoit Cardinal d'York.—*Ed.*

The King went to the academy of painting and sculpture, and saw all the fine pictures there. M. Coypel explained them to him. Since his Majesty has resided at the Louvre, he goes frequently to see M. Hermaud's collection.

22d.—Paris. The King went, at half-past three, to the French academy, and afterwards to the academy of Sciences. Marshal Villeroy, who accompanied him, spoke first in both these academies, and that with much grace and dignity. Valincour, director of the French academy, made a sort of harangue to the King; and then la Mothe asked leave to read some verses: both the speech and the verses were highly approved. After this, the King wished to see how the officers were elected; and they brought him a small box, with springs, used for that purpose, and which Dacier, secretary to the academy, set in motion.

At the academy of Sciences, M. de Torcy, who is the vice-president, (the abbé Bignon, the president being absent) addressed the King, after marshal de Villeroy had spoken; and his speech, which was very short, was much applauded: they afterwards exhibited several experiments to the King, which amused him greatly. On leaving these two academies, his Majesty went to the Palais-Royal, to see M. and madame d'Orléans.

23d.—Paris. The King went to Saint Cloud about six o'clock, to see Madame. His Majesty

will wear mourning for the duchess de Berri six weeks, and the duke d'Orléans will wear it three months. There was no council of Regency, and the duke d'Orléans is still in great affliction.

24th.—Paris. The King went, between four and five o'clock, to the academy of Belles-Lettres, formerly called the academy of Inscriptions; and M. de Boze, secretary of this society, addressed the King in the absence of the principal officers.

31st.—Paris. La Billarderie has set out for Châlons, as the bearer of a permission, for the duchess du Maine to go to a *château* in the neighbourhood, where she will have more servants, and be able to go out. They have also sent some horses and dogs to M. du Maine, in order that he may hunt; he is only obliged to return every night to Dourlens, where he resides.

August 2d.—Paris. The King went, in the morning, to the academy of Architecture; and in the evening, before returning to the Tuileries, he went to the Mint, where the medals are struck; and Launay, who is the director, struck a medal in his presence, having on one side his Majesty's portrait, and on the reverse, that part of the Zodiac which contains the three signs of summer, with these words around it: "*Lustrando fovet et recreat.*"

September 10th.—Paris. We have tidings, that King James, who is always called in England the pretender, has arrived in Italy, where he will

consummate his marriage with the princess Sobieski. His departure from Spain was known some days ago, and we now hear that he has arrived in Italy.

October 20th.—Paris. Some days since, when the King went to see mademoiselle de Chausserais, at her little Madrid residence, she made him a present of a handsome cow, very beautifully marked, for the *ménagerie* he is forming at la Meute; and the duke d'Orléans, who was there, gave his Majesty several very handsome vases of porcelain, silver and gilt brass, for the dairy. Those who have seen the present, say that nothing can be prettier. It seems to have given the King great pleasure.

22d.—Paris. The King always called the duke d'Orléans sir, in speaking to him; the duke d'Orléans has besought him to call him uncle, as the late King always called him nephew; and now the King constantly calls him uncle.

November 17th.—Paris. The marquis de Dangeau, author of these memoirs, underwent an operation for the stone, by Thibaut the surgeon, who performs those operations at the Hôtel-Dieu: it was performed with the greatest success.

22d.—Paris. The operation which was performed on the 17th, on the marquis de Dangeau, was so successful that he has not had the slightest attack of fever since.

30th.—Paris. The marquis de Dangeau's wound

is entirely closed, and he begins to go out. There are few instances of so fortunate an operation, for he has no further need of dressings*.

DECEMBER 18th.—Paris. In consequence of the rumours which have prevailed, that there were certain persons who intended to make an attempt on the life of M. Law, he has been allowed sixteen of the Swiss regiment of guards, to sleep in his house; and eight more are sent to his brother's residence.

29th.—Paris. To-morrow a courier is to be sent to M. du Maine, with permission to come to Clagny. Leave is also given to madame du Maine to come to Sceaux. The princess wished la Billarderie to go to Chamlay, to accompany her in her journey, because he has been very useful to her, and has always shewn her a great deal of attention; but he is not sent as an officer of the guard, because she is perfectly at liberty, except that she is not allowed to come to Paris, any more than M. du Maine, and that the husband and wife will be in different places. There is nothing yet said respecting the cardinal de Polignac, or the prisoners in the Bastile; but the above circumstance affords hopes of their release.

* This part of the journal was written by one of his secretaries.

END OF THE YEAR 1719.

1720.

JANUARY 11th.—Paris. Many persons go to see M. du Maine, at Clagny. They ask leave of the duke d'Orléans, who very willingly grants it; but M. du Maine likes to see none there but his particular friends and servants.

15th.—Paris. The duke d'Orléans gave audience again, this morning, to lord Stanhope; and lord Stair assisted at this audience in the council of regency. They read all the depositions of those who have left the Bastile, and of those who are still there; that of the duchess du Maine was afterwards read.

18th.—Paris. Every one is allowed to go and see the duke du Maine: but, with respect to the duchess du Maine, the duke d'Orléans has given orders, that permission to go to Sceaux is to be asked of madame la Princesse, who does not like many applications to be made to her.

26th.—Paris. The relations of the count de Laval have had the audience of the duke d'Orléans, which they requested, in order to solicit the liberty of the prisoner. His royal highness replied, that

when matters merely concerned his own person, he was always ready to shew mercy and to forgive; but that when they concerned the King, or the state, there could not be too much attention and vigilance employed: and that he hoped M. de Laval might prove innocent. It is said, that for some days past he is more closely confined in the Bastile than before.

29th.—Paris. When the depositions made by madame du Maine and some of the prisoners were read in the council of regency, that which related to M. de Richelieu was also read, though several months had elapsed since he quitted the Bastile.

30th.—Paris. Madame du Maine came to see the princess, who is still much indisposed; she also saw the princesses de Conti, both mother and daughter. She has permission to come to Paris when the princess sends for her; but she is obliged to return to Sceaux to sleep.

FEBRUARY 1st.—Paris. Cardinal Alberoni has written to the Regent, from Marseilles, a letter, in still stronger terms than that which he wrote him at Montpellier, still offering to give him all the necessary information for reducing the King of Spain. He observes, in one of his letters, that the Pope, the Emperor, and the King of Spain, will have to account to God for his not having received the bulls for the archbishopric of Seville. Many persons have seen these letters.

8th.—Paris. An edict will shortly appear, forbidding every one generally to wear jewels; but particular permissions will be given to a number of persons who will request leave to wear them. It is intended by this to prevent such large purchases being made as have been for some months past; it is stated, that foreigners have sold them here to the amount of upwards of a hundred millions, and that they were preparing to introduce a great many more, which they were to sell at high prices.

10th.—Paris. The edict respecting jewels was published. None but bishops will be allowed to wear rings.

11th.—Paris. At the ceremony of betrothing mademoiselle de Valois, the duke de Chartres took the place of the prince of Modena. After the ceremony, the King went to the Palais-Royal to bid adieu to this princess. He made her a magnificent present of a necklace of diamonds and pearls.—There was a great many persons present at the ceremony, but few ladies of rank. No person had been invited, but it was expected there would have been a greater attendance. The cardinal de Rohan officiated. Mademoiselle de Montpensier bore the train of her sister's mantle.

12th.—Paris. The marriage of the princess took place at noon, in the chapel of the Tuileries; and after the ceremony the King conducted her to her carriage, and said to the coachman: "*To Modena.*"

This is a custom always observed; and when the princess, sister to the duke d'Orléans was married to the King of Spain, at Fontainebleau, the King, on conducting her to her carriage, said to the coachman: "*To Madrid.*" The officer of the guard, and the guards who are to attend her, had orders to follow the carriage, as if she had been to set out immediately. At the same time M. de Sabran was dispatched to Modena with the news of the celebration of the marriage. None were to be present at the ceremony of the marriage, but those who had been at that of the betrothing, except the duchess de Villars, who is to conduct the princess, and who made an effort to assist at the ceremony. It is still thought that she will not set off on Monday.

15th.—Paris. The new tragedy, by Arouet, was performed, but did not succeed. He confesses himself, that it is not good, and complains that friends, to whom he had shown it, had flattered him respecting it. He has withdrawn it from the players.

17th.—Paris. The King will assist to-morrow at the council of regency. It was directed, in the late King's will, that, as soon as he was ten years old, he should assist there, in order to initiate him in public affairs; but he will not vote.

18th.—Paris. A council of Regency, to which

the King went for the first time. After he had remained there for some time, and the most important affairs had been discussed, it was proposed to him to leave it, if he liked better to go and play, or divert himself in any other manner, and to do what was most agreeable to him. He replied, that what he liked best was to remain in the council, and he did so. On his entrance, he made a little compliment, which was much to the purpose, and delivered with the best grace possible. During the council, too, he proposed some very pertinent questions.

23d.—Paris. The tragedy, written by Arouet, was again played at the theatre. It had been much censured, the first time it was played, and the author himself had taken it out of the hands of the players. Subsequently, some persons of quality have desired to see it. He has altered some of the verses, and the piece has succeeded better.

24th —Paris. An edict has been published concerning silver plate, by which the goldsmiths are forbidden to work, except for those who shall have licenses; it also directs, with respect to hammered plate, that dishes shall not exceed the weight of ten marcs, and the dozen of plate shall not exceed thirty marcs. They are not allowed to use, upon any article of gold, more than one ounce.

25th.—Paris. There is an edict, restoring the

louis of the present day to thirty-six livres; those called *Noailles*, to forty-five, and the crowns in proportion.

There was some little tumult in the theatre. The players wished to perform Arouet's tragedy in spite of him, and did so, though he strenuously opposed it.

28th.—Paris. An order has been published, for foreign rebels to quit all the dominions subject to his Majesty, within a week. This was proclaimed by sound of trumpet, and the news at first gave rise to various rumours, as to the cause of it; but it is only a condition, made in the quadruple alliance; a similar proclamation was made last year, so that it concerns very few persons; but it is determined not to fail in any article of the treaties.

MARCH 1st.—Paris. They have begun visiting some houses, to see if there be money in them beyond the sum allowed to be kept at home. It is stated, that many persons have concealed large sums, and that there are informers who have already given intimation of it.

10th.—Paris. They have visited several houses, to search for money, and there is already a decree issued against M. Adine, who was one of the directors of the Bank, and who is considered as a very able man in his profession. He had louis *de Noailles*, and Spanish pistoles, to the amount of

eight or ten thousand crowns; they are confiscated: he has also been sentenced to a penalty of ten thousand livres, and is deprived of his situation. It is thought, however, that these visits will not often take place, and that government will be satisfied with some slight examples.

21st.—Paris. The duke d'Orléans made all the cardinals embrace in his closet, and they did so cheerfully, and with an air of sincerity.

22d.—Paris. The count de Horn went into the Rue Quincampoix, intending, as he said, to purchase stock to the amount of a hundred thousand crowns. He met a broker by appointment, in a small room, who brought him the stock in a note-case. The count de Horn, who had two of his friends with him, fell upon the unfortunate man, stabbed him in several places, and took his note-case. One of the two ruffians he had with him, seeing that the broker was not quite dead, completed the murder. These two are taken; the third made his escape. It is not doubted, but that justice will be executed promptly and severely, the act being so abominable; and the rank of the person who has committed it, rendering it the more necessary to make an example of him. He is brother to the prince de Horn-Horn. There are many persons of quality here nearly related to him. The family of Horn-Montmorency is extinct.

23d.—Paris. The duke d'Orléans went in the morning to Saint Cloud, whither the duke du Maine went to meet him. Nothing is known of what passed between them; but it seems to have been satisfactory to the duke du Maine.

The family of the count de Horn are using great exertions to obtain a pardon for him. The duke d'Orléans avoids speaking to them, and it is not believed they will obtain any thing from him.

24th.—Paris. The duke d'Orléans persists in refusing to shew any favour to the count de Horn. Some persons of his family, to whom his royal highness could not avoid speaking, solicited that the count should be considered as a madman, and confined in les Petites-Maisons; telling him, at the same time, that he had a mother and an uncle confined. The duke d'Orléans replied, that we could not, too soon, get rid of madmen, whose insanity led to such desperate acts; upon which the persons who were desirous of serving the count, represented to him what a disgrace it would be to an illustrious family, and one allied to so many Sovereigns of Europe. He answered, that the disgrace was in the crime, and not in the punishment. They pressed him still further, saying to him: "But, sire, he has the honour to be allied to yourself, even!"—"Well, gentlemen," he replied, "I will take my share of the disgrace with you."

25th.—Paris. The count de Horn was to be exe-

cuted to day; but a process was instituted, which might have delayed the affair for some days, on account of Passion Week, and it became necessary to annul it, which has been done this evening; and he will be executed to-morrow in public, notwithstanding all the solicitations which persons of quality have made to his royal highness.

26th.—Paris. The count de Horn, and mademoiselle, his accomplice, a native of Piémont, were broken alive on the wheel, in the Place-de-Grève, about four o'clock in the afternoon, to the great satisfaction of the populace and the public, who have much commended the severity of the duke d'Orléans. The third accomplice, who is called Destamps, has fled: he left the room at the moment the murder was completed; it was he who guarded the door. It is believed, they have intelligence of the place of his retreat, and hope to secure him very shortly. The criminals are said to have accused a number of persons, when under the torture, and to have confessed many other crimes.

April 5th.—Paris. After dinner the duchess du Maine went to the Palais-Royal, and was for some time with his royal highness. The younger princess de Conti was with madame du Maine. This princess retired perfectly satisfied with the interview: she has permission to remain in Paris, or any where else she chooses; but she will not be satisfied till she has seen M. du Maine. She hopes

to see him soon, and that he will yield to the intreaties she makes for that purpose. She has spoken to his royal highness, touching the liberation of mademoiselle de Launay—hopes of which had been held out to her.

9th.—Paris. A courier is dispatched for Nantes, who carries a general pardon for all the Bretons who are in prison, or under accusation, and who have not yet been tried.

13th.—Paris. The King went, after dinner, to hawk in the park of Vincennes; in returning, he met, in the Rue Saint-Antoine, the Holy Sacrament, which was on its way to a sick person. He stopped his carriage, alighted, and knelt down in the street, although it was very dirty. This greatly edified all who saw him in that situation; he would have attended the Holy Sacrament to the house of the invalid, but for the apprehension there was of impure air*.

26th.—Paris. Within these two days they have begun to take up the beggars in the streets, both men and women; they confine those in the hospitals, who are not in a condition to work and gain their livelihood; and those who are capable of working, whether males or females, will be sent to the colonies. They will also take up all vagrants,

* Down to the time of the revolution, all the princes, when they met the Holy Sacrament, alighted from their carriages, and knelt down in the street.

and persons who can give no account of themselves. There were many people of this sort, who committed disorders in Paris, which it is determined to put a stop to it.

30th.—Paris. Yesterday there were some trifling disturbances at the Place-de-Grève, and in the Rue Saint-Antoine. The officers attempted to arrest some men and women, as being vagrants, and of no character, and who proved to be persons of credit in Paris, in whose behalf the people took up arms, and there were some of the officers killed, and several wounded. The orders that were given them are very good, and very judicious; but these officers have not executed them properly.

May 9th.—Paris. The marriage of M. de Montauban, with mademoiselle de Meuve, daughter of a noted banker, is broken off, notwithstanding all the millions that were to be given with her. The de Rohan family could not consent to this alliance. The duke d'Orléans has felt all the force of their reasons; he has given M. de Montauban a pension of two thousand crowns, and the prince de Rohan has undertaken, that his family shall give him four thousand francs, and is himself security for it. This will enable him to live more genteelly.

11th.—Paris. The marquis d'Oise, younger brother of the duke de Villars, marries the daughter of Audré, well known for his share in the Mississipi affair. The girl is not three years of age;

and the marriage-contract is settled, by which they give him a hundred thousand crowns immediately, and settle on him a pension of twenty thousand francs till the day of the marriage, for which he is not to be in any way accountable; and should the girl die previously, he will retain all that he will have received. When the marriage is consummated, which is to take place as soon as she is twelve years old. she will receive an immense property; André also confers great benefits on the duke de Villars, brother of the marquis d'Oise.

14th.—Paris. The King had his dinner taken into the apartments of M. de Fréjus, in order to see from thence the procession of the Mathurins, who have, in conformity with their pious institution, ransomed a number of captives. This interesting procession passed over the Pont-Royal.

20th.—Paris. The prince de Montbelliard, who is here, petitions to have his children, by three different wives, acknowledged as princes. Two of these three wives are still living, and residing together with him. He wishes to have one of them called the dowager, and the other the reigning princess. He asserts, that by the religion he professes, and by the laws of the empire, he is justified in all he has done. The duke d'Orléans has commissioned the count de la Marck, and M. d'Armenonville, to examine into this affair.

23d.—Paris. The distress in Paris is extreme,

on account of the edict of yesterday; very seditious papers have been thrown into several houses; an infinite variety of conjectures are formed respecting this matter, all extremely doubtful.

26th.—Paris. The King put himself in a passion with one of his *gentilshommes de la manche*, towards whom he has hitherto shewn more attachment than to any other person; it is even said, that he struck him, and forbade him ever to appear in his presence.

29th.—Paris. M. le Blanc went, in the evening, to Mr. Law's, to tell him that the duke d'Orléans thanked him for the pains he had taken, in his office of comptroller-general, and he dismissed him from that situation; and that, as many persons in Paris were unfriendly to him, he thought it necessary to place about his person an officer of merit and reputation, to prevent any mischief. He has chosen, for this purpose, major Besenval, of the Swiss guards; he will have sixteen Swiss soldiers, who will sleep in the house. Mr. Law expected nothing less, and appeared quite collected.

31st.—Paris. It is strongly reported, to-day, that the affairs of the Bank have been found to be in a much better state than was said, and that there is still a great deal of money; that the number of bank notes does not exceed what had been regulated by the decrees*. M. de Sassenage conducted Mr.

* Which unfortunately was not the case.

Law to the duke d'Orléans; he was admitted by the back apartments, and was with him for half an hour. It is asserted, that his accounts are perfectly clear, and he is no longer considered as a man in disgrace. They even talk of giving him some posts of honour; but all this is very uncertain. Mr. Law is protected by a great prince, and many persons of rank interest themselves for him, and consider him necessary to public affairs, in the state in which they are.

JUNE 1st.—Paris. There is still much uncertainty as to what relates to Mr. Law; but his friends, who are more numerous than was thought, are in hopes, as he has seen the duke d'Orléans, that he will be fully exculpated. This affair has been productive of a great deal of anxiety to the duke d'Orléans, who felt himself much indisposed; in the evening he had violent vomitings.

3d.—Paris. Mr. Law was engaged for a long time with the duke d'Orléans, and the number of stocks is to be reduced. There will not remain above a third; the edict to that effect will appear to-morrow.

5th.—Paris. Mademoiselle de Launay has quitted the Bastile, and is at Sceaux with madame du Maine.

10th.—Paris. Mr. Law seems to be more in favour than ever with the duke d'Orléans.

30th.—Paris. The abbé de Chaulieu died a few

days ago. He was a man of much talent, and had written some charming poems; it is hoped the copies will be found, that they may be printed. He was much attached to the family of Vendôme; and the grand-prior of that name had given him a considerable benefice, dependent on one of his abbeys.

JULY 2d.—Paris. The King is learning to shoot, within these few days, and seems already to be very expert at it.

The parliament sends a deputation to the duke d'Orléans, to represent to him the inconveniences attending the stock-jobbing, that which is carried on publicly in the Place-de-Vendôme, and also the scarcity of money in Paris. Very little is given out at the bank, and the small quantity that is distributed at the commissioners', attracts a crowd of complainants, by which the commissioners themselves are overwhelmed.

Although marshal Villeroy has only had the gout, the people were greatly alarmed, knowing that he kept his bed, and even the fish-women deputed two from among them, with an order, to request permission to see him. Never have the people testified so much affection for a private individual.

5th.—Paris. There was a *conseil des finances*, and an edict was issued respecting jewels, which does not give satisfaction, and which it is not believed can produce any good effect; for it prohibits

not only the wearing of any, but the keeping of them, and only allows them to be sold in foreign countries.

9th.—Paris. King James has informed the English of the pregnancy of the Queen, his wife, inviting them to be present at her lying-in.

17th.—Paris. There was a great crowd at the Bank, and in the neighbouring streets, where there were ten or twelve persons killed by the pressure. The people carried three of these dead bodies to the gate of the Palais-Royal, and wanted to take them in. The clamours were loud: it is even stated that the multitude were assembled from four o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Law went to the Palais-Royal about ten o'clock: imprecations were vented on him in the streets. The duke d'Orléans did not think proper to let him quit the Palais-Royal amidst these commotions. He sent back his carriage, the glasses of which were broken with stones. The people went to his house, where they also threw a great many stones, and broke the windows. As soon as the tumult at the Palais-Royal was known at the Tuileries, and was found to increase, a detachment from the companies on guard at the King's, was sent to the Palais-Royal, where they remained for some time. The duke d'Orléans thought proper to send them back again. The duke de Tresme, governor of Paris, M. de la Vrillière, and M. le Blanc, came,

and severally addressed the people. The three dead bodies were ordered to be taken away. Instead of the soldiers and guards sent from the Tuileries, they sent for some brigades of officers of the patrole, and by mildness and intreaties the people gradually dispersed. The new *lieutenant de police* also came to the Palais-Royal, and endeavoured to induce the people to retire.

'The edict by which the India Company engaged to redeem the amount of six hundred millions of bank notes within a year, by paying fifty millions a month, in consideration of its being declared a commercial company, was laid before parliament this morning. The chancellor had proposed it to the deputies of the parliament the day before; and it was on account of this edict that an extraordinary council of regency was assembled on Tuesday. The parliament refused to enrol the edict, and sent the King's law-officers, after dinner, to the duke d'Orléans, to explain their reasons. The Regent seemed much piqued at this refusal, and it is feared that it may lead to unpleasant consequences.

18th.—Paris. A proclamation from the King is published, which forbids assemblies of the people, under heavy penalties, and states that on account of the disturbances which have occurred at the bank, no money would be given there, and that it would be closed till further orders. Orders have been sent to the troops at Montargis, at work on the canal,

and a camp has been marked out for them near Charenton. It is also said, that the King's regiment is ordered to the heights of Chaillot, and some regiments of cavalry and dragoons to Saint-Dennis: all this indicates that the court is determined to be obeyed; and there is no doubt but that it is against the parliament that these precautions are taken. The first president and the *procureur-général* have, however, again seen the chancellor; and it is very desirable that the affair should be accomodated.

19th.—Paris. Every thing was tolerably quiet to-day, but apprehensions are entertained for to-morrow, which is market day. The regiments of guards have orders to hold themselves in readiness, and the *mousquetaires* to keep their horses bridled, and not to quit their post. It does not appear that the conferences between the chancellor and the first president have produced any result. The parliament wishes to support what it has done, and the duke d'Orléans will be obeyed.

The troops that are ordered will arrive to-morrow, and something of importance is expected on Sunday.

Money has been sent to Genesse, to induce the bankers to come as usual, lest they should refuse to take the notes, as almost all the dealers and artizans in Paris do.

20th.—Paris. The regiments of guards were dispersed in the markets, with some officers at their

head. Every thing passed off quietly there; but on the side of the parliament, there is no appearance of accommodation. The *mousquetaires* and the regiments of French and Swiss guards have orders to hold themselves in readiness; and indeed, it is well known that they have been partly made acquainted this evening with what they are to do to-morrow.

There was some little disturbance again this morning at Mr. Law's house, and some persons coming out of it were insulted by the populace.

21st.—Paris. As early as four o'clock in the morning a party of *mousquetaires*, with officers at their head, went and surrounded the house of the first president, and others went to the great hall to prevent all persons from entering. All the gates of the palace were kept by soldiers of the guards, having officers at their head, and the *mousquetaires* went in separate divisions of four and four to the houses of all the presidents, counsellors and officers of the parliament, with orders for them to set out for Pontoise. In the course of forty-eight hours many of the presidents and counsellors obeyed, and departed for Pontoise; some even went this day.

There has been no complaint against any of the *mousquetaires*, though they were charged with a disagreeable commission, and there was no tumult in Paris.

Towards evening government sent, to the *pro-*

cureur-général, a hundred thousand francs in money, and a hundred thousand francs in bank notes, of a hundred livres and ten livres, to distribute to those of the parliament who might stand most in need of it to perform their journey.

22d.—Paris. Some persons of rank in parliament wished to see the duke d'Orléans before they set out: he did not think proper to see them, and they almost all departed either in the morning or the evening.

There are no orders for the King's regiment to come to Chaillot, nor for the regiments of cavalry and dragoons to come to Saint-Dennis, as was stated.

Counsellors who are free, have all determined not to go to Pontoise: thus the affairs of individuals, even those which are commenced, cannot be decided there, unless some alteration take place.

August 1st.—Paris. Yesterday madame la Princesse met M. du Maine by appointment, at Landais' house, at Vaugirard. M. du Maine came first, and madame la Princesse conducted madame du Maine thither; and when she was alone with M. du Maine, she said to him: "I have brought a lady with me, who desires very much to see you." She then named madame du Maine, as M. du Maine expected; and introduced her. They saw each other, and were a considerable time together. Previously to taking this step, madame la Princesse

had mentioned it to the duke d'Orléans, who expressed his perfect approbation of her intentions; and to day, she has given him an account of what took place yesterday, and the duke d'Orléans has highly commended her. It is probable, that on her return from Anet, whither the princess is going for a month, she will endeavour to complete this reconciliation.

2d.—Paris. The price of many articles is increased in Paris; but bread, wine, and meat are not dearer. It is still feared that these provisions will rise.

3d.—Paris. The duke d'Orléans has given Mr. Law lodgings in the Palais-Royal.

NOTE.—On the 22nd of August, M. de Dangeau fell ill of jaundice, accompanied with fever, and died on the 9th of September, at half-past eight in the evening, aged about eighty-four. He wrote the whole of these Memoirs*.

* Note by another hand, which is placed, without signature, at the end of this work.

THE END.

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